THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1925—VOL. XVIII, NO. 4

Eighteen Pages

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

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ARISTIDE BRIAND MEETS CABINET; GOES TO LONDON

France Is Preoccupied Over Its Financial Problems —Experts to Help

DISARMAMENT ISSUE MAY BE DISCUSSED

Louis Loucheur Will Go to England If It Is Found Necessary

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 30—Aristide Briand, the newly-appointed French Prime Minister, left for London this morning, after holding a ministerial council for the purpose of drawing up the governmental declaration. Although the French Parliament has not yet ratified the Locarno Pact, it is believed that it will pass without difficulty after the return of M. Briand from the formal ceremony of signing in London.

It cannot be stated that there is great enthusiasm in France, because the country is preoccupied with its financial problems. Moreover, there are hints that Germany is about to make fresh demands that are unwise and which are producing an unpleasant effect in France. Sooner or later the Locarno Pact must be judged by whether it leads to a general disarmament or not. It is not the end, but only the beginning. It is merely an instrument of peace which it remains for Europe to use. Its value depends upon the manner in which it is employed.

Its importance will be determined by the degree in which it represents a genuine will to peace. If it means friendship, confidence, collaboration, then there is no reason why at last France, like Germany should not agree with England and other countries, drastically to reduce its military forces including its air fleet and submarines.

Discussion of Disarmament

The French viewpoint appears to be that it is too early to decide. One must wait to see whether the pact is fruitful of the excellent results contemplated. M. Briand expects to have the opportunity for private conversations in London which will bear upon the subject of disarmament. He will make certain reservations.

Nothing new has been decided about debts, but it is the intention of M. Briand and Louis Loucheur, the Finance Minister, to arrive at a settlement as quickly as possible. If necessary M. Loucheur will make a special journey to England. The negotiations with America will be resumed. It is not known for the moment whether M. Berenger will go to Washington as planned, but it is improbable that the arrangements will be altered. M. Briand will be accompanied to London by M. Berthelot. He promises to return on Wednesday, where he may meet the Chamber of Deputies immediately.

The terms of the declaration as fixed this morning, show the intention of the new government, which has been received without warmth of welcome, is to devote the chief attention to the urgent budgetary, treasury and monetary questions. M. Loucheur is frankly suspected by both the Radicals and Conservatives. His former plan was more Socialistic than that of the Socialists. He will now modify his proposals. It is his excessive ingenuity, fertility and variability which is criticized.

Loucheur Not an Inflationist

It is desirable to make clear that whatever M. Loucheur stated regarding French capacity to pay its interallied debts a few years ago has since been corrected, while the belief that M. Loucheur is an inflationist may entirely be dismissed. The fact that he is surrounded by a committee of experts, on which bankers, agriculturalists, industrialists and merchants will be represented is a guarantee against unorthodox schemes.

It is certain that the Government will not have recourse to the consolidation of bonds; that is to say, a Treasury moratorium. On this rock the Painlevé Government split. Consolidation or a moratorium is described as a sort of bankruptcy, and it is better to pay, even though payments involve inflation that fail to meet liabilities. M. Loucheur wants to reduce the floating debt by allocating for this purpose a special taxation each year.

His project will be considered privately by senatorial and chamber commissions and public discussion will be avoided until the utmost agreement is reached. They will invite criticisms from competent persons. They will proceed quickly in the hope that confidence will be restored. When all is said, it is lack of confidence which is chiefly responsible for the present situation.

The new Briand Government hopes to pass the bill providing for a return to the system of single member constituencies. At present elections are held in large circumscriptions where candidates are not present themselves individually, but are on the lists. These multiple member areas have made possible the Bloc National and the Bloc des Gauches. In anticipation of an early dissolution of the Chamber, the bill has been introduced.

What's RIGHT with Florida

Rufus Steele's fourth article on "What's RIGHT with Florida" will appear in The Christian Science Monitor, **Friday**, December 4.

Nation's Workers Earning Record Wages Says Report

Due in Great Measure to Elimination of Waste and Cheaper Production, Mr. Hoover Finds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Elimination of industrial waste in the United States has brought about "one of the most astonishing transformations in economic history," declares Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in his annual report made public today. Progress made by this country in increased national efficiency in this and other directions is impossible of measurement, according to his view as expressed in the report, in which he surveys the advances made by American industry during the past five years.

Greater efficiency of the railroads, a 60 per cent increase in electric generating capacity, wider provision and use of business statistics as a stabilizing influence reducing speculation in commodities, the expansion of industrial research, the extension of the building season in the construction industries and millions saved through "simplified practice," are some of the accomplishments noted in the report.

Credit for the great progress that has been made in the elimination of waste is not claimed by the Department of Commerce, Mr. Hoover emphasizes, except as the department has helped to organize a definite public movement. Business men, industrial leaders, engineers and workers have realized the fundamental importance of the business of waste elimination.

Highest Wage in History

Mr. Hoover calls attention to figures from the Department of Labor indicating that, whereas in 1920 the wage rate was 99 per cent above prewar and the wholesale price level 126 per cent above pre-war, in 1924 the wage rate had risen to 128 above pre-war, while the wholesale price level had dropped to 50 per cent above pre-war.

"While wages are higher than in 1920, wholesale prices are lower," he explains. "We thus have the highest real wage in our history, and we have had three years of remarkable price stability."

"Just as 20 years ago we undertook nation-wide conservation of our natural resources, so we must today even more vigorously sustain this campaign of better nation-wide utilization of our industrial resources and effort. More especially is this the case in view of the many complex forces which have arisen from the war, and particularly the difficulty of maintaining our situation as against the competition of a world of lower standards overseas."

No More Car Shortages

Periodic car shortages have practically disappeared, according to Eugene S. Gregg, chief of the Commerce Department's transportation division, although the tonnage loaded has increased more than 25 per cent since 1921. Hundreds of millions annually have been saved through the elimination of waste in this respect, he brings out.

Improvement of our inland waterways is discussed in the report by Paul S. Clapp, special assistant to the secretary, who calls special attention to the work of the St. Lawrence Commission, which is considering the project to open a route between the Great Lakes and the ocean.

A joint engineering board is actively at work on the engineering aspects of this undertaking, and at the same time the Department of Commerce has in process a critical economic study of its possible effects and benefits.

Turning to the Mississippi Valley Mr. Clapp declares that, "it is of the utmost importance that we accomplish the earliest possible completion of the Mississippi system of waterways in order that cheaper waterborne traffic in primary and bulk goods within this great mid-west area and in its egress to the sea, may contribute to restore its economic relationships to the rest of the country."

Widespread Electrification

Speaking of the elimination of waste through enlarged electrification, Mr. Clapp declares that during the past five years there has been a notable advance in the electrification of the country and in the generation and distribution of power. Long strdes have been made in the development of widespread electrical power systems, "which are increasingly becoming the enormous reservoirs of mobile and reliable power for all purposes, upon which in such large measure our national progress depends," he adds

"Simplified practice," the reduction of the variety in sizes and dimensions of everyday commodities, has contributed largely to the progress made in waste elimination, according to Ray M. Hudson, chief of the division of simplified practice, of the department.

"Since this co-operative service was inaugurated over 50 simplifications have been achieved by the industries and trades concerned, resulting in an average reduction in varieties of 73 per cent," Mr. Hudson reports. In eight typical cases leaders in the fields covered have estimated potential savings from simplification as follows: Paving brick, $1,000,000; sheet steel, $2,400,000; steel reinforcing bars, $4,500,000; warehouse forms, $5,000,000; range boilers, $5,500,000; builders' hardware, $10,000,000; inquiry, purchase order, and invoice forms, $15,000,000, and lumber, as high as $200,000,000."

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Constitutional Means Advocated in India

By Special Cable

Calcutta, Nov. 30

THE conference of the members of the Independent and Liberal parties and other groups who believe in a policy of assisting the work of the Constitution was held in the Indian Association Hall, Calcutta. Bipin Chandra Pal presided. The decision taken was in the form of coalition pledges to strive for the early establishment of full dominion status by constitutional means.

CHILEANS DECRY PERSHING ACTS

General Firm in Refusing Plebiscite Rules Until Conditions Warrant

ARICA, Chili, Nov. 30 (AP)—Gen. John J. Pershing had a very critical day in the plebiscite negotiations here. He had to withstand an attack by Agustin Edwards, head of the Chilean delegation, for alleged partiality in carrying out his duties as president of the Tacna - Arica Boundary Commission.

The whole afternoon session of the commission was spent in wrangling, the discussion at times becoming what was termed annoyingly personal. At the morning session Señor Edwards charged General Pershing with partiality in favor of Peru and, in effect, with frustrating the plebiscite.

He essayed to prove that American activities against Chile were directed, first, through the investigation of "trivial, ridiculous, and futile Peruvian complaints," and second, by refusing to enact an electoral law, thereby causing the impression that he was giving to Senor Manuel Freyre y Santander, of the Peruvian delegation, "all the arguments and moral support needed for the continuance of his work of undermining and destroying the very object of the arbitral award."

Senor Edwards further declared that the investigation committee, by generalizing on isolated instances of inevitable happenings, had given Chile the impression that General Pershing "had been fomenting, certainly unintentionally, Peruvian resistance and frustration of the plebiscite."

The Chilean representative vigorously complained of General Pershing's reiterated refusal to promulgate an election law until suitable conditions for such were established in Tacna-Arica, contending that this was a violation of the award itself.

Finally Señor Edwards asserted that in the opinion of the Chilean Government "the majority of the commission is trying to destroy the arbitral award," and added: "The President (Pershing) doubtless without desiring to do so, is supplying arguments for Peru whereby she may be strengthened in her contention that the decision, with the execution of which we have been intrusted, is erroneous and unjust.

The Chileans, he declared, would continue to abstain from the work of the commission if any of the proposals contained in his resolution were rejected.

BOYS ADJUSTED FOR VOCATIONS TO MEET NEEDS

Wall Street Office of Y. M. C. A. Helps Lads Find Congenial Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 — For the past five years, Edward D. Cray, secretary of the Wall Street Boys' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, has devoted his time to the vocational adjustment of the boys under 21 who work in this section of New York City. An average of 600 boys a year, in the employ of large corporations in Wall Street as messengers, office boys, runners and junior clerks, come to Mr. Cray with their problems.

"Wall Street is behind me in my efforts to keep the boy who belongs here, and to put the butchers, bakers and candle stick makers where they will be happy," he said. "A boy should, and could, have the same joy and enthusiasm for his place on the team of life as he has on the basketball nine. We're trying to help him find himself.

"A boy from a brokerage came to me one day and said, 'You know, Mr. Cray, I like to grow things.' We talked matters over. A remarkable thing happened at this point. A man telephoned me to ask my help in getting a boy to work as a gardener on a Long Island estate for the summer, and that the boy also would have to shine shoes. Undaunted the boy took the job, and not only earned money enough to put himself through his last year at high school, but, through the financial aid of his employer, continued his education along the desired line. Now that boy is going to be a first-class farmer instead of a third-rate broker."

"The men who employ these boys always co-operate with me in my efforts to help the boys help themselves. Another boy told me that he had always wanted to be an engineer. I went to the bank where he was employed and asked about him. When I found the job for the boy, his employer at the bank refused to let him go until we had personally investigated its possibilities and made sure that it offered as good a future as his job at the bank."

"I believe in the boys and girls of today," said Mr. Cray. "They are frank, direct. It is natural for them to want to do what is right. It is up to us to help them help themselves. We cannot do this by trying to hold the reins. Youth needs responsibility. Our part, rather, is to believe in them and try to understand them. I believe that you can solve anything on a basis of understanding."

Business Men and Workers in Boys' Work Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—Understanding, co-operation and good will are the three objectives sought by 500 business men and boys workers assembled today in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, in the second International Boys Work Conference. S. Kendrick Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., chairman of the conference, and chairman of the Boys' Work Committee of Rotary International, said:

"Rotary International started this last year, when some hundreds of boys' specialists assembled, representing 75 agencies. This year Rotary is turning over to those especially interested, the task of carrying on. We will continue our activities as individuals; but the service organizations will perfect their own group to continue this work.

"This second conference will consider the boy and his problem, while we adults forget ourselves in the boy's good, without regard to creed, class or constituency. We are striving for a spirit of good will and co-operation among our various representatives, with something good for all and each bringing something good into the conference. The free discussion, enlightenment and inspiration available in this conference, should greatly aid each worker in his own field, and bring greater good to each boy reached. The higher we climb, the higher we must climb."

OWNERS' REPLY TO COAL PEACE READY TONIGHT

Answer to Pinchot Proposal Eagerly Awaited—Asquiescence Doubted

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30 (AP)—Anthracite operators promised to make known late today their answer to Governor Pinchot's proposal for ending the hard coal strike which has already been accepted by the mine workers as a "basis of settlement."

In the meantime not an inkling of what the reply to the Governor will be has been allowed to become public. The greatest secrecy was thrown about the movements of the various members of the operators' committee today, and their meeting place was also kept from newspapermen.

It is known that the various coal company representatives have been busy since Saturday afternoon when the Governor's plan was made public. Sufficient information has been gathered from the several large coal companies and individual operators to permit a crystallization of views. This forenoon was occupied in final consultations with coal company officers here, throughout the coal regions and in New York, and a statement was being prepared.

It was learned that the proposal of the Governor does not meet the ready acceptance by the operators as was given to it by the United Mine Workers in their two hour meeting at Harrisburg yesterday. It was pointed out that Mr. Pinchot's plan did not provide for a possible reduction in wages, only for an increase if the proposed board of investigation and award could justify an advance without increasing the price of coal. If the plan is accepted, it is said, it will be with certain conditions to be named by the mine owners.

Miners Awaiting Operators' Answer to Pinchot Plan

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 30 (AP)—Officials and members of the tri-district scale committee of the United Mine Workers, having accepted the proposals of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania as the basis for settlement of the anthracite controversy are awaiting any move on the part of the operators that might bring about a resumption of negotiations between the two groups.

The miners' representatives voted their indorsement of the Governor's plan at a meeting of the scale committee and officials here and immediately afterward John L. Lewis, president of the mine workers, addressed a letter to the executive in which he said the miners "stand ready at any time to meet in joint conference with the representatives of the anthracite operators to negotiate an agreement which shall encompass the points set forth by you."

The miners' chief promised that promptly upon such agreement by the operators, resumption of mining would be arranged "at the earliest possible date."

The Governor's plan, presented to the miners' at a semi-public meeting here to which the operators, although invited, had wired their inability to come, proposed as the basis of a new agreement, "creation of a board of investigation and award to determine whether mining costs permit increased wages and to make an award if such increases are warranted; a limited form of check-off by which operators would honor voluntary assignments of miners' wages for union dues up to $14 a year; a five-year wage contract without increased prices for coal above the 1925 schedule, and equalization of wages by the present anthracite conciliation board."

Owing to the absence of the operators at the meeting, Governor Pinchot presented his plan in person only to the miners, but later he forwarded a copy of it to Maj. W. W. Inglis, chairman of the operators' negotiating committee.

The miners, after acting on the proposals, decided to remain here to await any word from the operators.

Centennial of Rubber Industry Will Be Observed in Boston

First Rubber Shoes From Amazon Valley Were Imported by Thomas C. Wales, Inventor of "Arctic"

Wide interest is being shown in trade circles in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the rubber industry in the United States, to be observed Dec. 7, at a dinner to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Imports via the port of Boston have been increasing steadily in recent months and today hardly a vessel arrives here from the Straits Settlements or other rubber-producing centers that does not have quantities of that commodity to be discharged at Boston. Rubber footwear, automobile tires, etc., that are made in New England, absorb large amounts of rubber and more and more is being routed via this port, that formerly came to New York or other seaports. Ohio consumption is heavier than New England, however.

One hundred years ago, the first rubber shoes to be imported into the United States were brought from the Amazon Valley for Thomas C. Wales, a Boston man. This is said to have marked the start of an industry that has since grown to vast proportions, both in volume and price.

Crude rubber brought into the United States for the first nine months of this year amounted to 637,264,962 pounds, compared with 514,477,046 pounds during the corresponding period of 1924, according to the latest available Government statistics. Expansion of values is shown by the same figures, the nine-month imports of 1925 being valued at $258,349,845 against $118,942,987 for the similar period in 1924.

Wholesale prices of crude rubber, within the last few months, have reached heights that closely approached record-breaking proportions. Spot prices during the last few days have been $1.13 per pound for ribbed smoked sheets and first latex crepe.

Arrangements for the centennial observance Dec. 7 are in charge of a committee, headed by Quincy Tucker, chairman. Leading men in the rubber industry will gather at the Chamber Building for a reception and technical conference, to be followed by a dinner at 6:30 p. m. Special honor will be paid to the memory of Charles Goodyear, at the dinner, as discoverer of the vulcanization process for rubber, at Woburn, Mass., in 1839. After this time, Mr. Wales invented the rubber known as the "arctic." Now that balloon tires have become popular with automobilists, the consumption of rubber is expected to be of even greater proportions.

Airplane Surveys Discloses Untaxed Land and Building

New England Communities Contemplating Method to Aid Complete Assessments

Spotting untaxed real estate by airplane survey—real estate which is missed by tax assessors who have not the aerial vantage point—is the latest use for aerial cameras, and is being seriously contemplated by several Massachusetts and Connecticut municipalities, Charles M. Emerson, New England manager of the Fairchild Aerial Surveys, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Recently Mr. Emerson discussed methods and results obtained by aerial mapping with officials of Walpole, Mass., and it is likely that a survey will be undertaken there. Four Connecticut towns, Manchester, Berlin, Rocky Hill and East Haven, are planning for aerial surveys similar to the one recently made at Middleton, Conn., in the near future, Mr. Emerson announced.

223 Dwellings Missed

The results which an aerial census and survey bring were shown in airplane photography recently completed in Middletown. The camera discovered 223 dwelling houses which the assessors had not listed, 1351 barns and garages they had not discovered, 170 stores that had escaped assessment, 142 unrecorded mills and factories. On the main street, out of 248 pieces of property, 49 were omitted from the lists.

After an airplane survey had been completed, Thomas Linder and Edward A. McCarthy, appraisal engineers who conducted the survey, visited proprietors on the main street, and proved to their satisfaction that the reappraisal was a just distribution of the tax load, upon which the owners individually and voluntarily increased their valuations from 50 per cent to 700 per cent, and raised the total from $405,000 to $835,000. Commenting on results attained in the city of Middletown, a leading tax official of the city said: "We found that an aerial survey map was the only practicable and efficient basis of reappraising land where cost and time are governing factors."

Economical and Accurate

Today, through airplane photography, Mr. Emerson said, the engineer is furnished a precision instrument with which, from a vantage point in the sky, he is enabled to map photographically large areas of the earth's surface quickly, economically, accurately to scale, and with 100 per cent delineation of detail. Its practicability, it is said, has been definitely established through the precedent of successful performance.

How an airplane map is made was explained by Mr. Emerson. First the pilot takes United States Geological Survey sheets for the area to be covered and marks upon them guide lines along which he plans to fly. From this marked map "the job is flown." The pilot flies along the guide or flight lines, back and forth, forming strips, until the required area has been covered.

Then the strips are made to overlap, and only about one-fifth of the film exposed is used, since the strips are laid end to end, like shingles, and side by side in the same way. Only the center of each photograph is used, hence true vertical proportion is assured.

Enlargement of Films

Enlargements may be made of the films to any extent desired. Sometimes a map of 50 feet to the inch is made, and on such a projection objects may be studied in the greatest detail.

In mapping cities, congested areas are completed 50 feet to the inch, and outlying areas are shown 100 feet to the inch. After the original photographs are taken, they are assembled in a great, mosaic map. This master map may then be rephotographed in large sections which are used in making any desired number of copies.

For the study of any particular

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

Palestine Fund Opens With $750,000 Pledge

By the Associated Press

Baltimore, Nov. 30

ZION'S $5,000,000 united Palestine appeal, the latest and greatest effort of American Jewry to promote colonization in the Holy Land, was launched at the National Palestine conference with initial contributings totaling more than $750,000.

The formal inauguration of the financial campaign took place after a public settlement of differences between the American Zionist organization and the joint distribution committee on the question of Palestine versus Russian colonization. A resolution was adopted recognizing in part the committee's stand in regard to relief in eastern Europe, which, while it continued to maintain the Zionist attitude that Palestine should be paramount, was interpreted as a definite move toward unity.

COURT SYSTEM CHANGE SOUGHT

Maine Measure Designed to Expedite the Trial of Cases in State

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 30 (Special)—Changes in the Maine judicial system, whereby the trial work would be handled by a circuit of superior courts and the supreme court devote itself exclusively to the duties of a reviewing body or law court, are proposed in a bill now being prepared for introduction to the next legislative session.

This bill would create seven or more superior court judges, who would go about the State holding trial terms as do the present supreme court justices. It would reduce the present supreme court to five justices which would be the court of appeals of the State.

The reasons urged for this change are that it would expedite the court work of the State by having the law court — appellate court — sitting as such at all times, instead of devoting a portion of the time to the trial of cases. In other words, counsel who took appeals from jury verdicts or trial judges' decisions, or had cases sent up to the law court on report, would be able to present their arguments much earlier than under the present system.

Now, but three sessions of the law court are held, one at Bangor, in October, one in Portland, in June, and one in December at Augusta. By the other arrangement, it is urged, the justices would hold much more frequent sessions and so would hear arguments more frequently. Having no trial terms the justices could give more attention to these cases, thereby returning decisions more quickly.

It is also claimed that under this proposed system, trial of cases would be speeded up. The justices of the superior court, having no law court work to do, would devote all their time to trial terms, so that the number of these terms could be increased, especially in those counties where there is a great amount of trial work, such as Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, and Penobscot Counties. This would be a means of expediting the court proceedings of the State.

A. A. A. PROTESTS TRAPS AND FEES

Advocates State Patrols to Do Away With Trials in Roadside Courts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—In an effort to get rid of the speed trap and the roadside court, the American Automobile Association advocates placing the main highways of the country under state road patrols and abolishing the fee system of arrests.

Thomas P. Henry, president of the A. A. A., expressed confidence that the program formulated on the basis of a survey by 750 A. A. A. clubs would not only make for protection for motorists using the public highways, but also would assure more equitable and more effective enforcement of motor vehicle laws.

"Our investigation has proved conclusively that there is virtually no enforcement by justice of the peace courts, and that a system of arrests based on the division of fees is honeycombed with corruption," he asserted.

The main features of the program are:

That all main highways be put under the jurisdiction of state road patrols.

That the fee system of arrests should be forthwith abolished and that pending the time when all states establish road patrols, every officer should be elected by the people, paid by the people and compelled to wear a uniform.

That arrests should be based on recklessness rather than on technical violation of speed limits.

That laws be enacted barring evidence secured by speed traps on the ground that such evidence is "immoral" and got by trickery.

That every state take steps similar to those recently taken in Ohio for defining the jurisdiction of justice of the peace courts, in order that the motorists may know what the powers of these courts are; also that state auditors should institute a strict accounting system for fees and fines collected on the highways.

"Seventeen states and the district of Columbia," said Mr. Henry, "have already established road patrols. We find that law enforcement of the motor vehicle is not only more effective in these states but also that motorists have greater protection."

CONTINENTAL UNIONS OPPOSED TO SOVIETS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—An important meeting will be held here tomorrow of the British Trade Union Congress and the executives of the Amsterdam Internationale. The Amsterdam leaders want to know definitely the stand to be taken by the British next week at the general meeting at Amsterdam toward the proposal to unite the Russian trade unions.

There has been a sentiment in the British unions that unity might profitably be established with the Communist Russian unions, but the majority of continental unions, with more experience of actual Communist tactics, are bitterly opposed to joining forces with Moscow. The Amsterdam leaders believe that the insistence of British labor on achieving unity with the Russian Communist unions would lead to a breakup of the Amsterdam Internationale, a result which, it is said, would delight the Russians.

JUDICIAL BOARD WOULD CHANGE COURT PRACTICE

Suggests Petty Violations Be Taken Out of the Criminal Court

NEW RULES FOR BAR ADMISSION URGED

Losing Party in Litigation Would Pay Opponent's Counsel Under New System

Making several significant recommendations: (1) That many violations of regulations and statutes be taken out of the criminal courts altogether and dealt with in some other way, confining criminal jurisdiction to those things which can be more fairly described as "crimes"; (2) that criminal cases be tried without jury, if the accused so desires; (3) that the unsuccessful party in litigation pay his opponent's lawyer's bill; the first report of the Judicial Council of Massachusetts was filed with Governor Fuller today.

The report is believed to be the first of its kind made by any state judicial council, and jurists expect that it will attract attention throughout the country. The council was established by statute in 1924 for "the continuous study of the organization, procedure, and practice of the courts." It consists of William C. Loring, a former justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, chairman; Franklin G. Fessenden, a former justice of the Superior Court; Charles T. Davis of the Land Court; William E. Prest of the Suffolk Probate Court, Frank A. Milliken of the District Court of New Bedford, and Messrs Addison L. Green of Holyoke, Robert G. Dodge, Frederick W. Mansfield, and Frank W. Grinnell, all of Boston, appointed by the Governor as representatives of the bar. The act provides that the council shall report annually to the Governor upon the work of the judicial system. The Legislature at its last session also requested the council to investigate various methods of expediting the business of the courts.

Improper Classification

Discussing its first recommendation, that many violations of regulations and statutes be taken out of the criminal courts, the council states:

"There is another aspect of this subject that should not be overlooked. The attitude of the public toward crime and criminals is a serious factor in law enforcement. Is there a tendency to excuse crime and belittle efforts to restrain it? Many thoughtful and conscientious students believe that such is the fact. In this connection it has been suggested that this situation arises, at least partly, from the fact that the public may be confused by the use made of the term "crime."

"One of the great obstacles to the prompt disposition of business in the criminal courts lies in the large number of regulatory statutes and ordinances which result from the complexities of modern life and the enforcement of which has been demanded of the courts as part of their criminal jurisdiction. It is a serious question whether many of these violations of statutes and ordinances should be classed as 'misdemeanors' to be dealt with on the criminal side of the courts, or whether they should be taken out of the criminal class and dealt with in some other way, confining the criminal jurisdiction of the courts to those things which can be more fairly described as 'crimes.' Large numbers of our citizens are experiencing their first, and often their only, contact with our courts in these matters of violation of some regulation, and are given an erroneous and unfortunate impression by finding themselves classed as 'criminals' and tried as such. These cases also clog the dockets of the courts and hamper the prompt disposition of cases involving more serious offenses.

"We have already invested administrative boards with many powers. Whether this can be wisely extended, with proper provisions for appeal, to cover the infringement of regulations that are essentially matters of administration instead of dealing with them in the criminal courts, is a question that is already receiving attention elsewhere. We believe that some relief should be afforded our citizns as well as our courts, and we desire to study this matter further.

Confidence in Courts

"While we have no desire to excuse judicial mistakes, we think it only fair to our judges and to the public to express continued confidence in our courts. With 32 judges on the superior court, 81 justices and over 144 special justices of district courts, it is not surprising that some mistakes and some differences of judgment and practice occur. But we believe that the judges of the various courts are trying to improve their practice and get better results, and that the public should be reassured in regard to the matter. The problems are country-wide, and we believe we are fortunate in our Massachusetts courts as compared with those in many other parts of the country.

The second recommendation of the council, that criminal cases be tried without jury if the accused desires, aims toward a relief of the congestion which now prevails in most courts.

Clogging of the courts is the chief problem that faces them, the report says, and it outlines the situation in the following analysis:

"The number of civil and criminal cases pending in the Superior Court at the beginning of the year, which ended June 30, 1924, was 64,057; the number tried was 7633. The number undisposed of at the end of the year, including new cases

entered during the year, was 63,499. Turning now to the lower courts, there were 23,820 civil cases and 37,-376 criminal cases entered in the municipal court of the city of Boston, in the year ending Nov. 30, 1924. In the other district courts throughout the State, of which there are 72, there were 26,405 civil cases and 163,530 criminal cases entered during the same period. There were also 827 inquests held. These figures give us some idea of the enormous volume of litigation which our courts are expected to dispose of fairly under established rules of law."

Trial Without Jury

Discussing a remedy for this congestion, the practice now in vogue in Connecticut and Maryland was advocated—that of allowing trial of criminal cases without a jury.

One of the subjects on which a report was requested by the Legislature was the practice in Maryland and Connecticut of trying criminal cases without a jury at the request of the accused person. The council makes a full report on this subject and presents in the appendix an account by Chief Justice Bond of Maryland of the history and operation of the practice there. He says that the practice dates back for more than a century and that "it seems to Maryland lawyers to be fully as natural a part of the administration of criminal justice as does the jury trial. They have been quite unaware that there was anything extraordinary in it, and are always surprised when they learn that in other jurisdictions an accused cannot have a trial without a jury if he wishes it. A docket of jury trials only is something of which Maryland lawyers can hardly conceive, and it would dismay them. It would slow down the work greatly. It is ordinarily possible to give trials without any delay beyond such time as may be needed for preparation, and there are times when the court seems too close on the heels of the grand jury, when the court is prepared to give trial on the day after indictment."

Only One Jury Panel

This is in Baltimore, which has a population of 800,000. "For some years only one jury panel has been kept in attendance upon the two criminal courts, and even so the jurymen spend much of their time sitting aside as spectators." The figures from the Baltimore court show that in 1924 there were 4499 criminal trials and of this number jury trials were asked for by the accused person in only 180 cases, or about 4 per cent. "There were 28 cases of murder tried before the Baltimore court without a jury in 1924."

Advocating that litigation be made more expensive in the courts, the council discussed the tremendous number of such cases which annually face Massachusetts justices and masters. For the population there is more than twice as much litigation as in England and Wales. In England, it is explained, the costs which the unsuccessful party has to pay may consist of the expense he has wrongfully made the other party incur; in other words, the unsuccessful party in England has to pay his opponents lawyers' bill as well as his own. The possibility of having to pay the lawyers' bills of both parties to the action makes the plaintiff think twice before he sues out a writ, and a defendant think twice before he defends an action which ought not to be defended, and that is a direct deterrent on the number of cases put or kept in suit.

Costs Are Nominal

In Massachusetts, the report points out, the costs are nominal. Where costs are nominal the plaintiff may win, but not to the full extent of the damage, while the defendant is sure to be a loser to some extent, for if he is successful in the action he has to pay his own lawyer's bill. This is, it is said, a direct incentive to litigation. The council states it as its opinion that it knows of nothing which can so effectively diminish the amount of litigation in Massachusetts as the adoption of more substantial costs.

The report says:

"There is another reason for adopting the principle of substantial costs in place of that now used in Massachusetts. That is that it does justice and the Massachusetts system does not. It is plain that the Massachusetts system does not. And on what principle of justice is a defendant who has been wrongfully haled into court made to pay out of his own pocket the expense of showing that he was wrongfully sued?"

Judicial Problems

The report includes detailed discussion of many other judicial problems, considers the advantages of probation, and points out:

"A careful investigation by the administrative committee of the district courts shows that certain complaints have rested largely upon a misconception of the powers of the courts and the nature of judicial proceedings. But that does not answer all cases of which complaint is made. There are instances where the interest of the public appears to have been overlooked. This has been the result, probably, of various causes, of which the three most important seem to us to be the following: first, a desire to encourage or reform the wrongdoer; second, the crowded condition of the criminal dockets; third, lack of information of the prisoner's prior record.

"As to the first, the public needs to be protected against wrongdoers, and the deterrent force of sentences should not be lost sight of. We do not overlook the importance of trying to reform such criminals as are capable of reform, especially the younger ones, and make no condemnation of the probation system. That system has come to stay as it has its proper place in the modern administration of justice. But we think the pendulum has swung too far in the direction of leniency, and that this tendency has reached a point at which it has led criminals, especially younger ones in some parts of the community, to hold in contempt the courts that are supposed to restrain their activities. This does not mean that courts should not perform their functions as independently and impartially "as the lot of humanity will admit." That is their constitutional duty. But the protection of society seems to demand that more attention be paid to the deterrent effect of the criminal law. In order to be more effective, the results of criminal proceedings need to be prompt. A prompt even if less severe sentence is more important as a deterrent than an uncertain, heavier and more remote one."

The council recommended an act amending the present regulation for admission to the bar providing for the establishment of a board which shall have authority to make new rules regulating the qualifications of applicants. This board is to be substituted in its operation for the present board and the change involved is that the new board may make its own rules relative to admission to the bar instead of depending upon statutory specifications.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Science and the Kingdom of Heaven," by Paul Stark Seeley, C.S.B., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the church edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, 8.

Third of series of free public lectures on "Levantine Commerce in the Middle Ages," by Prof. Robert Pierpont Blake, Harvard University, subject: "The Spread of Islam and the Opening of the Northern Steppe Routes," Huntington Hall, 8.

Centennial anniversary observance of the American Tract Society, New England Branch, dinner, Hotel Bellevue, 6:30.

Special meeting of Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Twenty-third annual fair, Animal Rescue League, Copley Plaza Hotel, daily until 9.

Meeting of Girls' City Club, 8.

Basketball, Boston Club of American Basketball League vs. Rochester, N. Y., Boston Arena, 8.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15.
Colonial—"Lady, Be Good," 8:15.
Copley—"The River," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Kick-Off," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Plymouth—"Candida," 8:15.
Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15.
Repertory—"Rip Van Winkle," 8:15.

Photoplays

Metropolitan—"The Vanishing American."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lecture by Miss Margaret Slattery to class for deans of women being conducted by Mrs. Lucy J. Franklin, Boston University dean of women, College of Liberal Arts, 688 Boylston Street, 3:30.

Address, "The Romance in Your Job," by W. Russell Green of Philadelphia, luncheon, Boston Advertising Club, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Meeting of executive board of West Roxbury Women's Club, Library Hall, 10 a. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BRIDGE PROJECT PLAN PROTESTED

Narrowing of River Not Forecast by Legislators, Petition Avers

Declaring that the Massachusetts legislators of 1921 and 1924 did not contemplate the considerable filling of the Charles River in authorizing construction of the Cottage Farm Bridge, petitioners appeared today before Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, requesting the use of his name to test the legality of the proposed filling before the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Action is directed to restrain the Metropolitan District Commission from continuing their plan in the construction of a bridge which it is said would narrow the river to 170 feet. Many prominent citizens of Boston and Brookline appeared at the hearing and all agreed that only the Supreme Court could decide whether the $50,000 allowed by the Ways and Means Commission of the Legislature was for the purpose of filling in the river.

It was stated by Davis B. Keniston, chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, that his body is working on the practical details of the bridge and that bids will be asked for its construction within two or three months.

Mr. Benton took the question of using his name under advisement. Lewis Goldberg, assistant Attorney General, heard the case with Mr. Benton.

CHAMBER TO HEAR GRAHAM McNAMEE

Many reservations for the next assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be held Thursday, are being made. Present indications point to a capacity audience for Graham McNamee, radio announcer, who is to be the speaker and special guest.

Approximately 10,000,000 people are said to be an average daily audience for Mr. McNamee when he announces over the chain of stations including WEAF, New York. His remarks will be radiocast direct from the Chamber, by station WEEI. Several prominent local radio men will be at the head table, with Mr. McNamee.

FLOATING HOTELS PLANNED FOR MIAMI

Edith D. Rice of Danvers and George L. Dillaway of Malden have made application to the Commonwealth for a charter for a corporation to be known as the North and South Floating Inn Company.

The corporation intends to run steamers to Florida and anchor them off Miami, where they will serve as floating hotels to aid in the present shortage of living quarters in that city.

ARCTIC AIRCRAFT CALLED UNTRIED

Navy Machines With MacMillan Were Untested, Says Mitchell Witness

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Navy Witnesses for the prosecution in the court martial of Col. William Mitchell today testified to the colonel's accusation that the airplanes furnished the MacMillan Arctic expedition were antequated and unfit, that the machines were the best of the kind for the work, but that they were issued to MacMillan before they had undergone complete service tests.

At the opening of the court-martial all mention of the episode of Friday, when remarks by Brig.-Gen. King, a member of the court, brought vigorous objections from counsel for Colonel Mitchell, were expunged from the record.

Frank R. Reid (R.) Representative from Illinois, chief counsel for the accused army officer, asked that the record be amended to obliterate the passage. General King apologized at the time for using unseemly language in characterizing certain phases of the examination of a witness.

Navy Witnesses Appear

The prosecution mapped its program so as to give navy witnesses an opportunity to testify as to Colonel Mitchell's charges against that branch of the service.

Comdr. H. C. Richardson, pilot of the Airplane N. C.-3, in its attempt to cross the Atlantic in 1919, said the racing craft in which Lieutenant Pearson fell in 1924, at Fairfield, O., had been in storage from the time of the Pulitzer races in 1923 until April, 1924, when it was turned over to the army air service.

Colonel Mitchell had charged that Pearson fell in a dilapidated airplane. Commander Richardson said that the machine was in "good condition" when it was released to the army, and that while it was delivered to the army in April of 1924, it did not crash until the next September.

The Pearson charge has been one of the outstanding controversial points of the case and it was entwined with the further charge by Colonel Mitchell that the Army and Navy entered into an agreement by which one service would take the Pulitzer race machines one year and the other the next year, "thereby equalizing propaganda, not service."

The MacMillan Machines

Questioned about Colonel Mitchell's charge that the airplanes with the MacMillan Arctic expedition, which were "not designed, intended, nor suited for the mission for which they were employed," Commander Richardson said that he would choose the Loening machine (the type used) as the only developed type of amphibian airplane now available in the United States.

It was for this reason, the witness testified, that he believed the airplanes issued to MacMillan were suitable and capable for the work assigned them.

Without referring directly to Colonel Mitchell's charge that the lives of fliers were endangered by placing the surface ships 200 miles apart during the transatlantic flight, to Hawaii, the witness testified that with surface ships only 50 miles apar during the transatlantic flight, two airplanes were temporarily lost, his own machine, he said, was down 55 hours and eventually made port unassisted.

On cross-examination, Commander Richardson conceded that the Loening amphibian airplanes were issued to MacMillan before they had undergone complete service tests. He said instructions had been wired the pilots to replace several fittings and bolts for safety reasons before the machines were used in the Arctic.

Lieut. Byron J. Connell, one of the P. N.—9 No. 1 pilots during the Hawaiian flight, testified that nothing was done by non-flying officers in the way of preparations for the flight without the approval of Commander John Rodgers.

The witness said that he considered 200 miles "a proper distance," apart, for the station ships, and regarded the P. N.—9 type of airplane "the best type of patrol airplane in existence."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, with slowly rising temperature, probably rain or snow tonight and Tuesday; moderate to fresh east winds shifting to south.

New England: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; snow or rain; slowly rising temperature, moderate to fresh southeast winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Period of rains or snow middle and again toward end of week; cold, followed by moderate temperatures until end of week, when colder weather may be expected.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	16	Memphis	44
Atlantic City	36	Montreal	4
Boston	16	Nantucket	26
Buffalo	24	New Orleans	48
Calgary	32	New York	30
Charleston	40	Philadelphia	28
Chicago	32	Pittsburgh	32
Denver	38	Portland, Me.	10
Des Moines	32	Portland, Ore.	44
Eastport	4	San Francisco	54
Galveston	54	St. Louis	36
Hatteras	48	St. Paul	26
Helena	42	Seattle	46
Jacksonville	50	Tampa	62
Kansas City	42	Washington	30
Los Angeles	62		

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:40 p. m.; Tuesday, 11:51 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:44 p. m.

World and Youth at Highest Level, View of Mr. Lewisohn

Predicts Progress and Pleads for Greater Interest in Rehabilitation of Prisoners

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—Adolph Lewisohn, financier, philanthropist, and widely known for his work for prison reform, sees the world and the youth of today as better than they ever were in all history. In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Lewisohn said there was today less hypocrisy and more truth and frankness and greater spiritual development than the last century knew.

He sees superstitions rapidly giving way to understanding and striking advances in civilization; steadily increasing regard by business men to the welfare of the general public, and the willingness of persons of great wealth to devote their resources to causes which benefit the general public and promote the course of world peace.

In a word, Mr. Lewisohn sees progress and civilization going forward with rapid paces throughout the world, which he said will have advanced so far within the next century "that the wonder will be how people could have been so backward in so many respects as they were in the early part of the twentieth century."

Need of Prison Reform

But, despite this progress and his optimism regarding the future, Mr. Lewisohn sees much work yet to be done. One of the great forces, he said, must be in the work of the prison reform. He sketched briefly great improvements which have been achieved by humanitarians in connection with conditions obtaining in prison houses. He emphasized his belief that this work would go forward more energetically and that the public should be educated to a need of prison reform.

"There is an impression among many that the world and the people generally used to be better than they are now, especially the young people," Mr. Lewisohn said. "I do not share this opinion. I think the world and the people, in material as well as spiritual life, are better now than they were formerly. Some of the younger people may seem to be too free, but I believe that is only outwardly. There is less hypocrisy and more truth and frankness in the younger people today, which, in my opinion, is more desirable.

"As to conditions generally we have advanced greatly in the last century, not only in economic conditions, which of course have made tremendous strides. In most countries we have done away with slavery; we have better governments—republics and constitutional monarchies, as against tyrannical monarchies and despotic governments; many people want to do the right thing for their country and for humanity generally according to their ability; there is less superstition.

Business on Higher Plane

On an average, business men—at least in this country—conduct their business on a higher plane than they used to, giving consideration not only to their own business success, but also to the welfare of the general public; during the war many of our people devoted their time, energy and wealth for the benefit of the general public and many of us are trying now to avoid future wars.

"Some of us are trying hard to make improvements in the conduct of the prisons and the treatment of the prisoners, directing the attention of the public to the importance of the private citizen interesting himself in the subject and trying to bring about better conditions; that only such wardens and keepers be placed in charge who are above suspicion of wrong-doing; that no wardens or keepers be appointed who do not understand their work, or have not received the right education for it, that they be men of the highest integrity and ability and receive fair remuneration, and that general interest be taken in the matter.

Remuneration for Work

"I believe that prisoners should be put to work and a success made of this plan as we are now trying to do in New York State, so that it will not be a loss to the State, but that enough will be earned to pay some remuneration to the prisoner for his work, instead of treating him like a slave from whom we expect work without pay; that part of his earnings go to the State for his maintenance and part to his family or dependents.

"Of course, one of the principal things is that politics be taken out of prison work entirely. Many of the people are grossly misinformed on this subject. Many say they do not care for the prisoner, and taunt the prison reformer about coddling. The public should be made to understand the importance of this subject.

"Crime in my opinion can only be decreased by swift and sure justice and by doing away with the spirit of revenge and bitter feeling among all classes. I believe that in this day the spirit of friendship and brotherhood among people is more established, that conditions will improve further and that we will be able to decrease crime by establishing a good and religious influence and education among all the people."

COMMUNITY CHURCH SOON TO BE ERECTED

STORRS, Con., Nov. 30 (Special)—The construction of the new Storrs Community Church probably will be started early next spring. The Rev. Morris E. Alling, director of the Storrs Church and Community House campaign, announces that from present indications enough money will be available toward the end of January to guarantee the construction of the edifice.

Present plans contemplate the breaking of ground for the new church building at the same time that the community house, now under construction, is dedicated, which will be in March. The church plant will cost approximately $150,-000.

MELTING STEEL SCRAP LOWER

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—Heavy melting steel scrap has receded 25 cents a ton, to a range of $16 to $16.25.

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Sports and Tailored Hats are priced $10 to $15

Dressier Hats from Paris from our own workrooms $25 to $55

JAPAN'S LABOR RANKS DIVIDED

Federation Refuses to Join Movement to Organize Proletariat Party

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Nov. 30—A dispute between radicals and moderates within organized labor ranks has caused the withdrawal of Japan's General Federation of Labor from the movement to organize a proletariat party the inaugural meeting of which was scheduled for tomorrow. It is generally believed that the federation, which represents the moderates, will organize its own labor party, while the radicals will do the same, thus seriously dividing the forces of labor.

The radical-moderates' quarrel is one of long standing. The federation caused the expulsion from its organization of the Kwanto Labor Council, which is a hotbed of radicalism. They have been antagonistic toward each other ever since, but buried their disagreements in order to organize a proletariat party.

The radicals were attempting to guide the Fuji spinning mill strike, which is now in progress, whereupon the Federation withdrew from the joint political movement.

The Federation Council meets today to decide its future action. The belief prevails that it will organize an independent labor party with its own 25,000 members, while the Government factory workers, numbering 40,000; seamen's union, 30,000, and intellectuals, who are numerically negligible, are expected to adhere thereto.

The radicals are comparatively insignificant numerically.

Organized farm labor, which greatly exceeds all urban labor, is likewise split by the radical-moderate quarrel.

It is impossible to foretell at present which way farm labor will swing.

ITALIANS WELCOME DEBT PLAN

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, Nov. 30—The idea that the payment of interest on the American debt be contributed by voluntary effort of the Italians themselves in all countries seems to have taken root in Tangier also. Today a subscription list was opened in the Consulate-General and expressions of patriotic fervor were heard on all sides as well as gratitude for America's leniency. The subscription is limited to $1 a year.

World News in Brief

New York—Fred V. Jones, chief steward of the Aquitania, is to retire shortly after his seven-hundredth crossing of the Atlantic, and pass his leisure playing golf. He has been at sea 43 years.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special)—Again giving proof of the general prosperity which prevails throughout this section of the South, total state bank resources of Tennessee reached the highest figure on record on Oct. 26, date of the last call on state banks, according to a report from S. S. McConnell, state banking superintendent. Total resources for the 493 banks in the State were $286,090,545.92, as compared with $271,877,518.50 on April 6, this year.

Paris (AP)—Paris pedestrians have formed a Pedestrians' Protective Assaciation sworn to break down the "tyranny of 60,000 chauffeurs and taxi-drivers over 4,000,000 free citizens of Paris." The organization has announced that it will work to aid and protect the pedestrian and to enact laws to bring guilty automobile drivers to justice. Headquarters have been opened in the Boulevard Malesherbes.

Frankfort, Ky (Special)—"I can see no logical reason why nations have any more moral right to settle their differences by force of arms than have individuals," wrote William J. Fields, Governor of Kentucky, to Harry B. Mackoy, Covington, expressing his regret at not being able to attend a world peace conference and indorsing a proposed resolution favoring adherence to the World Court.

Paris (AP)—"Legion of Honor Employment Bureau" is a sign on a door in the Palais de la Legion d'Honneur on the Quai d'Orsay. The Legion bureau guarantees that employers will find "workers of experience and reputation" on its lists. Most of the work done by the bureau up to the present has been for the benefit of former pupils of the technical and professional schools maintained by the Legion for children of its members.

New York (AP)—What is said to be the largest and most important collection of American art objects ever assembled will be placed on display when the Centennial Exhibition of the National Academy of Design is opened at the Grand Central Art Galleries. The exhibition will be open from Dec. 1 until Jan. 3.

Rome (AP)—A monument to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King Victor Emmanuel has been unveiled in the courtyard of the San Silvestro Palace, the central post office, in the presence of representatives of the Government, the army, the navy and the postal and telegraphic services. The monument was erected by the men of the postal and telegraphic services.

Ontario, Calif. (Special)—Breaking all previous records in the 28 years' history of the organization, the Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange, which handles 85 per cent of the citrus fruit in this district, received $6,003,655 for fruit shipped during the fiscal year just closed, according to the report of Harry B. Harlow, manager of the exchange.

Oneonta, N. Y. (AP)—Mrs. Sara McLean has given her summer home near Stamford, N. Y., to the Episcopal Diocese of New York. The home will be used as a school for boys. The estate, which also includes 250 acres of land and farm buildings, is said to have cost $500,000.

New York (AP)—A gift of $600,000 to New York University for the erection of a new chemistry building on University Heights has been made by Dr. William H. Nichols, a graduate of the College of Arts and Pure Sciences of the class of 1870 and now chairman of the board of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor, announces.

Berlin (AP)—German songs of the Word War are to be published in a "Weltkriegsliederbuch." It will include regimental anthems, and songs of the battlefield and those of the folks at home. The project has the financial support and direction of officials of the federal archives.

Manchester, England (AP)—A wool substitute, said to be just as warm and comfortable as the real thing, is expected by its inventor to result in cheaper clothing. The cloth is called Woolulose and the manufacturer explained that it consists of 70 per cent jute fibre and 30 per cent ordinary recovered wool. Supplied in the raw state, the material will sell at approximately three-quarters of the price of cheapest wool.

Busseto, Italy (AP)—Giuseppe Verdi, Italian composer, is to be honored with a statue in Rome. A national subscription for this purpose has been opened.

REICH TO RAISE VARIOUS POINTS

Rhinelands Occupation, Aviation and Disarmament to Be Discussed in London

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 30—The Chancellor, Dr. Hans Luther, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, now on their way to London, it is stated here, will discuss the entire Rhineland situation, the question of German aviation and general disarmament with the allied ministers during their stay in the British capital. After their return, as is expected at the end of the week, Dr. Luther will resign in order to enable the formation of a new government necessitated by the exodus of the Conservatives. The Roman Catholics and the Democrats want a revival of the great coalition which passed the Locarno bill, but the German People's Party is in favor of a minority government without the Conservatives and the Social Democrats.

The new Government will prepare for Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, and do everything to bring about a shortening of the term of occupation of the second and third Rhinelands zone, an earlier plebiscite in the Saar district, and material reduction in the present strength of the armies of occupation.

The passing of the Locarno bill in the Reichstag is of great historic importance, in the opinion of German Liberals. It showed the strength of those in favor of peace in the present Parliament, as compared with those supporting the "ancient system of brute force," it is said, and should be interpreted as the expression of a desire for peace in the place of alliances, including the possibility of war.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, display much pessimism, declaring that the Reichstag wiped out the remainder of Germany's freedom of action in political matters and sacrificed the future population of the Rhinelands and the Saar district. The Conservatives, too, emphasize that they do not acknowledge the validity of the Locarno bill, because it was not passed by a two-thirds majority, despite the declarations of the Government that this was unnecessary. Several Nationalist organizations also declare that the Locarno treaty "does not exist" for them.

The most vehement attacks on the pact and on Dr. Stresemann are being made by the Nationalists, who go as far as to declare that probably only a new World War will free Germany from it. The Nationalists, too, are very grieved that President von Hindenburg signed the bill, and the Deutsche Zeitung says that one of the "best men in Germany has failed."

It is interesting to note that President von Hindenburg's signature induced two of the largest Nationalist organizations to give up their position against the pact.

Forgiveness and Charity Among Nations Advocated

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—"Peace is Christ's message to humanity," said Lord Parmoor in an address today, urging forgiveness and Christian charity for the healing of the nations of Europe. Locarno was the first step toward a permanent peace system, he said. It was admittedly partial in its application, and Great Britain was assuming the responsibility of a guarantor without herself assenting to arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes. In the long run, he said "the wider principles" adopted at Geneva in 1924 must be accepted, and all nations must assent to impartial decision by arbitration or tribunals as a substitute for the arbitrament of war.

"I wish that greater attention could be paid to the work of the Christian Free Churches in America," said Lord Parmoor. "I heard it stated on their behalf at Stockholm that if the Christian churches were in earnest, war would be impossible and could be stopped within our generation.

"Only yesterday I received a copy of an American paper. I quote one sentence: 'Urge the people of the churches to the outspoken declaration that the war system and the gospel of Christ are diametrically and irreconcilably opposed.' It is at least possible for each one of us to spare no effort in the endeavor to bring about the prevalence of Christian ethics in international relationships, and there are signs that Christian sincerity and patience are changing gradually the international outlook."

SHIPS' WIRELESS OPERATORS WALK OUT

Dispute Arises Over Proposed Reduction in Wages

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—Ships' wireless operators who are resisting a move on the part of shipowners to reduce their wages by 22s. 6d. monthly, report today that while only 250 men are now involved, the walkout will spread to some 5000 as the ships arrive, if the dispute is not settled. Operators' wages commence at £8 17s. 6d. monthly, rising to £20 monthly after nine years' service. The shipowners maintain that they are only bringing these wages into line with the other wages in the mercantile marine, which were increased in 1924 and were subsequently reduced.

So far ships are not being held up but are sailing without operators, advantage being taken of the suspension by the Board of Trade of the regulation requiring ships over certain tonnage to carry operators. The only lines not affected are the Cunard, Brocklebank and Holt, which employ their own wireless operators.

Other points demanding settlement by the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphists include an increase in the foreign service allowance, annual leave, stability in service, and the withdrawal of the circular regarding "other duties" on Class 1 vessels.

IRISH SOLUTION EXPECTED SOON

Commission's Award to Go Into Effcet Unless Postponement Is Asked For

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—Beneath Cromwell's portrait in the British Prime Minister's official country residence at Chequers a conference has been proceeding over the week end, which may yet effect a settlement by consent of the Ulster boundary dispute—a trouble that is a lineal descendant of the great Protector's Irish policy.

All that has been officially stated about this conference is that Stanley Baldwin, for Great Britain, Sir James Craig, for Ulster, and Kevin O'Higgins, Patrick McGilligan and John D Byrne, representing the Free State Government, have been participating, but a hopeful feeling prevails, and Mr. Baldwin is expected to make a statement in the House of Commons late today on the subject.

A report is meanwhile in circulation that Great Britain is to make financial concessions to the Free State to placate the disappointment in South Ireland at the nature of the boundary commission's award, but this is not taken seriously in informed circles, where it is pointed out that the time is not one when further burdens upon the British taxpayer can be contemplated.

The boundary commission's award, which is now ready for signature, is expected, therefore, to be brought into effect this week unless meanwhile a postponement should be asked for by both sides.

CANADIAN CONDITIONS REPORTED "SPLENDID"

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence) — "Conditions all over Canada are splendid, and everything is going over in the most encouraging manner," said J. E. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Canadian National Railway System, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, when asking him about general outlook in Canadian business for the approaching winter. "So far as I can prognosticate, the Canadian National Railways are going to give the people of Canada at the end of this year a report which will be satisfactory to every one in Canada."

The Canadian National also expect to use their facilities in St. John to the fullest during the season, and are expecting to move more grain and general cargo through that port than ever before.

The largest terminal pier in eastern Canada, and one of the largest in America, Pier Two, Halifax, is to be given wholly over for a great fruit and West India products terminal for the increased business which it is believed will follow upon the ratification of the Canada-West India treaty.

ITALY APPROVES FOUR MEASURES

Bills Concern Powers of Premier, Exiles, Pensions, and New Loan

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 30—The Chamber of Deputies has approved four bills—one defining the attributions of the Premier, one against political exiles, one granting pensions to families of men who have fallen in the national cause and one empowering the Government to float a loan of $100,000,000 in the United States.

An examination of the remaining Fascist bills commences Wednesday. The session close Saturday, the day of the arrival of Count Volpi.

Benito Mussolini, the Premier, will address the Chamber, dealing particularly with the settlement of the Italian debt in America.

The Senate will reassemble early next month to approve the Fascist bills.

The law against secret societies has been published in the official Gazette, so that it has become effective.

CANADIAN COMMANDS STATION

VICTORIA, B. C. Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Reorganization of the historic Esquimalt naval station here includes an important new departure of naval policy on the part of the Canadian Government. For the first time an officer of the Canadian Navy, Lieut.-Commander J. Nelles, is placed in command of the station. Previously British naval officers have been in command at Esquimalt, which was an important British naval base before the concentration of Great Britain's naval strength in European waters prior to the Great War.

JOHN GALSWORTHY ANALYZES WORK OF LEADING NOVELISTS

English Writer Sketches Outline of Salient Characteristics of Celebrated Authors, Both Native and Foreign

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 15—In an address before the Anglo-Swedish Society, John Galsworthy, the English novelist, has given his opinion on the merits of six of the world's leading novelists. His characterization of the six was recently given by the Morning Post in the following thumbnail sketches:

Charles Dickens—In the great Victorian age they believed with all their hearts that life was worth living. They saw no grin on the face of Fate. Dickens was an artless writer, but he was a born teller of a tale, with the imaginative zest of a schoolboy at a feast. He lashed officialdom and hypocrisy and the abuse of power. In his pages virtue is virtue and vice is vice, and never the twain do meet. Thackeray had some knowledge of art, but Dickens identified it with foreigners, and showed it the back-door. "Beyond dispute, Dickens is to me the greatest of English novelists, a triumph of exuberant genius. Many of the creatures of his fancy are our bosom and undying friends."

A Natural Poet

Turgenieff—This Russian novelist was as supreme in the art of the novel as Dickens was artless. He was the finest natural poet who ever wrote novels. Russia did not like him—perhaps because he told the truth. He had an intense understanding of human nature and life, and an intense hatred of cruelty and humbug. He was less of a poet in his poetry than in his novels. The English novel has always been inclined to self-indulgence: it often goes to bed drunk. Turgenieff is too balanced, too essentially poetic, for a shingled age in Oxford bags.

Guy de Maupassant—The glory of de Maupassant was crowded into the space of about 12 years. His name is generally associated with his short stories, but his full measure, to my thinking, can only be appraised by a reading of his novels. In the essentials of style, economy of words, and clarity of expression he is the prince of teachers. In England he was once looked upon as a ferocious realist. He is now regarded as a rosy-fingered and pinafored romanticist, who made many and many a capture of that shy bird beauty.

Tolstoy—This writer is a fascinating puzzle. So singular a combination of the artist and the reformer is not elsewhere to be found. Yet his methods persisted. You can find traces in "Anna Karenina" of that great work "War and Peace." His method was formless and accumulative. "War and Peace" is six times the length of the modern novel, yet its interest never flags. In "Anna Karenina" we have a valuable and enduring picture of a Russia which has crumbled beyond repair.

A Master of English

Joseph Conrad—Although he was not a born Englishman, his handling of the English language brings him into the gallery. The bewildering color and imagery of his earlier days toned down afterward to a move sober texture. He was essentially a colorist and essentially a raconteur. He could take you into the mazes of a tropical forest and then bring you out into the open air. No novelist has so touched the wonder of the sea, save perhaps Pierre Loti in "Pêcheur d'Islande."

Anatole France—He was a learned man, who lived an easy, cultured life. His whip was a scourge—perhaps the most delicate and effective whip that ever was lashed. His victims do not know that he killed them. Their ghosts still read his books and call him "Maitre." His chaste mind was deadly against cranks and superstitions. Born too late or too early to be burnt or beheaded, he had to be satisfied with excommunication.

The moral Mr. Galsworthy drew was that his six subects, three of them artists and three satirists, had a common virtue. They were all humanists; they had nothing of the literary popinjay about them, and they were not theorists.

SETTLERS ARE SATISFIED

MONTREAL, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Some 500 British families have already been settled in Canada under the 3000 family immigration scheme of the British and Dominion governments, and, after visiting a large number, H. Robbins, manager of the colonization department of the White Star-Dominion and Red Star lines, states he found them 100 per cent satisfied. The British Government finances each family to the extent of £300 to buy stock and equipment, while the Dominion supplies land and buildings to the value of $3500. These advances are expected to be paid back within 25 years.

G.G.M. Co.

Our Conservative Judgment

On Miami Properties of Known Value

To those interested in obtaining dependable information as to realty values in Miami and vicinity, Gotto, Garrettson, Mathias Co. offer a conscientious service.

Our knowledge of property values in and near Miami, coupled with our long experience as owners and developers, enables us to select, improve and recommend to our friends only properties of sound worth and assured profit returns.

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We should be glad to mail gratis, a copy of our Comparative Chart of Realty Values covering Miami and vicinity. It presents a map indicating various developments, together with description of the property, nature of developments and current prices. This Chart embodies the results of a careful research over an eighteen months' period. We believe it to be an invaluable aid to those interested in truly informing themselves as to sound, conservative, profitable investments in Miami and vicinity.

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AIRPLANES DROP 'BOMBS' ON CITY

Mimic Raid Over Boston as Curtain Raiser for "Tented City"

Swooping down on the center of the business and commercial district of Boston shortly after noon today, three "enemy air craft" started to "bomb" the crowds in a mock raid on the city. The invaders from the skies were met by four defending airplanes and after about a quarter of an hour's duel high in the air, the "enemy" was driven off.

The air battle was staged as a curtain-raiser to the New England Aviation Show which opens in the Mechanics Building, on Wednesday, as a part of the first National Defense Exposition known as "The Tented City," which is being held to raise money with which to build an Enlisted Men's Clubhouse for the regulars of the army and the navy in Fayette Street in the Back Bay.

The defending airplanes were flown by Capt. Christopher W. Ford, Capt. H. W. Long, Assistant Corps Area Air Officer, and Lieut. Frank Crowley.

The attacking airplanes were manned by National Guardsmen, including Capt. C. E. Hodge, Lieut. Julien Dexter, Lieut. C. C. Jackway and B. F. Billings, the latter being the new local pilot for the Boston Airport Corporation.

All of these fliers, except Lieutenant Billings were in army "J. N. Planes." The "J. N." is not a fighting ship because of its slow speed and limited fuel capacity. They were the only available aircraft the Army or the Navy had to offer for the exhibition.

Lieutenant Billings flew a Travel Airplane, a late type of commercial and pleasure ship of about the same size as the "J. N." It has a speed of some 40 miles an hour greater than the army ships used today.

One of the Travel Airplanes, as well as an army "J. N.," will be on exhibition at the Tented City exhibition. The giant Wright-Bellanca Whirlwind motor monoplane, the tiny Sperry-Messenger fighting airplane from Mitchel Field and other aircraft will be on exhibition at the show after Wednesday.

The National Defense Exposition will show graphically the many activities of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Reserves, Citizens' Training Camp and Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Brig.-Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, officer in charge at Camp Devens, will be in charge of the exhibition. The aviation show will be the first of its kind New England has ever had. Guy Murchie, Boston attorney, is head of the exhibition.

HISTORIC HOTEL SOON TO BE RAZED

Old Columbia Hall to Make Way for Development

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special)—Arrangements have just been made with a local contractor by which the historic Columbia Hall, said to be the oldest summer resort hotel in the United States, will shortly make way for a development that is expected to take the form of a hotel or cottage colony of entirely modern type. The building is on a tract of 48 acres on a high elevation near Lebanon Springs, N. Y., including one of the most remarkable pine groves in this section.

Old Columbia Hall was a spacious frame structure with 108 rooms, a dining room seating 450 and a large music hall. It is estimated to have contained 500,000 feet of lumber. The original portion was erected in 1792. A good part of this was removed three years ago. What became the main building was erected in 1859.

General Lafayette wrote his name in the register of the hotel in 1825, and many personages of note stopped there at one time and another. The scenic attractions are so unusual and so different from those of other parts of the United States that the place was a favorite resort in old slavery days for Southerners sojourning in the North.

SUGAR TRADE HURT BY SEAMEN'S STRIKE

BRISBANE, Queensl., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence)—The sugar interests in Queensland have suffered injury as a result of the British seamen's strike, one effect of which has been to hold up over 40,000 tons of sugar which has been sold to English refiners and already loaded into overseas ships. In addition, large quantities of sugar for export are lying at the mills, or in storage at various ports.

The position of those engaged in the sugar industry is greatly aggravated by the closing of some of the ports from which sugar is usually exported, owing to the internecine strife among the Queensland section of the Waterside Workers' Federation. At certain ports the waterside workers have insisted on the adoption of what is termed the rotary system of engaging wharf laborers, but a very large proportion of the waterside workers in other places are strongly protesting against the system.

CHURCH ARMY BACKS LONDON HOUSE PLAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17—A comparatively small but nevertheless important housing scheme is being steadily carried on by the Church Army, through a subsidiary organization called Church Army Housing, Ltd. The society has been in existence since November, 1924, and has erected blocks of houses of the non-parlor type, which can be rented, included all local taxation, for about 12s. a week, in three different districts of London.

Great difficulty is experienced in the vicinity of London in finding suitable sites for small housing operations and the Church Army activities will hereafter adopt the plan of acquiring a large acreage for operations, proceeding with the building as funds become available.

Assessors Win New Ally in the Camera Which Has Uncovered Many Properties Hitherto Escaping Tax

© Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc., New York City

Map of Typical Connecticut Town, Showing Houses, Factories and Farm Land, Scaled 800 Feet to an Inch.

AIRPLANE SURVEYS DISCLOSES UNTAXED LAND AND BUILDING

(Continued from Page 1)

area enlargement these maps are found to be a great aid. Any individual negative at, for instance, 800 feet to one inch, may be enlarged to 200 feet to one inch without appreciable loss of definition.

The aerial map is of most practical use, those who have worked with it say, in city planning and zoning. With its aid, municipal executives can carry out the zoning themselves, without turning affairs over entirely to a group of experts from out of the city.

Use in Zone Work

By use of transparent colors on map copies, the zones are not only established, but even the non-technical citizen can read at a glance what lies within these zones and why changes are advocated. City engineers and departments of streets and highways welcome the acquisition of the maps, and find them of great value in many branches of civic work.

The comparative merits of tax reappraisal by ordinary methods of ground survey and by airplane study were discussed by Mr. Emerson, and he pointed out the results which had taken place in Middletown and New Britain, Conn. An aerial survey was taken in Middletown which covered 43 square miles, took 60 days, and cost one-fifth of the total expended in a ground survey in New Britain which covered 13 square miles and took four years.

After a city or town has purchased a set of aerial maps, showing in 100 per cent detail every building, tree, curbstone and stonewall to scale, the municipality is ready to enter the next logical step of zoning. Not only does the town find itself adequately mapped, but in the tax reappraisal enough property which was previously untaxed is discovered to pay for the photographic work several times over. Every factor which bears upon the problem of valuation, Mr. Emerson said, can be readily discerned and interpreted by the layman, and the map is its own argument for revaluation.

Makes Timber Survey Easy

City planning and tax reappraisal are not the only fields in which air photography is of great value. Already it has proved its worth in timber surveying. Photography eliminates the guesswork of the old-time timber cruising. All the timber area is covered. The survey shows burnt-over areas, rock outcroppings, blow downs, swamps, and logs stranded above river flood lines. Scrub brush, second growth, and primitive timber are distinctly separated, and their value and extent may be accurately estimated from the photograph.

A sharp line of demarcation separates the coniferous and deciduous trees, and the various groupings of different kinds are easily recognized. The comparison of the amount of time it takes an ordinary timber cruiser to "hike" through a given territory, looking over growth which may be tangled in dense underbrush and nearly impenetrable, and the time it takes an airplane to fly over the same area shows the efficiency of the newer method.

Aerial survey has given material aid in the study of water sheds and reservoir sites. Studied with the aid of the stereoscope, the terrain shows in relief and the aerial map gives immediate information as to slopes, feeders, and approximate flood lines. To obtain the same information by old methods of ground survey would take months of effort.

Mapping of States

"The near future," Mr. Emerson said, "will see entire states mapped photographically from the air. From these maps the agricultural department will note percentage of land under cultivation, will mark down waste lands for reclamation, will check off the sour marsh lands for chemical correction, and will plan maximum agricultural efficiency for the entire state.

"Transportation lines and spurs will be located from these maps for opening up present idle areas commercially. The state highway department will be able to plan their main arteries for travel more intelligently. The state park department will be able to locate unerringly the proper areas for state parks and reservations. The department of forestry will read these aerial maps and locate fire observation towers, mark off fire lanes, and apportion ranger patrols intelligently.

"The forester will be able to recognize denuded areas where acres of stumps and dry brook beds cry for immediate reforestation. The engineer of hydraulics will locate potential power sites and figure to a nicety the undeveloped power of his state."

Aid to Regional Planning

Work of air mapping will aid in regional planning as fully as it may do in city planning. In thickly settled communities where the suburban settlements have grown into cities, crowding and hemming in the parent municipality, or where a number of cities are separated by only a few miles, the aerial map reaches an apex of efficiency.

None of the cities have problems confined strictly to themselves, but are concerned in regional affairs. If traffic lanes are developed or widened in one city, they must connect with similar thoroughfares in adjoining municipalities, or else the traffic load will "bottleneck" and results will be negative.

Once, however, that a broad view of the entire situation is attained by means of an aerial map showing it all in detail, common problems may be settled co-operatively without being restricted by the narrow viewpoint of a single city.

GRAIN EXPORTS GAIN AT PORT OF BOSTON

Co-operation With Canadian Railroads One Factor

Movement of grain to Europe via Boston is the largest in years, according to the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In addition to the announcement a few days ago of the charter of two steamers to load grain at Boston for United Kingdom and Continental ports, it has been learned that the Dutch steamer Alkaid has been chartered to load 200,000 bushels of Canadian wheat for an overseas destination, and the Halimoor, a British freighter, has been engaged to carry 250,000 bushels to Europe.

The British steamer Glensloy, which arrived here today with a cargo of coke from England, will load 220,000 bushels of wheat for London, and several other freighters have bene engaged to move grain from this port. Among others is the Danish steamer Minterswijk, which will take 176,000 bushels of barley to Bremen.

The Maritime Association has long been endeavoring to encourage trade relations with the Canadian railroad routes. The value of the Canadian route is appreciated by New England industries, who, in an effort for reciprocity for the movement of Canadian grain through Boston, are routing their western bound shipments over these lines.

For the last two weeks grain has been arriving to the elevators here, and the export movement is already under way. The British steamer Amasis is now taking on a cargo of 200,000 bushels of grain at Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, which will be delivered at ports in Italy and Sicily. Indications point to a continuation of the flow of grain via Boston throughout the winter.

PREPARES INCIDENTAL MUSIC FOR PLAY

A one scene drama, "The Black Night," written by Clayton D. Gilbert from James Hoffer's story of the same name, to be presented for the first time at the New England Conservatory's dramatic recital Friday and Saturday evenings, will have incidental organ selections, arranged by Harold Schwab '22, organist of All Souls Church, Lowell.

Orchestral and pianoforte incidental music is frequently used to supplement the drama. The employment of the great concert organ in Jordan Hall is distinctly a novelty, in which pantomime, the spoken word and organ music are combined.

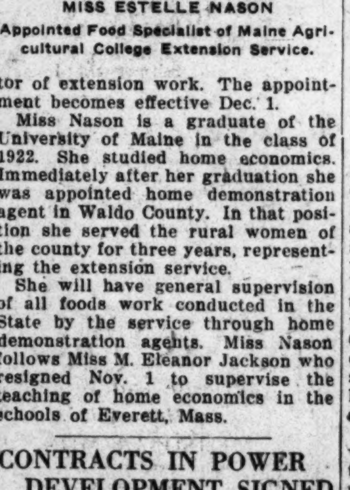
WORCESTER GETS DISTRIBUTING PLANT

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Western Electric Company has selected this city as the site for its New England distributing branch, according to an announcement made today by the Chamber of Commerce. Three other cities in New England were seeking the branch.

EXTENSION SERVICE SPECIALIST NAMED

Maine College Appoints New Foods Work Supervisor

ORONO, Me., Nov. 30 (Special)—Miss Estelle Nason of Hampden Highlands has been appointed foods specialist of the extension service, college of agriculture, University of Maine. This announcement was made today by Dr. Leon S. Merrill, dean of the college of agriculture and director of extension work. The appointment becomes effective Dec. 1.



MISS ESTELLE NASON
Appointed Food Specialist of Maine Agricultural College Extension Service.

Miss Nason is a graduate of the University of Maine in the class of 1922. She studied home economics. Immediately after her graduation she was appointed home demonstration agent in Waldo County. In that position she served the rural women of the county for three years, representing the extension service.

She will have general supervision of all foods work conducted in the State by the service through home demonstration agents. Miss Nason follows Miss M. Eleanor Jackson who resigned Nov. 1 to supervise the teaching of home economics in the schools of Everett, Mass.

CONTRACTS IN POWER DEVELOPMENT SIGNED

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 30 (Special)—Contracts have been signed between representatives of the Central Maine Power Company, the General Electric Company and the Allis-Chalmer Company for $400,000 worth of machinery to be used at the Central Maine Gulf Island hydro-electric development on the Androscoggin River above Lewiston.

Much of this machinery will be dispatched to the scene of operation as soon as possible in order to facilitate construction throughout the winter months. It is expected that a force of more than 800 men will be employed.

AIR MAIL PROPOSED FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Feasibility of Project Now Under Consideration

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 30 (AP)—The feasibility of establishing an air mail service along the shores of Lake Champlain during the summer months is under consideration. Lieut. Walter E. Cleveland of Coventry, who is interested in a project to deliver mail to summer campers by hydro-airplane, has taken the matter up with Postmaster Stanley E. Brownell of Burlington and figures are being gathered as to the volume of business in the district.

Mail to summer residents on the Vermont shores of the lake has increased to such an extent in the last few years that the Government has been put to much extra expense in delivering it. This has been particularly noticeable on the rural route around Malletts Bay, a few miles north of Burlington, where there is a population of several thousand during July and August. A five-passenger touring car loaded to the running boards with mail leaves Burlington daily on that route during the summer and is hardly adequate to handle the business.

There are many other large camp and cottage settlements on both sides of the lake. Should the air mail idea be adopted it is probable that there would be two routes out of Burlington, one to the north and the other to the south. Those who favor the idea point to the successful use of planes in delivering mail to camps on Lake Winnipesaukee in New Hampshire last summer.

CONGESTION LAID TO TROLLEY CARS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30 (Special)—Electric cars and not motor-cars cause the congestion in downtown Providence, with which local authorities have been combatting several years, according to the survey just being completed by Robert Whitten, city planning engineer, retained for the purpose. The survey, which will shortly be reported to the City Council, shows that surface cars are responsible for the acute stagnation of traffic daily during the hours between 1 and 6 p. m., known as "the supper rush."

The survey is said to show that while pedestrian and electric car traffic increases during these hours, motor traffic noticeably avoids areas in which blockading may be momentarily expected. Scores of extra cars are sent into the area to carry home-going passengers.

BANKS DISTRIBUTE $1,494,514

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special)—Banks will distribute this week a total of $1,494,514 in Christmas savings club checks, making the largest aggregate of deposits ever made in Christmas savings clubs and exceeding last year's figures by $135,935. Bankers estimate that approximately 80 per cent of the whole amount, or about $1,200,000, will be immediately applied to the purchase of Christmas goods.

Hastening Train Control Equipment to Be Sought

Complaints of Delays in Installation Will Be Investigated by Commerce Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Since the issuance of the Interstate Commerce Commission's order of June 13, 1922, requiring 49 railroads to install automatic train control, and the subsequent order of Jan. 14, 1924, temporarily suspended, approximately 15 carriers have completed the equipping of a division each. The others either are progressing or are awaiting the results of preliminary inspections by the commission on 20-mile stretches of road.

The refusal of the federal court to enjoin the commission from enforcing its order, as petitioned by the Delaware & Hudson Company, gave strength to the commission, and its subsequent refusal of the request of the Illinois Central for a time extension and of the Great Northern for exemption from the terms of the second order were generally construed as evidence of its intention to require the roads to act promptly.

Railroad accidents, occurring with increasing frequency, have given impetus to the search for devices which will prevent "man failures." In 1924, it is stated by the railroads, 149 fatalities occurred in train accidents while thus far in 1925 more than 60 have occurred in New Jersey alone.

Further Inquiry Scheduled

Following these incidents on three leading eastern railroads in the last two years and the delay in installing safety devices, due, the railroads state, to their desire to develop the most workable type, the Interstate Commerce Commission has set a new date for a hearing of the situation. Investigation is to be made of the charges recently made by a manufacturer of train control equipment in which the practices of a railroad and a signal company are complained of.

That a workable train control would have prevented a recent rear-end collision on the Pennsylvania, and that the commission is within the scope of its rights in bringing this subject up at the hearing set for Dec. 1, is stated emphatically by several manufacturers of train stop devices.

Complaints are made by inventors that the opportunity to test their devices under working conditions is lacking. Wilson S. Kinnear, president of the Clark Automatic Train Control Company, which has a test engine now working on the Pere Marquette and an installation on the Michigan Central said that "without an engine and a few miles of track it is impossible to show what a train control is worth."

Other obstacles confronting even the larger companies engaged in producing the devices include the so-called "traffic considerations" of the railways. Such firms as the United States Steel Company, the Union Switch & Signal and several others are said to keep careful records of the purchase of their equipment by railroads, and to route their freight traffic over various railroads in proportion to the orders which are placed by these carriers.

Problem Recognized

The manager of a train control company with several installations admitted that this is a problem which he must face in selling his device to railroads. "If the railroads want to get the traffic of these and other big companies, we realize that they must purchase their supplies from them."

The desire of the railways to contract with the signal companies, from which they have purchased their signal equipment, in equipping their lines with the train stop devices which the signal companies now manufacture, is "only natural," in the opinion of Mr. Kinnear. Both he and Charles A. MacHenry, president of the Hudson Train Control Corporation, said that they appreciated the position of the railroads in desiring to buy equipment from companies of long standing in their field, and in whose ability to carry out the terms of a contract, even if a complete installation had to be replaced by a new one, the railroads had complete confidence.

At the same time, these and other manufacturers contend that their devices warrant a thorough test before being discarded. The Clark system, a continuous form of control, of the induction type, recently was tested at Detroit with "satisfactory results," it was reported.

Jean F. Webb Jr., of the International Signal Company, which has had a test working on the Erie Railroad without failures for three years, stated that the need for train stop devices has been proved by recent occurrences. Asserting that they have proved themselves to be reliable, he quoted from a recent decision rendered by John J. Esch, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, who said, "These devices are past the experimental stage, are practical, are needed, and have come to stay."

Have Systems Working

Among the railroads which have complied with the commission's orders in equipping a division are the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Rock Island, Chesapeake & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Burlington Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Santa Fe, Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Norfolk & Western, Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, Reading and Frisco. Others are approaching the completion of a divisional installation.

The equipping of these lines with train control will eliminate mishaps due to failure to see wayside signals, Mr. Kinnear said, the signals being shown in the engine cab with his, and many other devices, rather than from semaphores. The Clark system operates from a power house on the roadside, the locomotive carrying no delicate equipment subject to shock. Control of the train is assured by current flowing along the rails, euphoniously referred to as "radio control," and can be either continuous or intermittent. A failure of the device produces a stop anyway, thus preventing what are known as "false clears."

The failure of the block signals to prevent collisions, in the installation of which the Pennsylvania has expended millions of dollars, was described by a signal engineer as "discouraging." The system on this division is partly semaphore and in part the "color position lights," giving as many as a dozen different indications, involving many fine shades of distinction for the engineer to decide, while trying to make his schedule. Reliance on automatic signals has diminished, in the view of experts questioned, as a result of collisions between two sections of the Twentieth Century and a short time later between two other fast trains on the New York Central, followed by two on the Pennsylvania. In one of the latter, a brake failure was later cited as a principal cause.

DRUSES CHANGE ATTACK IN SYRIA

Rebel Tribesmen Direct Their Operations on Hurdala and Borgos

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Nov. 30—The country between Hermon and the Litani River bordering Palestine is still an extensive French-Druse battlefield. French airplanes are being fired at from every village in this area. The Druses have suddenly swerved round—instead of concentrating on Nabatyeh, where there is a French post, and Jesin, they directed operations on Hurdala and Borgos, and two bridges to the northward on the Litani.

It is believed that Said al Atrash hopes to reach the Druses at Shouf, and also to cut the Beirut-Damascus road.

DAMASCUS, Syria, Nov. 30 (AP)—After having suffered a setback in South Lebanon, the rebel Druse tribesmen, who have surprised military observers by their mobility, now are carrying the war to other parts of the French mandated territory.

In attempts to draw off the French troops from Hasbeiya, insurgents under Ramadan-esh-Shallash have become active along the Aleppo-Damascus railway, destroying two bridges, and tearing up the rails. These insurgents are also reported to have attacked the Christian quarter in Homs.

Twelve hundred refugees from Homs have reached Tripoli (on the coast north of Beirut) and refugees from Baalbek have arrived at Zahle, a city with a large native Christian population between Damascus and Beirut.

The French have been compelled to reinforce their garrison at Aleppo owing to the recurrence of uneasiness there. There are 42 Americans in the Aleppo district.

Hassan-el-Karrath, rebel chief, is reported to be directing nightly attacks upon the suburbs of Damascus from an automobile equipped with a machine-gun. He is said to be wearing the uniform of a French colonel in these raids, in an effort to ambush the French.

The introduction of martial law by the French has caused suppression of the special courts of justice. A mixed commission of French, Moslems and Arabs is appraising the damages caused by the recent fighting in Damascus.

TAX REFORM URGED BY MANUFACTURERS

Federal Tax Commission Wins Indorsement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Strong indorsement of the proposal for the establishment of a federal tax commission, as announced by William R. Green, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was given for the organized industry of the country by John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, here today.

Mr. Edgerton emphasized what he called the clumsiness of the present methods, their "unbalanced costs" and the "clogging of the lists of unsettled tax claims" as necessitating a change to a practical working method. The Association has had a special committee at work on tax problems for years, and three years ago it urged the organization of such a commission of unpaid experts as a means of bringing about a more systematic, more practical and more economic administration.

"It is hoped," Mr. Edgerton said, "that Congress will adopt the recommendations made for the appointment of a federal tax commission. It is urgently needed. Good administration is 90 per cent of a successful taxing system. Our own administration is needlessly complex, unduly delays final settlement to the injury of both public and private interests, requires further separation of the functions of assessment and collection and as much further decentralization as is practicable.

"The commission should be unpaid and in addition to its legislative members enjoy what it will readily obtain, the disinterested service of practicable and experienced business men who will gladly discharge a high public obligation.

"It would be well if Congress could go a step further in meeting our present requirements for a settlement of tax claims already standing too long. Of more than 2,000,000 tax cases still unsettled, 900,000 are more than two years old. It is estimated that two-thirds of these will require extensive audit, and it is a reflection upon the awkwardness of our system that more than 15,000 cases, including 1920 and preceding, are yet pending."

QUEBEC LABOR AND COMMUNISM

QUEBEC, Nov. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Quebec Province section of the Canadian Labor Party, in annual convention, decided that one year's experience of having Communist organization in the party was enough, and ordered their expulsion, on the grounds the Communists were working to bring the Labor movement under the thumb of Moscow.

BORAH SEEKING REGULATION OF COAL INDUSTRY

Senator Believes Law Necessary to Safeguard Public Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—On the basis of the public interest in coal production and distribution, W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, will introduce a bill in Congress at an early date providing for regulation of many phases of the industry, with administration of the law in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The fundamentals of the bill will be similar to those of the measure sponsored by him last year but modified in some particulars by recent events.

Mr. Borah has been for some time sending out inquiries as to prices and other conditions regarding coal prevailing in various sections and has received a mass of material in reply out of which he is gathering facts to support his position in the Senate.

W. S. Kenyon, formerly Senator from Iowa, undertook a similar task when he was in the Senate but nothing concrete came of it. Mr. Borah, however, believes the present situation, a repetition of many others in which the public has always come out the loser, has prepared the way for a fresh attempt to take such action as will make it more difficult for the public to be at the mercy of either party in the curtailment of a commodity so important to all the people. That the Government should keep hands off of private business has been a preventive cry but the establishment of fuel as a public necessity would justify action by Congress leading to regulatory control similar to that exercised over the railroads.

The Administration has, since the beginning of the present anthracite controversy, contended that it was not a matter for its interference. The President, Mr. Hoover and other influential officials have felt that, although heads of Government departments had urged the operators and miners to get together at Jacksonville, they had not been a party to the agreement. This position was reiterated at the White House, when it was intimated that if the miners cannot come to an agreement, with the operators, they can appeal to the courts for such relief as they feel themselves entitled to as a result of alleged violations of the agreement by the operators.

The President has the entire subject under review and will make the position of the Administration clear in his answer to the letter of John L. Lewis, president of the Miners' Union. To what extent he will discuss the strike situation from the point of view of the public welfare is being considered, it was said at the White House. It is assumed on good authority that the covert implication by the head of the mine workers of a soft coal strike will not help bring about intervention on the part of the Administration.

SEEDLING TREE USE URGED FOR HOLIDAYS

Forest Service's Attitude Is Outlined

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30—The decoration of city streets with large, young evergreen trees during the holidays is a useless, wasteful practice, and should be discontinued, according to a statement just issued by the United States Forest Service.

The cutting of small seedling trees for home use, from thickets where thinning would benefit the forest crop, is approved by the foresters. They point out, however, that trees cut for street decorations are usually thrifty forest youngsters from 10 to 15 years old. A good tree this old, it is pointed out, had much better be left to grow into future sawtimber, thus contributing to the industrial stability of the region.

Decoration with greens and boughs is recommended instead. It is also advocated that a large living fir tree be selected in one or more of the parks to be decorated annually as a civic holiday tree.

WORLD COURT FAVORED BY KENTUCKY WOMEN

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—If the United States is to progress in the promotion of greater harmony in international relations, it must enter the World Court, Mrs. James W. Morrison, Chicago, president of the Illinois League of Women Voters, told delegates to the fourth annual conference of the Kentucky League, in convention here. The league, in resolutions, urged the Senate to vote for American adherence.

Mrs. Morrison described the Permanent Court of International Justice as more effective than the Hague Peace Tribunal, and predicted that once the United States enters, the influence of the court will be greatly strengthened.

Country Cousins Dine Merchants

MOORHEAD, Minn., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence) — The Country Cousins' Association, an organization embracing several hundred persons, came to Moorhead and staged an old-fashioned country entertainment, at which the business men of the city were their guests. More than 3000 persons were served.

The idea was entirely spontaneous with the farmers. The Moorhead merchants have entertained their farmer friends at community picnics and other entertainments on various occasions and the farmers decided to reciprocate. Following the dinner the farmer hosts gave an interesting program of speeches, music, readings, a playlet and "stunts." M. E. Kirby is president of the Country Cousins' Association.

FORM COLLEGE PRESS CONGRESS

University Editors and Newspaper Students to Convene

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 30 (Special)—Organization of the National Collegiate Press Congress was announced here by a large group of university and college editors of newspapers and year books who met in connection with the Central Interscholastic Press Association. The first convention will be held at the University of Illinois next fall.

"The first requirement of any journalist is that he should be a lover and a student of the truth," declared Frank C. Cross, national director of Americanism of the American Legion, when he addressed the 1000 school and university editors here. To Mr. Cross, the newspaper is the most important institution in any community save the school.

"An editor of any newspaper, no matter how small the community, reaches more people than all the preachers in the country. We should subscribe to a newspaper even if we do not work for it, for in that way we are supporting an institution which is bettering the community and the Nation," Mr. Cross said.

Editors of high school papers in every State from Massachusetts to California were present. The Central Interscholastic Press Association meets annually in Madison at Thanksgiving time.

That courses in journalistic writing in high schools be established as a part of the regular instruction in English, rather than as vocational courses, was recommended by the American Association of High School Teachers of Journalistic Writing.

Prof. Edward Marion Johnson of the University of Wisconsin was reelected managing director of the association for a fifth term. Officers of the American Association of High School Teachers of Journalistic Writing were elected as follows: George A. Montgomery, Kansas City, Mo., president; Rowena Harvey, Fort Wayne, Ind., vice-president, and John E. Mulligan, Minneapolis, secretary-treasurer.

Joseph Murphy, Piedmont, Calif., was awarded the annual cup for the delegate who comes the longest distance.

PUBLIC OPINION FAVORS AMERICA IN WORLD COURT

American Foundation Survey Includes Men Prominent in Many Activities—Shows Only One Directly Opposed to United States Membership

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—The American Foundation maintaining the American Peace Award, has just issued a report of a survey it has made of American public opinion regarding the proposal now before the Senate for American participation in the International Court of Justice. In a statement just issued at the foundation's headquarters at No. 565 Fifth Avenue, it says that not more than one in 10 in a random selection of leading citizens oppose the adherence of the United States to the World Court.

"Those who have written the American Foundation their views favoring or opposing the Court, represent all political parties and many diverse professional and business interests," the statement says.

"The sum of the inquiry results in a conviction that President Coolidge will have thorough going popular support in his announced intention to urge Senate action on the adherence to the Court on the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge terms at the coming session. The Senate debates on the Court are scheduled to begin on Dec. 17."

Following are excerpts from letters to the foundation from prominent men throughout the country on the subject of American adherence to the World Court.

Wisconsin Governor Opposed

Franklin S. Billings, Governor of Vermont:

"I favor the World Court because I feel that it would be a great assistance in settling disputes between the various countries and would in most instances prevent war."

John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin:

"I am opposed to the United States entering the World Court with or without the so-called Harding-Hughes-Coolidge modifications and terms. The attempt to euchre the United States into the World Court is only the back-door method of getting the United States under the League of Nations."

W. Irving Bullard, Boston, banker, manufacturer:

"It is as inevitable as the rising of the sun each day that our country should join the World Court under the reservations which we recognize as desirable, namely, the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations. . . ."

Churchmen in Favor

D. J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond:

"I should like very much to see the United States a member of the World Court if a way could be found to do so without limiting the sovereignty of America or without placing her under the direct jurisdiction of any outside court."

James A. Griffin, Bishop of Springfield:

"The whole problem in regard to the World Court seems to be how perfect or imperfect an instrument it is. The fact that almost 50 nations to date have entered this court is a prima facie evidence that there is some merit therein."

Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue, New York:

"I favor American membership in the World Court as a step; I am most earnestly opposed to it as a finality.

George D. Olds, President of Amherst College:

"It is of the greatest importance that our country enter the World Court because the judicial settlement of international disputes will make for peace; because the reservations proposed are such as to safeguard our peculiar national interests; because in the light of the Locarno conference we cannot with self-respect hold back longer."

Arthur Twining Hadley, President Emeritus of Yale:

"I think we should enter the World Court because the commerce and the thought of the world have developed in such fashion that we can no longer keep aloof from great world movements with dignity or safety."

Richard F. Grant, former president, United States Chamber of Commerce:

"The World Court as I see it is merely one instrumentality for carrying into effect, in an international way, the doctrines which we have preached and for which we stand committed."

F. M. Butler, Justice, Supreme Court of Vermont:

"I am most heartily in favor of the World Court and believe action should not be delayed."

David A. Ellis, lecturer on municipal government at Harvard:

"I am interested in the World Court and I believe that the United States ought to join it shortly, the sooner the better."

Rt. Rev. Charles Fiske, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church:

"I believe the United States should enter the World Court with the proposed reservations, because I am convinced that this nation has a duty to the whole world and that it is the very height of selfishness to attempt to stand aloof."

LABOR MODIFIES POLICY IN BRITAIN

Change Evidenced in Railway Wage Problem

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—The moderating influences upon British labor problems are increasing. James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, warned that organization at Stratford last night that unless public opinion is behind it, no attempt to enforce its claims for larger wages can succeed. "I don't oppose a strike because I'm afraid to lead you," he said, "but I oppose it when I believe its against your interests."

He also mentioned £40,000,000 as the estimated cost of the railwaymen's wage demands, on which the national wages board is about to pronounce. This statement from so influential a labor leader discounts the prospects of trouble when the national wages board award appears.

It is published simultaneously with the announcement of a decision taken by the London Labor Party at its annual meeting here on Saturday against allowing any reopening of the question of the exclusion of Communists from the British labor movement.

BRITISH JOURNALISTS VISIT QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE, Queensl., Oct. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Before entering the British Empire Press Conference at Melbourne, the delegates from Britain, Canada, South Africa and other parts of the British Empire paid a visit to Queensland to see for themselves how far the wonderful stories they had heard of its varied resources and natural wealth could be verified. Besides spending a few days in Brisbane, where they met a number of representative men, they covered over 1000 miles by rail and motor car in southern and central Queensland, and were enabled to see something of the sugar industry, the cotton-growing areas, the meat works, and the fertile citrus fruit and banana-growing districts.

The opinion was generally voiced by the visitors that Queensland is destined to become the greatest of all the Australian States. Viscount, Burnham, the leader of the delegation, declared that what they had seen had surpassed expectations and that everyone had been amazed at the wide range of the State's productivity and the magnificence of its climate. Other journalists with the party were Sir Edward Iliffe, Sir Percival Phillips, Capt. R. Anthony Eden, A. P. Herbert, Dr. Augusto Bartolo, C. W. Bowerman, Sir Joseph Reed, A. W. Moore, W. Turner and Sir William Davies.

TRADE BUREAU'S WORK EXPANDS

American Merchants Send 2,000,000 Queries to Government Agency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Supplying service in more than 7200 cases a day, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has answered 2,000,000 calls for assistance from American merchants in the last fiscal year, or 870,000 more than in 1923-24—an increase termed "enormous" by Julius Klein, director, in his annual report to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

The bureau's service, Mr. Klein says, has advanced "out of all proportion to the amounts which have been advanced for carrying on the work," the increase in appropriations for the new fiscal year being a little more than 5 per cent over the last year, while the amount of work performed is declared to be climbing "at the rate of more than 70 per cent a year."

Work Increases Rapidly

The bureau's service reaches into every country where American goods have ever penetrated. So great was the rush of work last year that the correspondence of the foodstuffs division jumped 31 per cent, that of the shoe and leather division 136 per cent, and that of the commercial laws division 25 per cent. The division of foreign tariffs has attempted to codify and keep track of 40 customs tariff revisions, made in 40 separate nations, and 100 commercial treaties negotiated by various sets of nations, nearly all affecting American merchants directly and indirectly.

The great increase of demands upon the bureau are attributed by Mr. Klein to the growth of American manufacturers and agriculture, to the "stiffening of European competition," while also "the economic revival of Europe means a bigger demand there for many kinds of American goods with a consequent intensification of activity on the part of our exporters and more frequent recourse to the facilities of this bureau."

200,000 Names Listed

The work of the bureau is remarkably diverse. Particular instances of its efforts range all the way from warning American lumber exporters against unsound foreign firms, issuing a world trade directory with 200,000 names, chaperoning a delegation from 13 South American republics bent on studying United States roads, keeping America in the forefront of iron and steel exports in the face of what is described as "the keenest kind of competition from Europe," and the penetration of far away markets with new American productions.

At home the bureau keeps domestic manufacturers in touch with foreign trade developments and opportunities, issues reports on curious commodity-wants in out of the way places such as "markets for athletic goods in Africa," "Advertising in India" and "Post war German toy conditions," and from time to time undertakes elaborate compilation of statistics such as its semi-annual census of stocks of automobile tires in hands of dealers throughout the country.

MARITIME PROVINCES POTATOES SOARING

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Steady advance of the price of potatoes in New Brunswick daily leads to a substantiation of the report last week that the tuber would be $10 a barrel in this country before the unprecedented conditions now affecting the market had reached their peak. In isolated instances the farmers of that Province have been getting as high as $5.50. The general advance the last two or three days has been from $3.50 to $4 per barrel, and in many sections the farmers are now holding back for $5. The embargo against the shipment of potatoes from the Maritime Provinces, which was temporarily put into effect along the Boston & Maine Railway, has had the effect of crowding almost every available accommodation with the vegetables awaiting shipment as soon as the embargo is lifted.

The Cuban, who was at first disposed to blame the Canadian producer for "bulling" the market, is now satisfied that the high price is due to the shortage of the potato crop of the United States, and the reprisals which were at one time threatened against Canadian potatoes, namely the lifting of the Cuban embargo against European stock, are now very unlikely to materialize.

SWARAJISTS BAR OFFICE HOLDING

Opponent of Administration, Made Head of Council, Joins Government

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—It is almost universally felt that by Saripad Balwant Tanmbe's acceptance of ministerial office in the Central Provinces, the Swarajist Party, not only in that area but throughout India has undoubtedly sustained a severe blow. Mr. Tanmbe was a prominent Swarajist who 18 months ago assisted in throwing out the provincial budget in toto, and so creating the deadlock which in the Central Provinces resulted in a total suspension of the Reformed Constitution.

Six months ago, however, Mr. Tanmbe was elected president of the local legislative council, defeating a Muhammadan opponent. Now, after a few months, Mr. Tanmbe, on his own responsibility, has felt justified in joining the Government of which he was originally elected a sworn opponent.

This action has been most bitterly denounced by Pandit Motilal Nehru of Allahabad, the All-India leader of the Swarajists, and by Sen Gupta, the Bengal leader of the party. Mr. Tanmbe's procedure follows hard on the revolt of Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy in Bengal over Mahatma Gandhi's ruling on his social relations with Europeans.

While men like C. R. Das, and Mr. Gandhi himself four or five years ago, were able to maintain discipline in the party ranks fairly easily, the corresponding task is proving hard for Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sen Gupta. The latter is understood to be about to move a resolution against the acceptance by Swarajists of any official post carrying a salary.

The Swarajists assert that Mr. Tanmbe should have resigned his post as president of the legislative council and stood openly as a government candidate. Legally he was not bound to, and in any case when he was permitted to stand for the presidency of the Central Provinces Council, Mr. Tanmbe formally adopted the standpoint that he was free in the future (apart from the duties of his office) to follow any course he chose.

NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER CUT

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Now that the lumbering season in New Brunswick is well under way, it is estimated that 264,000,000 feet will be cut from the Crown lands of the Province alone, inclusive of some 350,000 cords of pulpwood. The cut will equal that of last year.

$300,000 Reported Subscribed for Texas Legislative Session

Mr. Satterwhite Says People Will Pay Costs of Investigation—Governor's Butler Arrested

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 30 (AP)—Intimation that a fund of $300,000 had been pledged to defray the cost of a special legislative session marked the Sunday interim in the Texas political situation along with an unexpected sequel to the Governor's liquor law proclamation, the filing of charges against a Negro butler at the executive mansion.

Reports of the fund raising followed declarations of Lee Satterwhite, Speaker of the House, that the expenses of the session would be cared for. Mr. Satterwhite is leader of the movement to bring official acts of Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson's administration before the Legislature.

George Brady, the butler, who said he was the beneficiary of an extended parole and conditioned pardon from Governor Ferguson, was arrested when officers said he was attempting to sell liquor to white men at a street corner. Charges of possessing liquor for sale were made against him. Another Negro, in whose automobile officers found a quantity of whisky, also was arrested.

Ran for President

James E. Ferguson, who once ran for President as the leader of the American Party, has always commanded a strong following in Texas, even when his political career seemed lowest. His aggressive attacks on his enemies and tactics of assaults on their most vulnerable spots long have been known. His ability also to turn attention in the direction he wishes has stood him in good stead.

Whether his political enemies would regard the offer of the Governor to pay a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction for violation of the liquor laws of any Texan worth as much as $5000, as a screen to turn public attention somewhat from the agitation for a special session of the Legislature to investigate state departments had not been made known by them.

Texas newspaper men, accused by Mr. Ferguson of suppressing vital parts of Governor Ferguson's liquor reward proclamation, have informed him that there was no stated "agreement" to do such, as he insinuated. He was told that the Texas reporters would not handle the portions in question because they considered them actionable under Texas libel laws. The extracts referred to concerned prominent men unnamed, but possible to identify by the allusions.

Will Call Special Session

Mr. Satterwhite, who says he will call a special session of the Legislature by Dec. 15 to most probably Jan. 4, if the Governor does not do so by Dec. 10, was on his way home last night. He said that he regarded a special session necessary.

Grand jury investigation of the State Department, under way for several weeks in Travis County, was ended for the time being. The grand jury adjourned and reported it had continued such matters as were impractical of completion by the end of its term. The new grand jury will convene Dec. 7.

Attention was centered to a large extent on the trial of the case filed by Dan Moody, Attorney-General, against the Hoffman Construction Company, holder of 600 miles of highway contracts. The Attorney-General seeks to recover thousands of dollars he alleges were excessive profits.

The trial follows by 10 days a case somewhat similar against the American Road Company, which brought a confession of judgment from the defendant for $600,000, winding up its affairs and cancellation of its road contracts. The Hoffman Company offered to settle on the same basis as the American Company did, but the offer was declined by the Attorney-General.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HAS RECORD CROPS

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—It is now estimated the potato crop of Prince Edward Island will be worth at least $6,000,000. There is not a crop of this "Garden of the Gulf," which it is frequently called, that is not beyond former records, not only in production, but in price as well, with the consequence that the Province is enjoying unprecedented prosperity. It is the one province of Canada where, it is said, there is practically no poverty.

It is now predicted that if the demand continues for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island potatoes that the price in Canada will reach $10 per barrel. This is based on reports that the American supply is not equal to the demand throughout the United States.

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AU QUATRIEME

An Important Collection of
Tapestries, Needlepoint Rugs and Hangings

RARELY outside a museum does one have an opportunity to view so fine a collection of Tapestries as that which *Au Quatrieme* has placed on view in one of the Belmaison interiors, in association with fine Regence and Louis XV. furniture. The intrinsic and historic interest of the collection is beyond all question, comprising as it does early examples of French, Italian, and Flemish Gothic and Renaissance, many choice Louis XIV. and Louis XV. pieces—*verdures* and with *personnages* . . . and a group of eight Gobelin tapestries of the first importance. Notable likewise is the number of charming small panels in this collection—often astonishingly little in price also—and the very beautiful needlepoint rugs and hangings.

One of the loveliest and the least expensive of the latter is a 17th Century Italian piece, all in flower with tulips, irises and roses in the most delicate clear tones . . . like those of old faience . . . of rose, yellow, mauve, and green, among intertwining scrolls and *treillages*, on a background of pale beige. 7 by 8 feet.

A Louis XIII. needlepoint rug with a large bold design of chintz-like flowers on a black background with blue border is strikingly interesting. 8 feet 7 inches by 6 feet 9 inches.

Enchanting Louis XV. needlepoint hanging, with shells, baskets of pomegranates and poppies in lovely clear azure, rose and cream. 9 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches.

Charming little Louis XIV. *paysage* of game birds in a field with a delicate perspective of distant hills. Complete with the original border, most amusingly patterned with little foxes, grapes, birds and flowers. Unusual in the fact that it is square. 7 by 7 feet.

Pair of Louis XV. Abusson panels with *personnages*. The figure of a boy with trumpet, a young girl on horseback and another holding a dove, and the clustering flowers, are exquisite in their blonde aquarelle-like tones against the gray green *bocage*. 5 feet 11 inches by 7 feet 4 inches.

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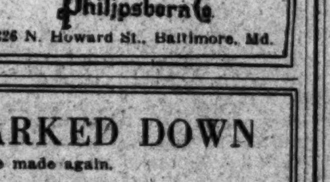

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CHINESE STUDY OF INDUSTRY IN AMERICA URGED

Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache, Points to China's Need

Urging that the 3000 or more Chinese students in the colleges and universities of the United States make a particular study of American industrial plants, business offices, textile mills, tanneries, and agricultural experimental stations, so that they may return to China prepared to contribute substantially to China's industrial advance, Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attaché in China, outlined his ideas of how the American-trained Chinese can best aid his country, in an interview today.

Mr. Arnold, who arrived in Boston this morning, has been in American government service in China for the past 23 years, will be in Boston a full week, and has a program repiete with action, including radiocasts, public addresses, conferences with business men, manufacturers and exporters.

Tomorrow night Mr. Arnold will radiocast from station WZBA a talk on "What's Doing in China," emphasizing Canton. Wednesday noon he will talk, using illustrations, at the Boston City Club before the Boston Rotary Club. Thursday morning he will speak to the entire school at the High School of Commerce, the Boston University foreign trade classes, and that night give an illustrated talk at the Providence Chamber of Commerce. Friday Mr. Arnold will outline the current situation in China before the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

America now has a wonderful opportunity to aid the future relations of China and the United States and assist those Chinese who 10 or 20 years from now will be the leaders of their country but are now students in the United States, said Mr. Arnold. In Boston there are large numbers of Chinese students and some organization like the Boston Chamber of Commerce might well meet with them and their instructors, form a committee, and arrange contacts for the students with industry, he pointed out.

Supplementary experience to add to their education, to avoid the present situation of well educated Chinese returning to China without knowing how to translate their learning into action is needed, according to Mr. Arnold. Some big industries are doing this already, including the Ford Motor Company, the General Electric Company and the United States Steel Company, he said, but it is needed on a much bigger and broader scale. Work during vacation periods and perhaps for a year after leaving school would give them the advantage they need.

"China's first installment of students to western lands were thrust into jail upon their return to their native land, less than 50 years ago. Today 3000 men and women are learning in American educational institutions with the sanction and blessings of the people of their home lands. They are keenly alert to the possibilities of finding here in this environment something which may be helpful to the regeneration of their own civilization.

"They will return to China, fired with enthusiasm in building up the new order in their country. The American people miss a grand opportunity in not aiding these Chinese students in their midst, to the end that they may learn how to apply the knowledge taken from the American textbook and class room. While China is now receptive to the teachings of the West, we should make the work of the Chinese students who are with us eminently practical."

Admitting the great educational value of motion pictures, Mr. Arnold deplores the type of film that is distorting ideas of American social customs among the Chinese. Through American films, the Chinese people are watching photoplays and getting some peculiar ideas of America, he said. With them, seeing is believing. More educational and fewer melodramatic films are needed if we would help our position among the 400,000,000 Chinese who are now receptive to what the West has to offer, in the opinion of Mr. Arnold.

Speaking of Shanghai, Mr. Arnold said that there are 4000 Americans there, who have a six-story modern club building of their own, also an American country club and a set of buildings known as the Shanghai-American school, where 400 American boys and girls are being educated in American subjects, plus a training in Chinese. From 3000 to 4000 American missionaries in China are spending about $10,000,000 in contributions of Americans annually in modern educational and similar work.

During the past 20 years, American trade with China, and American residents in China have inncreased fourfold, he said. The big modern Chinese department stores in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Canton carry millions of dollars worth of American goods. American trade with China is about on a par with that of Great Britain and Japan.

VERMONT BIGGEST TREE PRIZE AWARDED

Elm Nearly 20 Feet in Circumference Is Located

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Nov. 30 (Special)—The Vermont Forestry Association announces that James Henry of Williamstown has been awarded first prize of $10 in the state-wide Big Tree Contest recently conducted by that organization. The Williamstown tree is a gigantic American elm measuring 19ft. 6½in. in circumference, four feet above the ground.

The second prize ($5) went to Eldon Lucier of North Troy for an elm 19ft. 2in. around. The next largest tree was also an elm, whose circumference of 19ft. won the third prize of a year's subscription to "Nature Magazine" for A. P. Whitney of Chelsea.

Much interest was aroused by this contest, entries being received from 17 different townships of the State. Elms proved to be the favorite trees, 15 of them being entered. A Balm of Gilead from Alburgh upheld the honors of the poplar family. The smallest tree in the contest was a yellow birch from the town of Sherburne. This one was not quite 13 feet in circumference. It is interesting to note that not a single pine, hemlock or other conifer was entered in the contest.

The Forestry Association announces that in order to maintain an interest in Vermont trees a substantial prize will be offered to anyone who at any time presents a photograph of a Vermont tree which breaks the record of the Williamstown elm—19 feet 6½ inches in circumference four feet from the ground. The tree must be living and must not separate into two or more trunks until at least six feet above ground. Photos and measurements should be sent to the executive Secretary of the association at Northfield, Vt.

STUDENTS FAVOR ENTRY IN COURT

Greater Boston Meetings Seek to Promote Favorable Senate Action

Students of Greater Boston will hold a conference at Emerson Hall and Phillips Brooks House of Harvard University on Dec. 4, 5 and 6, to promote interest in the World Court issue which will come before the Senate on Dec. 17.

This conference is one of about 50 which have been held in all sections of the country during October and November and which will culminate in the national conference called at Princeton on Dec. 12.

The program will include not only matters pertinent to the World Court but to related issues. It is hoped that there will grow out of the conference a permanent program of international interest for Boston students since students are increasingly interested in matters of national and international import.

Mass Meeting Friday

The conference will open with a mass meeting on Friday night at Emerson Hall at 8 p. m. The speaker will be Alden Alley, a former soldier, who has given the years since the war to a careful study of international questions so that in speaking on the state of the world today, he gives first hand information.

On Saturday, there will be discussion on the general subject of America's relation to present international organizations. The morning session will close with an address by Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law of Harvard University. Saturday evening the subject will be the relation of public opinion to Governmental action. The speakers will be George Collins, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Norman Thomas, executive secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy and well-known writer and lecturer on economic and national problems.

Report on Findings

Sunday will be given to a consideration of the students' part in present world affairs. Kirby Page, who is known to most students through his books and talks and who has been in intimate contact with world affairs, will be the speaker at both morning and afternoon sessions. At the afternoon session there will be presented to the conference a report of a findings committee of students upon which will be based plans for further program.

The committee which is planning this conference is composed of Claude Shotts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dorothy Bourne, College of Liberal Arts of Boston University; Margaret Hummel, secretary for Presbyterian students; Abraham Wirin of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace, and Frederick Field of Harvard University.

239 MOTOR LICENSES MEET REGISTRAR'S BAN

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles of Massachusetts, reported today that 239 licenses and registrations were suspended or revoked last week, which was 120 less than the week before and 25 less than for the same period last year. Of these, 70 were suspended and convicted for driving after drinking intoxicants. This was 41 less than for the same offense last week.

Of the convictions for operating after drinking, 57 were in the lower courts and 13 in superior courts. Ten were committed to jail, nine from lower courts and one from superior court. Seven persons were convicted in lower courts a second time within six years for operating while under the influence of liquor. Five received jail sentences and appealed and two were committed to jail.

Music in Boston

Paderewski

In Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, Ignace Paderewski gave his first Boston recital in two seasons, playing Beethoven's Thirty-two Variations in C minor and the "Waldstein" Sonata; Schumann's "Carnaval"; Chopin's E major Nocturne, G major Mazurka, E flat minor Polonaise and A flat Valse; Schelling's "Nocturne à Raguse"; Stojowski's "By the Brookside," and a Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody.

It is said that Mr. Paderewski declines to play in public in Washington, not caring to appear as an artist before so many of his former political associates as might be expected to go to hear him in the capital. If this be so, it must be because of the pianist's consideration for the diplomatists. For is not the artist who brings the joy of beauty to thousands greater than the Premier who helps to delimit an outlet to the sea? Let us at any rate be thankful that there are no diplomatists to speak of in Boston.

Yesterday's recital followed tradition. The house was packed to the last bit of standing room, and, more, auditors filled the stage except for a Paderewski corridor to the door. (Those who could not buy standing space will have another chance Dec. 27, when the pianist will play for the benefit of the American Legion endowment fund.) There was the customary long wait, and awed hush under dimmed lights. And then there was the incomparable playing.

People have acquired a habit of saying that Paderewski is greatest as interpreter of Chopin's music, because only he can bring out its Polish essence. For our own part, we have always preferred his playing of the music of Beethoven, and for what we believe is a better reason: that if the music of Chopin is essentially national, that of Beethoven is essentially universal, and therefore is a medium for expression of its interpreter's highest qualities.

Certainly we should never hurry to be on time at a Sunday afternon recital by any other pianist who began his program with the Variations. Yet from Paderewski they actually come with musical beauty as well as classroom interest. And not, we are sure, because of the rite of preparation. More impressive, of course, was the sonata. The Allegro had not too much brio yesterday; nor was the Adagio too molto. If another player paused as long as Paderewski did at points in the slow movement, the thread would have been dropped, but such is his mastery that his method seemed the necessary one.

We never had thought of Paderewski as a Schumann interpreter, but the "Carnaval" was on the whole the most enjoyable number of the afternoon. Never have we heard the individualities of its actors so clearly defined; nor the march against the Philistines so gallantly undertaken.

The only "moderns" on the program were not outside the romantic fold. Mr. Schelling's Ragusan night has plenty of color (rather French than Dalmatian), but otherwise it is safely conservative. There was the usual after-recital, generous in extent.

One small girl, who had the good fortune to sit on the very border of the corridor, carried away a memory to be cherished. When the pianist was recalled after the Schumann, she applauded so heartily that she dropped her hat at the pianist's feet. He picked it up and returned it to her with a courtly bow. L. A. S.

Lee Pattison

For the benefit of the Alpha Chi Omega scholarship fund at the New England Conservatory of Music, Lee Pattison, pianist, gave a recital at Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon.

His well-balanced program traversed Chopin's Sonata in B flat minor, Schumann's Toccata, Op. 7, a Brahms Capriccio and Intermezzo, two pieces for lute arranged by Respighi, Liszt's "Ricordanza" and "Gnomenreigen," "Maiden with a Daffodil," by Bax, and Sowerby's "Irish Washerwoman."

The limpid clarity and velvety smoothness of tone Mr. Pattison has at his command first came into clear evidence with the performance of the transcribed lute music. A Vilanella by an unknown writer of the sixteenth century and a Gagliarda by Galilei, who lived in this same Renaissance era, have been so arranged by the gifted Respighi that the innate characteristics of the music and the period remain intact. Sonorous reinforcements adapting the works to the modern pianoforte have not altered the effectiveness of the arpeggios and closely placed chordal successions. Nor did Mr. Pattison disturb in smallest detail the lilting charm of the brief pieces.

The singing tones and rich legato which proceed from a keenly sensitized touch grace this pianist's manner. He plays large as well as small works with an obvious feeling for structural unities. Especially notable and praiseworthy was his interpretation of the Chopin Sonata, which at the hands of many performers only too often devolves into a joining of separate and apparently unrelated sections.

Yet Mr. Pattison shows other, and lighter, traits to advantage. Liszt's "Gnomenreigen" he made playful, slight, dapper. A graceful and dainty personage was Bax's Maiden, while the Irish Washerwoman flew by with a nonchalant and delightful verve and briskness on the dissonant harmonizations Mr. Sowerby has set to a thoroughly familiar jig tune.

People's Symphony

The sixth concert of the season was given in the Hollis Street Theater yesterday afternoon by the People's Symphony Orchestra. Nathaniel Finston was guest conductor and Frank Macdonald assisting artist. The program:

Goldmark ....Overture, "Sakuntala"
Grieg
"Herzwunden," for String Orchestra
Liadoff ....Tabatière à musique"
Enesco
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 in A Major
Wieniawski
Andante from Concerto in D Minor
Kreisler .... "Liebesfreud"
Tchaikovsky Fantasia
"Francesca da Rimini"

Mr. Finston, director of the Metropolitan Theater Orchestra, chose a program consisting mostly of scintillating music, and apart from the Tchaikovsky Fantasia, it cannot be said that there was anything outstanding in his choice of pieces. There was, it is true, an abundance of big sound and bombastic effects, and to some this may have an appeal. The orchestra did its best to follow him, but they were put to the test to keep up the terrific tempo which the conductor maintained and which tended to blur many passages.

Goldmark's brilliant orchestration was made the most of by the orchestra, whose tonal quality seems to improve with every concert. The excessive tempo at which Mr. Finston took the Tchaikovsky marred an otherwise fine piece of conducting. Flute and oboe did some excellent work in this number as well as in the Roumanian Rhapsody. In the latter composition Mr. Finston made the tempo markedly rubato, and the fireworks which distinguish rhapsodies were in evidence. Liadoff's amusing little Music Box and Grieg's melancholy piece showed the orchestra to advantage in another vein.

Mr. Macdonald, concert master of the Metropolitan Orchestra, is an earnest and careful player, but in contrast to the general run of the afternoon's offerings the "Liebesfreud" dragged, thereby losing some of its joyousness. He was well received and responded with an encore.

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of Johann Strauss, a program of music devoted to the dance has been prepared for next Sunday, with Wallace Goodrich as guest conductor.

Isa Kremer

Isa Kremer gave a recital last night in Symphony Hall. She was assisted by Leon Rosenbloom, pianist. Miss Kremer's program consisted mainly of folk songs, although there were occasional exceptions. She has undeniable talent for music of this character, particularly in the interpretation of Jewish folk songs, of which she sang several to the great delight of her audience.

In the more sophisticated music of Tosti, Paisiello and others she was less effective, not altogether from any fault of her own but because of the feeble character of much of the music. Mr. Rosenbloom was a sympathetic accompanist and also played several solos with good taste.

Impounding Ware River Waters Would Restore Prehistoric Lake

Net Result of Project From Scenic Standpoint Would Be Apparently to Improve Landscape—Removal of Power for Industries Appears Chief Issue

BARRE, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special)—The proposal to create an artificial lake by impounding the waters of Ware River above Barre Falls, for the purpose of providing a new water supply for Worcester, has pronounced elements of interest, both scenic and economic. Unlike some other projects for the flooding of valleys for utilitarian purposes, this development would do no special violence to the esthetic sensibilities. No remarkable work of nature would be obliterated in the process; no unusual landscape features submerged.

On the contrary, the net result of it, apparently, would be to improve the landscape. In fact, nature has provided a basin there that she intended to serve as a lake site and that did in reality inclose a body of water in prehistoric times, until the weight in some flood period broke away the narrow barrier between two rockbound hills and left the gap that is now the entrance to Barre Gorge. Thus the erection of a dam at this point, while an easy matter from an engineering viewpoint, is consistent with good landscape composition.

Nearly Level Valley

Above this narrow pass the view broadens into a wide sweep of nearly level valley stretching northward to Hubbardston, flanking the western slope of Mt. Wachusett and reaching over to Rutland and Coldbrook. The surroundings constitute an "up hill and down dale" country, one of simple, placid charm, undulating gently to the horizon. The lower sections of the valley, close to the river, possess features not altogether pleasing, however, such as stunted brush and ill-looking grass. Here a lake could readily be inclosed, more than 10 miles long, covering nearly 60 square miles and affording a storage capacity of more than 25,000,000,000 gallons of water.

In contrast to the Swift River project, the Ware River development would wipe out no villages or manufactures; only farm buildings and the prison camp at Rutland would be sacrificed. For the last named some other site could be provided readily.

When it comes to the question of industrial water power the case is not so simple. Farther south the Ware River becomes an important industrial stream, with nearly a score of dams along its course. Along the Chicopee River, below where the Ware River empties in, there is a dam for every two miles. Manufacturing concerns to the number of a dozen or more—textile, paper, electrical and other corporations—became alarmed lest the water-supply project should entail a serious diversion of energy from manufacturing uses. These companies got together and engaged A. T. Safford, engineer, of Lowell to study the situation from the industrial viewpoint.

Compensatory Dam

In bringing the Ware River plan to the front, representatives of the State and the city of Worcester put forth the plan of a compensatory dam at Coldbrook to provide relief for the manufacturers. This would store up flood waters and release them as needed through the year. It was claimed that this would place the manufacturers in a better position than before, especially as the greater portion of the Ware River watershed would be left undisturbed by the water supply development. These assurances, however, did not satisfy the manufacturers.

At a recent meeting of the manufacturers' representatives Engineer Safford reported on his investigation. The substance of this was not made public, but it was learned that the manufacturers were given to understand that their status under the proposed plan would be much better than they had supposed, with the result that their unrest appears to have been allayed in a large measure.

Some points in the problem, involving the utilization of the compensatory reservoir and other features, remain to be cleared. This promises to come about following the publication of the report of the state commission headed by Col. Charles R. Gow, which has been studying this in connection with various problems related to the enlargement of the Metropolitan District supply.

A step entailed by the proposed compensatory dam would be the obliteration of the village of Coldbrook, but the damage cost thus incurred would be small as compared to those necessitated by alternative proposals, such as the taking of the Swift River supply or the taking of Lake Lashaway in East Brookfield, Stiles Reservoir and other sources in that vicinity.

View at Barre Falls Just Above Which It Is Proposed to Build Dam for Reservoir to Create New Water Supply for Worcester.

YALE TO HELP NIGHT SCHOOL

New Haven Branch of Northeastern to Have Use of University Facilities

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30 (Special)—Announcement was made today that Yale University is making some of its facilities available to the 522 New Haven boys who are obtaining an education through night study at the local division of Northeastern University, which conducts evening classes in New Haven under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

The dean of Northeastern's division here is Norman S. Buck of the Yale economics department. Nine other members of the Yale faculty are giving instruction at Northeastern in engineering, French and political science. Twelve men who are enrolled in Yale graduate and professional schools are also members of the Northeastern teaching staff.

In addition only a negligible fraction of Northeastern's work, according to Dean Buck, is carried on outside Yale buildings. Twelve classrooms in Winchester Hall, and 12 in North Sheffield Hall are used constantly for evening instruction, and the Dunham Electrical Engineering Laboratory is occupied one night a week.

Northeastern University is chartered as a degree granting institution under the laws of Massachusetts. It has divisions in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Providence, and New Haven. In New Haven it manages a preparatory school, an engineering school, and a school of commerce and finance.

The classes in Yale buildings are attended in large part by men who are employed through the day in New Haven manufacturing plants and business offices, and who are availing themselves of this opportunity to get a command of the theoretical aspects of subjects important to them in their occupations.

VERMONT GIRLS TO HAVE EXHIBITS

State Well Represented at National Club Congress

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Nov. 30 (Special)—Miss Allene Hulett of the Live Wires' Clothing Club of North Westminster has been chosen as the 4-H club girl to represent Vermont at the fourth annual National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress at Chicago. She is now on her way to that city. She was selected for her individual excellence in club work and the enthusiasm and attention that she has given to club work in general.

Representing Vermont also in this congress are two exhibitions. One is a clothing exhibit, consisting of a complete outfit of a 4-H club girl. It was made by Irene Jewett of the Hilltop Club of Weybridge, and is the exhibit which took first prize in the state clothing contest early this fall, winning for its maker a sewing machine.

The other exhibit is a canning demonstration put on by the Good Luck Canning Club of Essex Junction. This exhibit consists of a number of jars of canned foods, including meats, which would be suitable for a properly balanced diet for a farming family of five for one week. For three years, this club has sent an exhibit to Chicago, and each year it has won a prize.

In addition to these exhibits, the Good Luck Canning Club has sent an individual exhibit of its own, competing for prizes offered by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company of Wheeling, West Va. This exhibit consists of vegetables, fruits and meats put up in Hazel-Atlas cans. Other 4-H club girls throughout the State, one of them Doris Reid of Browningtoń, are likewise entering exhibits in this class.

SCOTTISH BAGPIPE CONCERT

The fifth annual concert of the Walter Scott Scottish Bagpipe Band of pipers, singers and dancers will be held Friday evening at Intercolonial Hall, Roxbury. A drumming exhibition to the pipes will be given by Jack Williamson, war veteran, with his pupil, Armond Hudon, the juvenile champion of New England.

Wellesley Faculty Resumes Studies

Professor of Economics Leads Way by Attending Class in French Department

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special)—Education is far from being complete with the acquisition of a diploma, or even an M.A. or a Ph.D., according to the faculty of Wellesley College. In order to illustrate the idea that "it is never too late to learn," the faculty has been working toward the formation of certain classes where its members, in informal groups, can pursue studies further in which they are interested.

The movement was started by the recent request of a professor of economics, who inquired of the chairman of the French department whether she might attend classes in her subject. Later she arranged for lessons from one of the instructors.

Six friends joined her, with the result that a private class in French is conducted once a week at one of the houses most centrally located for all the members. Since others of the faculty are desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, it is quite possible that there will soon be a necessity to form more than one grade.

The existence of this class having been brought to the attention of a member of the faculty inclined more toward Spanish than French, a similar movement in the Spanish department is in progress. Moreover, a member of the literature staff is attending Italian classes with the students, and a member of the English composition department is taking lessons in musical theory.

PLEA FOR WORLD COURT INDORSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special)—Fred B. Smith, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., author, evangelist and nationally known prohibitionist, speaking in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon, said that "we are in the midst of the most tremendous cry for peace in the history of the world since 'Peace on earth, good will toward men,' was coined."

"On my last trip around the world," he said, "there seemed to be a great, mute but tremendous yearning for peace." Mr. Smith advocated the entrance of the United States into the World Court and by an almost unanimous rising vote, his audience went on record in favor of the project.

MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS MAKE A GOOD RECORD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, Nov. 30 (Special)—That commercial motor-car drivers are careful and trustworthy as a class is attested by the results of a safety campaign conducted here for three months under the auspices of the Springfield Safety Council. Reports have been received covering the records of 860 out of 1075 drivers enrolled, and of these, 775, or 90 per cent of the total number, bear a 100 per cent record.

WORDSWORTH LECTURE AT WELLESLEY COLELGE

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special)—Miss Helen Darbishire, visiting professor from Oxford in the department of English literature at Wellesley College, will deliver a lecture tonight at 8 o'clock in the Farnsworth Art Building, on Wordsworth's "Prelude." Miss Darbishire is one of the outstanding authorities on Wordsworth, and has worked under Professor de Selincourt, who is recognized as the most famous of Wordsworth's critics and who will soon publish the original text of "The Prelude," with commentary and notes.

Miss Florence Jackson, recently made associate in the Wellesley Bureau of Occupations, lectured this afternoon at Billings Hall on "The Occupational Progress of Women." Miss Jackson was formerly director of appointment bureau in the Educational and Industrial Union of Boston and for a number of years has been conducting vocational conferences with college students in order to help them plan their futures.

DE MOLAY CONCLAVE ENTERS THIRD YEAR

Under most favorable conditions the New England jurisdiction of the Order of De Molay begins its third active year's work, officers for the coming twelvemonth having been elected Saturday and concluding services held yesterday in Tremont Temple, Boston. Officers elected for the year at the New England Conclave are:

Master councillor, Gordon Hazelwood, Providence; senior councillor, Myron Lane, Quincy; junior councillor, Nicholas E. Lucia, Bridgeport, Conn.; scribe, Clinton E. Rose, Waterbury, Conn.; treasurer, Merton Clement, Worcester.

The following State representatives were elected: Edward Berry, Dover-Foxcroft, Me.; Alfred W. Anderson, Manchester, N. H.; Victor Borella, Newport, Vt.; Ivan C. Abbott, Fitchburg, a representative of New England at the De Molay conference held last year at Denver; Russell Potter, Newport, R. I., and William Hoersh, New Haven, Conn. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Massee preached the Sunday annual conclave sermon to the 500 delegates who attended the gathering. Saturday night the De Molay delegates and invited guests attended a dinner at which Roy E. Dickerson of Kansas City, who took the place of Frank S. Land of Kansas City, founder of the order, addressed the delegates on "The Heritage of the Future."

GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY FOR NEAR EAST AID

Designed to encourage co-operative effort in behalf of the thousands of children who are in the care of the Near East Relief "Golden Rule Sunday" will be observed throughout the United States Dec. 6. Its purpose is to emphasize the need of these children for continued support and education.

Boston will stage a "Golden Rule" dinner at the Somerset Hotel next Saturday night, at which hundreds of prominent citizens will eat beef stew and join in the "bread covenant" of the desert. At this dinner Bishop William Lawrance, Augustus P. Loring, Joseph Toye, and Dr. W. A. Bartlett will be among the speakers.

CONVENTIONS BRING $1,182,712 YEAR TO CITY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special)—Delegates to conventions held here spend annually in this city $1,182,712, according to figures which have been prepared by the Chamber of Commerce for submission to the committee representing the Central Labor Union, the City Government and the Chamber, at its meeting this week.

The booster committee, representing the three organizations, is organized for the purpose of inducing new industries to come here and the Chamber of Commerce will point out that the conventions bring to the city the equivalent of what 17 new industries would bring.

GRADUATE STUDENTS FROM 13 COUNTRIES

Yale School Represents 237 Institutions

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30 (Special)—The 588 students enrolled in the Yale Graduate School this year hold degrees from 237 institutions in 13 countries, according to figures made available here. Yale degrees are held by 139 students, the largest number from any single university. Columbia follows with 22 representatives, Harvard with 20, Mount Holyoke with 17, and Princeton with 12.

The institutions whose graduates are at Yale for further study are widely distributed. In the list are the American University at Beirut, the College of Yale-in-China, Hamburg University, the Imperial University of Hokaido, Japan, the Japanese Naval War College, the Liceo de Costa Rica, the National University of the Philippines, the South Australian Baptist College, the University of Cape Town, the University of London, the University of Odessa, and the University of Palermo.

The students come from every state in the Union except Alabama, and from 12 foreign countries. The state sending the largest delegation is Connecticut with 184 representatives, followed by Pennsylvania with 37, Massachusetts with 36, Ohio with 28, and New York with 25.

Great Britain leads the foreign countries represented with 17 from Canada, four from England, two from South Africa, one from Scotland, and one from India.

Animal Rescue League Fair Meets With Hearty Response

Mrs. George Arliss and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich Preside at Tea Table and Various Groups of League at Others

Perhaps no event arranged to assist the funding of a philanthropic and community interest draws forth any more enthusiastic response than was manifest today at the Copley-Plaza in the annual fair for the Animal Rescue League, of which Mrs. Huntington Smith is president. The appeal of the work done by the organization is very wide.

Not a few who gladly support the continuing effort made to broaden its scope have, at one time and another, been glad to call upon the league for assistance in settling the destinies of homeless cats and dogs. Still others have found the headquarters of the league a source of small pets available for adoption when small persons in their families win with their earnest pleas for, "Just a little pussy, please, and I would be so good to it. A black one, please. . . ."

Mrs. George Arliss and Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich assumed charge of the teatable with members of the "Old English" company, which Mr. Arliss heads, to assist them.

For the sale and the tables decorating the ballroom lavishly the full capabilities of such groups as the Animal Rescue League Sewing Circle, which was formed during the war to aid the veterinary department; the Pine Ridge Animal Helpers' Club and the district groups of Cambridge, Arlington, Jamaica Plain and Brookline were called forth.

Leather was the chief material utilized by the sewing circle for both useful and ornamental articles decorating its table, and in tooling and decoration in gold, in scarlet and royal blue and bronze were summed the charm that made the possibility of securing such gifts particularly grateful at this time of year.

Mrs. Katherine Grinnell held exhibition and sale of imitation pearls which, in their gleaming beauty, touched something between the remarkable skill achieved in the now famous Cape Cod pearls and the renowned imitations of the Old World.

Flowers and the opulent fruits of the harvest season, calendars and the season's new books, confections and fascinating attire for babies and the younger personages of the household whose inclinations at this time of year reach toward bright wools and tufted silks, a table well stocked with literature about the league for the visitor to whom it and its work are not fully known, an enchanting Noah's Ark for the children and the inevitable "grab," which, it was to be observed, appealed to grown-ups as well—all these were arrayed generously to catch the interest and the dollars of the hundreds of visitors who take their obligation to this worthy institution seriously, and fail not of responding generously to its annual appeal.

The fair continues throughout tomorrow, with Mrs. Huntington Smith heading the directors' table, and other tables in charge of Mrs. Henry Lowell Mason, Miss Helen Leighton, Miss Penelope Curtis, Mrs. F. O. Houghton, Mrs. F. Winthrop Swain, Mrs. Arthur W. Thayer, Mrs. Herbert F. Allen and Miss Margaet C. Starbuck.

Wind and Sea Active Agents in Transportation of Seeds

Many and Strange Are the Ways Employed by Plants to Spread Their Growth to Other Fields—Ships and Trains Aid in Their Flight

Commerce is speeding the world flight of seeds, modern transit adding myriads to the countless numbers constantly journeying to and from the remotest corners of the earth, research at the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park shows.

A surprisingly large number of plants are distributed by the wind, while water currents carry others across the Atlantic from South Africa, studies by Dr. H. A. Gleason, curator of the garden, reveal.

"In ships, in freight cars, in wagons and in automobiles, hundreds of species are even now traveling about the world," said Dr. Gleason. "Every seaport, every freight yard, every mill which uses agricultural products, every farm which buys seed has become a natural plant-introduction station.

"Nearly 700 alien species have been found in the vicinity of New York, and there are similar large numbers of them about every large city."

Carried by the Wind

The dandelion, originally a native of Europe, has according to Dr. Gleason, spread across the whole United States, the wild cherry has appeared along every roadside and fence, the Canada thistle and the Russian thistle have become pests in our northern states, the American prickly pear has overrun hundreds of square miles in Australia, and the wild oat and brome grass have colonized equally large areas in our western mountains.

Even plants of tropical origin have come north as far as New York, where some of them are becoming common weeds in our lawns and gardens. The devices employed by plants to assist them in the migrations are manifold and make use of almost every available means of transportation. In not a few cases the energy for the motion is supplied by the fruit itself. Continuing, Mr. Gleason said:

The witch hazel, a common shrub of our vicinity, bears small hard fruits which soon open and show the ends of two hard black seeds. As the pods get drier by exposure to the dry air of October, they begin to shrink and exert a considerable pressure on the seeds, until finally they are discharged like miniature bullets to a distance as great as 40 feet.

While these explosive methods of self-propulsion are interesting, they are by no means as efficient in covering long distances as some others which depend on outside sources of energy.

For lengthy migrations, plants depend naturally on one or another of three general methods, wind, water-currents, or animals, while the longest migrations of all are made through railway trains, steamships, and other agencies of commerce.

Special adaptations are extentively developed for the first three methods, but not for the last, which represents a new and modern phase in the migration of plants.

Seeds Like Dust

When they ride on the wind seeds are so minute as to blow through the air like dust. Orchids are noted for their small seeds, which may be so minute as to require 7,000,000 to weigh an ounce, and in several groups the seeds are almost as microscopic.

The dandelion, thistle, clematis, and milkweed bear a large number of fine hairs which retard the rate of fall by their resistance to the air and give the wind a chance to carry the seed a long distance before it reaches the ground.

Seeds and fruits have been carried north by the Gulf Stream, and finally washed ashore in Norway, Ireland, or France. Some plants float free on the surface of fresh water and frequently make long migrations as a result. Birds and other animals are also vehicles of transit.

But none of these agencies enables a plant to bridge the oceans or to cross a continent at a single leap. There the agencies of commerce are all-important and are leading to the almost cosmopolitan distributions of many kinds of weeds. A ship takes on a load of earth, laden with seeds, as ballast, and dumps it in some foreign port.

If the climate is at all like that of the home port, some of the seeds grow. Hay or straw, more or less mixed with weeds, is used for packing material. The boxes are shipped far away, the packing discarded, the seeds germinate, and the weeds are established in a new home.

Weeds grow in a clover field, their seeds are threshed with the clover, and sold with the clover seeds. The seed is planted in a distant country and some other undesirable plants have made a long but successful journey.

LONDON HOLDS BIG DAIRY SHOW

Islington Agricultural Hall Has Display by Over 10,000 Competitors

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 3—Imagine several county fairs with their exhibits and crowds combined under one roof, and you will have some idea of the London Dairy Show for 1925, recently held at Islington. It has been an annual event for more than 70 years, and it is more than a mere dairy exposition.

Three days of wet weather had no deterrent effect on the thousands of city folk, back-to-the-landers, farmers, and would-be dairymen who visited the Royal Agricultural Hall to view the 10,333 displays of rural objets d'art—well-fed cows, goats, snow-white and coal-black poultry (as well as some hens like feathered polka dots), turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons, milk, cream, butter and cheese, fruit, vegetables, honey, farm machinery, dairy utensils—in fact, everything but the mortgage on the farm, something which these prosperous British tillers of the soil evidently have as little use for as the blight. Not that there are no poor "dirt farmers" in England; there are, but they don't compete for blue ribbons and red rosettes.

A Bovine Guard

Well, it was raining, and a bus from King's Cross deposited its fares just in front of the huge amphitheater, close to the Angel. On passing the turnstile they were confronted by a huge black-and-white bossy, clad in the soft coat of a Holstein. It roared a welcome "Mo-o-o-oh!" rolled its eyes and moved its head from side to side, meanwhile placidly chewing its cud. Upon closer inspection the animal was found to be stuffed, as realistic an automaton as Uncle Josh Whitcomb's four-legged pet in "The Old Homestead." Such a bovine as this might be thought to produce the preservedly excellent Devonshire clotted cream (4 per cent boric acid) and which is labeled "not suitable for infants or invalids." Many Londoners drink chemicalized milk without protest: even some New Yorkers do not get it pure. Islington is for unadulterated milk.

Really there were many genuine cows in the show—470 of them—and most were beautiful, well-groomed, some with ribbons on their tails and a crimson silken rosette between their horns: they were the prize winners. The judges seemed to be busy every minute; they worked inside a roped-off inclosure, against which the crowd surged, and their decisions were followed by such cheering as one might hear at a World Series game in America, with the score tied, the bases full, two men out and "Babe" Ruth at bat in the last half of the ninth.

A Shoulder Ride

The successful exhibitor, a modest young Scottish farmer, is grasped by an admiring throng and on broad shoulders carried jubilantly around the show ring, while his four-year-old Ayrshire—with its perfect score and proudly beribboned, follows amid the shouting procession. No band plays—there is no music, save some bellowing, perhaps, of the bulls of Bashan. Prizes are also won, less ostentatiously of course, by animals owned by John Pierpont Morgan of New York, Lord Bledisloe, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Rayleigh, Viscount Falmouth and others.

Speaking of butter, the £10 champion cup given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London for "the best exhibit" was won by Mrs. L. R. Mildon of Mead Down, Rackenford, Crediton. There were other awards for excellence, one especially for a refrigerated glass case filled with roses, hyacinths, daisies, dahlias, etc., molded out of butter and attached to the natural stems and leaves of the genuine plant. The delicacy of workmanship, in many respects, recalled the famous glass flowers of Harvard.

An Odoriferous Exhibit

The exhibition of cheeses, while more aromatic, was no less artistic, row after row of Cheddars and Cheshires vying with Stiltons, the English Gorgonzola, for prizes or favorable mention. In all cases, where the judges had officiated but where merit did not justify a red rosette or first prize, the exhibit was placaded "commended" or "highly commended" or "very highly commended."

The pigs were there too, but well-dressed—and smoked. Flitches of bacon, hanging on the wall, were auctioned off to the public shortly after awards were made. Some first prize "sides," weighing 65 pounds or more, brought only 1s. 3d. a pound. And yet London restaurants persist in war-time prices for peace-time delicacies, such as bacon and eggs, at 3s. a portion.

Close by the savory hams were the dairy vegetables, huge 10 and 15-pound mangolds or cow beets (mangelwurzels), kohlrabi, and Swedish turnips, used chiefly as dessert for Lady Bossie in conjunction with her ration of cornmeal, gluten and oil cakes. The experts estimate that for every seven pounds of this, or that, stock feed the cow will yield a gallon of milk. Nevertheless, it is said to be a fact that whereas only a few years ago a cow yielding 1000 gallons of milk a year was a marvel, today an annual yield of 2000 gallons is not uncommon. It has been demonstrated that kind treatement and contentment are as important as feed for high milk production.

Call to the Land

Judging by the vegetable, fruit and grain display at the London Dairy Show, however, it is evident that the soil of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales is still capable of producing beautiful and bountiful crops. It is no wonder that Mr. Lloyd George is endeavoring to attract idle labor to the land. One million more men independent on British farms, and in a few years the dole may be unnecessary.

The poultry exhibition was housed in special rooms and galleries upstairs—mammoth bronze and white turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, purebred chickens of many species, including the old standard breeds and specialties such as Frizzles, Sicilian Buttercups, Silkies, Compines, Faverolles, Barnevelders, Anconas, Andalusians. The most popular barnyard fowl displayed was the Sussex out of a total of 4378 entries. Elaborate displays of poultry-yard equipment, as well as fine exhibits of dairy machinery, and utensils and supplies were to be seen in almost every section.

Unlike the average country fair with its hawkers, peddlers and confidence men who prey upon gullible country folk, the London Dairy Show was devoid of all such birds of passage. Its function was to tell the world of British progress in an important food industry, and this it accomplished in a straightforward and dignified way.

GOVERNORS ISLAND AS AIRPORT FAVORED

Merchants' Association Backs Committee Report

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Officials of the Merchants' Association heartily approve the decision by the Lampert Committee of the House of Representatives to recommend to Congress the conversion of a portion of Governors Island into an airport for postal and commercial airplanes. A committee of the association headed by Richard F. Hoyt, of Hayden, Stone & Company, for three years has made a careful examination of possible sites and has found none to compare with Governors Island.

The Merchants' Association approved the recommendations of its committee, and in February, 1923, began its campaign for the selection of the Governors Island site by presenting a plan to John W. Weeks, then Secretary of War.

Both Mr. Weeks and Dwight F. Davis, who succeeded Mr. Weeks as Secretary of War, rejected the Governors Island plan after receiving reports from Maj. Gen. Robert T. Bullard and Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE NEEDED

MONTREAL, Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Canada needs a research institute, according to Dr. A. S. Eve, director of physics at McGill University. "The duty of a university is fundamental discovery," he said. "Sometimes it is invention, but it is never development. Canada should have some great research laboratory to turn discovery into invention and invention into development. At present it has nothing."

CHINESE TARIFF CHANGE ASSURED

Autonomy Contingent on Likin Abolishment Should Aid America

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 — The powers have agreed to grant China tariff autonomy effective Jan. 1, 1929, provided China abolishes the likin tax on the interior movement of commodities prior to that date, according to F. R. Eldridge, chief, Far Eastern division, Department of Commerce, who has but recently returned from a survey of the Far East. The economic effects of this action are likely to be most important. China's whole position as a capital importing country may in the course of years be vitally affected by the industrial development that tariff autonomy may bring.

In granting China the right to control her own tariff policy the powers who are dominant in the import trade of China have probably realized that their best interests lie in the economic development of China. The demand for tariff autonomy has been only one significant indication of the economic factors underlying the present nationalist movement in China. Growing opposition to foreign loans and concessions and the demand for equalization in the taxation of foreign and domestic goods are other indications. Indeed the era of foreign penetration seems to have ended and the era of intensive self-development begun.

Trade Balance Unfavorable

China's annual trade balance is normally unfavorable. The net result of China's international transactions can be only approximated, but the total net import of gold and silver during the past five years was 212,000,000 taels. In other words, after all transactions had been effected, this amount of gold and silver has moved to China since 1920. China, therefore, unlike India, which is the world's silver sink because of its favorable merchandise balance has imported silver in spite of an unfavorable merchandise balance. That China has been able to do so is, of course, due to the credit balance of the invisible items, either current or capital.

The effects on China's trade of a higher tariff such as will result from tariff autonomy are difficult to forecast. Presumably a 2½ per cent increase in duties pending the abolition of likin and the granting of complete autonomy is not expected to interfere seriously with the present import trade, but it is not too much to suppose that even this may be just the necessary encouragement needed by some lines of the developing textile and tobacco industries.

Developments to Come

Whatever the effects may be, the present tendency toward tariff autonomy in China points to certain fundamental developments. In the first place, the character of China's trade will undoubtedly undergo considerable change. The present demand for low-grade cotton cloth will be replaced by a growing demand for textile machinery. It is also reasonable to suppose that the economic savings effected by the greater development of the textile industry, in particular, and the growing industrialization in general, will be kept at home or expended for new equipment, and that China's proverbial demand for foreign capital, which has carried such fateful consequences in its trail in the past, will be more largely satisfied from domestic resources. The result may well be a tendency toward internal development in transportation and industry uninhibited by foreign influences.

From a purely economic standpoint, Americans should welcome such a development. With it would come, we may confidently expect, greater demand from China for machinery, iron and steel products, automotive equipment and railway materials, while the decline in piece goods' imports would affect us but slightly.

POSTAL FORCES AIDED BY EARLY MAILING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP)—The annual holiday appeal to "mail early" has been issued by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, along with the announcement of plans to expedite the service. The people of the United States, he said, have it within their power to adjust the enormous holiday burden on clerks and carriers so that these, too, may enjoy the season.

"The American public will do well to remember that many a hard-worked letter carrier or postal clerk may be deprived of enjoying the Christmas Day at his own fireside if the Christmas shopping and mailing is postponed until the last moment. Do not wait until tomorrow; start today!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New York City
By the Associated Press

ROBERT L. NEILL, who, 25 years ago gave up a lucrative cotton brokerage business in Houston, Tex., to devote his time to finding homes for orphans as an official of the New York Children's Aid Society, is retiring, after disposing of much of his personal fortune in getting homes for 1950 orphans.

During his quarter century of home-finding service he always has corresponded pesonally with any orphan over 14 years old for whom he had found a home. When the orphans grew up and married, he always sent them substantial wedding presents.

Fort Scott, Kan.
Special Correspondence

A BOY of 13 carries doughnuts and runs other errands for the owner of a café. Saving his earnings for a bicycle, he had $10 in the bank and $4.90 cash. His mother promised he could get the wheel when he had $15 as a first payment. One more errand, then the longed-for wheel!

Each morning a homely black dog had followed the boy. But the dog's owner told the dog catcher to take it up, as he wouldn't pay the $2 for a license.

The boy went to the proper authority and bought the license, thus delaying the buying of his wheel two weeks.

Now the dog with his license tag and the boy with his bicycle can be seen racing together in joy. Verily a boy and a dog teach us many lessons.

Drumright, Okla.
Special Correspondence

LAST Christmas a man and wife in the oil fields wishing to hear some "good old English carolers," decided to gratify that desire, and give pleasure to others, in a novel way.

Accordingly late Christmas Eve, in the frosty stillness of the country air, they padded their phonograph in the back of their car, and set out making stops here and there for "concerts." The effect of the music on the night air was beautiful, especially the "chimes" records. And the loved Christmas hymns sounded as if sung spontaneously rather than reproduced.

This impulse to visit outlying districts resulted in much joy. One delighted and surprised person, unable to guess or learn the identity of the carolers, even went so far as to put a card of thanks in the local paper! It is therefore safe to predict that many a phonograph will journey forth this year to "sing carols."

INTERNAL REVENUE GAINS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Internal revenue collections from July 1, 1925, to Oct. 31, 1925, amount to $800,746,404.80, compared with $736,167,423.68 from July 1, 1924, to Oct. 31, 1924, an increase of $64,578,981.12.

AUSTRALIA TO INAUGURATE CAMPAIGN OF ADVERTISING

Expert Advises Provision of Definite Sum for Overseas Publicity Be Made in Commonwealth's Annual Estimates

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., Oct. 28—Acting on the advice of E. Lee Neil, the Prime Minister recently decided to begin an intensive publicity campaign with the object of bringing the merits of Australian goods before British consumers.

Mr. Lee Neil is the managing director of the largest department store in the Commonwealth. For about six months of this year he acted as Australian Commissioner at the Empire Exhibition at Wembley in an honorary capacity. While in England he made a study of advertising methods as they affected the problem of selling Australia's products. His conclusions have been embodied in a report prepared for Mr. Bruce.

Overseas Advertising

Mr. Lee Neil recommends that the Commonwealth provide a definite sum in the annual estimates for overseas advertising. One-tenth of 1 per cent on the amount of the Australian export trade would provide £140,000. That amount would rise or fall with variations in trade, but it should be the minimum outlay for any general publicity scheme.

To follow up effectively the fine impression made by the Australian display at Wembley and the propaganda carried on by leagues and organizations it was essential that a sustained publicity campaign should be undertaken immediately. The economic position of England was leading to inquiry into its causes, and this in turn was resulting in a growing feeling that one remedy lay in the greater consumption of Empire goods. Organizations with this object were being formed all over England.

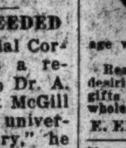
Preparation Necessary

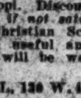
However, the report continued, expert preparation and marketing organization should precede publicity. Still, if Australia waited until she could comply with all requirements she would lose valuable time and permit competitors to gain much ground. The direction and control of publicity should be placed in the hands of an Australian expert, who should have headquarters in London, and should operate in conjunction with some well-established British advertising house.

Last year Australia House, the Commonwealth headquarters in London, was allotted only £15,000 for advertising, and only half of that amount was us[illegible]. An exte[illegible] or adequate publicity was impossible on such an appropriation. In Britain it is estimated that from £175,000,000 to £200,000,000 is spent annually on advertising.

In announcing that he had decided to adopt Mr. Neil's recommendation Mr. Bruce said that the Ministry had already voted £60,000 to the Minister for Markets and Migration (Senator Wilson) to inaugurate the campaign.

GOLD TOOLED VIENNESE DESK BOOK
3 for $1





Handy Little Notebook
25 for $1

Add ten cents for postage west of Mississippi. Discount to trade. Money back if not satisfied.
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor desiring to purchase useful and inexpensive gifts for Christmas will be welcome in our wholesale showrooms.
E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42 St., N. Y. C.

Personal Greeting Cards
for Christmas and the New Year
Engraved with your name to match sentiment
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS ORDER NOW
Ward's STATIONERS SINCE '68
Engraving Dept.
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WHEN you buy your next pair of shoes, ask your dealer for shoes made from Eisendrath's Adonis Calf. You will then be assured of an upper leather of distinctive character and of highest quality.
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B. D. EISENDRATH TANNING CO.
Tannery at Racine, Wis.
Boston, Mass. 195 South St. Chicago, Ill 130 N. Wells St.

OXFORD BIBLES
A Commemorative Edition
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OXFORD BIBLE
The Oxford University Press has issued a pocket edition of the Bible in *Maroon* as a companion volume to the commemorative edition of the textbook.

Style No. 01483x M
Beautifully bound in flexible and durable Persian Morocco leather (maroon), limp, round corners, gilt edges. Printed on Oxford India paper with very distinct Brevier black-faced type. Pocket size, 6½x4½x1 inches. Standard King James version. Price $7.50.
Specimen of type
23 ¶ And Jesus went all Galilee, teaching in synagogues, and preachin gospel of the kingdom,
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L. D. JOHNSON ESTATE
1405-7 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.

CONQUEROR OF THE MONGOLIAN WILDS

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, who startled the world a few years ago by discovering a nest of dinosaur eggs ten million years old, arrived in New York on November 9th from his Third Asiatic Expedition under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History.

Again he attributes much of the success of his expedition to the astounding performance of his five Dodge Brothers Motor Cars.

Following is a direct quotation from an official statement by Dr. Andrews upon his return to America:

The Gobi Desert in Mongolia is the most extensive undeveloped and unexplored region now left in the world. Until a few years ago it was retarded by the impossibly slow traffic of camel trains, the only means of communication.

But now it is being crisscrossed in every direction by motor cars, or, more correctly by one motor car, the Dodge. Sixty or seventy Dodge Brothers cars are making regular trips far into the interior of this vast waste, bringing out loads of sables, precious furs, wool and other products.

No other car except the Dodge is found there because we have tried it out on each of our three expeditions and have had it demonstrated to our satisfaction that *the Dodge is the only car that will stand up under the strain of the roadless desert and do everything we ask of it.*

Few people have occasion to subject their motor cars to punishment of this severity. It is reassuring, however, to know that in emergencies Dodge Brothers Motor Car is built to meet the test.

These dependable and sturdy qualities also account for the fact that more than 90% of all the motor cars Dodge Brothers have built during the past eleven years, are still in active service.

RADIO

RADIO SIGNALS SEEM TO GO BY TWO PATHS

Reception of Dual Wave Is Found to Be Distorted When One Wave Shifts

In an article published on Nov. 16 the problem of fading was discussed by engineers of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, based on several years' research work. This article carries the discussion on to its close. While no definite final finding is arrived at, the results of the work up to the present time are carefully analyzed.

An obstruction to the radio waves was identified in our work, and is shown in Figure 2. The small black circles on the map indicate the successive positions of a portable transmitting station and an extensive series of field strength measurements showed that, for each of its positions, shadows existed in its contour pattern beyond a particular area. As the figure shows, the center lines of these shadow patterns converge toward Manhattan Island and, in fact, the center of the obstruction is situated approximately on Thirty-Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Although these daytime observations were very interesting, it was found that they did not throw much direct light upon the question of nighttime fading and quality distortion. Consequently a test station was established a few miles outside of Stamford, Conn., where for a period of about a year and a half, many graphic records of the wave shape on transmitted signals were recorded. At night these test signals were influenced by fading and at times became so badly distorted as to be unrecognizable when compared with the original transmitted over a telephone line. One of the mysterious features of this distortion was its continuous shifting as the signals faded in and out, kinks appearing in the waves as if they had been battered in transit and these kinks slid about extensively.

Figure 3 contains some oscillograms of the received test signals and compares them with the original signal before transmission. Curve A represents the sine wave as transmitted, while B, C, and D are typical of the distortion produced by nighttime transmission. In the search for the cause of this distortion one of the first steps was to carefully stabilize the carrier frequency of the radiocasting station, as it had been found that in practically all radiocasting stations this wobbled slightly when modulated with the signal. This stabilization removed a large part of the nighttime distortion previously observed and a further study was then undertaken to find the explanation of the result. (This probably accounts for the remarkably pure music transmitted from WEAF. Ed.)

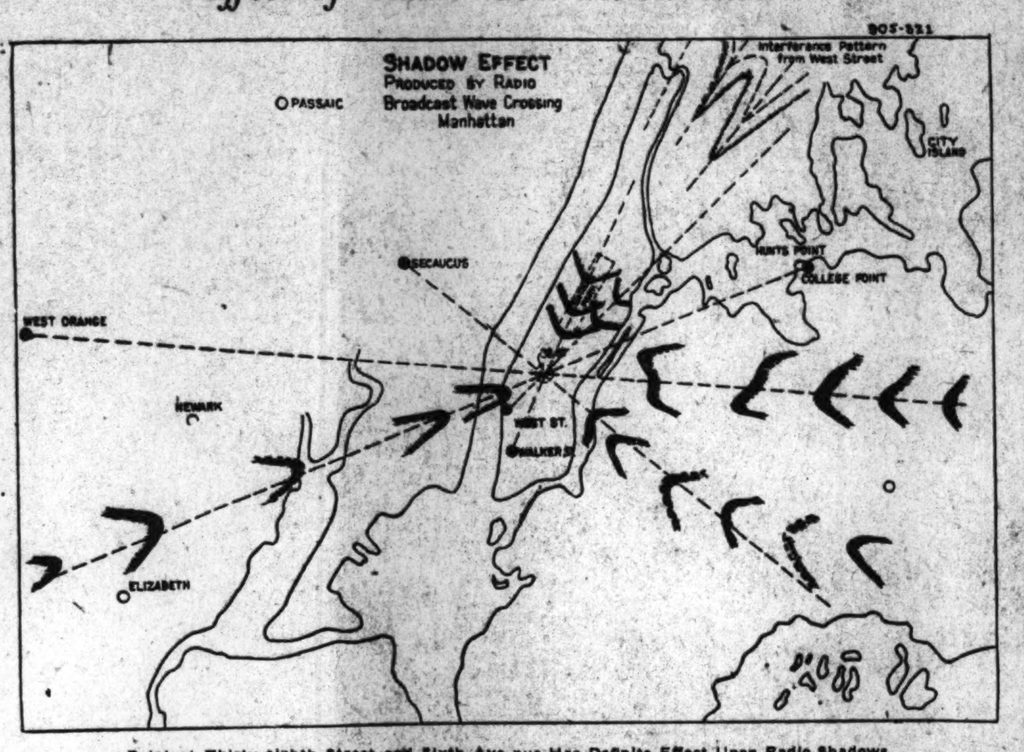
At the present stage of the investigation, it is impossible to state this explanation in what will perhaps be its final form. The nature of all the observations thus far recorded indicates that the type of fading and distortion under consideration results from signals reaching the receiving antenna over two distinct paths. Presumably one of these paths is the more or less direct one followed by the earth-bound beam of radio waves. The position of the second path is still open to conjecture, but the nature of the observations is such as to leave little ground for doubting its actual existence. The observations further indicate that in the particular case of the experimental receiving station, at Riverhead, L. I., waves traveling the longer path from New York City require about 1-2000 of a second longer than waves traveling in a shorter path. The direct path from New York to Riverhead is about 70 miles, so that the longer path was more than double this distance.

This longer path is not to be looked upon as definitely fixed, but presumably changes its length slightly from moment to moment with slight changes in atmospheric conditions or other meteorological phenomena. The direct result of reception over two paths is to give rise to the possibility of wave interference and as the longer path changes from instant to instant, the exact extent of this interference changes also, producing a more or less gradual fading in and out of signals. This fading may be selective in character, removing certain signal frequencies to a greater extent than others, but it alone does not produce the type of distortion shown in Fig. 2.

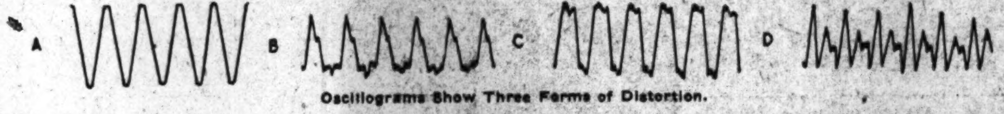
For this latter distortion it is apparently necessary also that the carrier frequency of the transmitting station be subject to small but rapid fluctuations. To make a concrete case, if we imagine the carrier frequency at a given instant to be 500,000 cycles per second and that 1-2000 of a second earlier it was 501,000 per second, it follows that at the receiving antenna there will combine the 500,000-cycle carrier arriving over the shorter path and the 501,000-cycle carrier going by the longer path. Although we must bear in mind that these carrier frequencies are fluctuating very rapidly, we can nevertheless picture at a given instant a momentary difference of 1000 cycles between them. A few thousandths of a second later this frequency difference might be 500 cycles or some other value. Thus after detection there would be introduced into the received signals spurious ephemeral tones. It is the introduction of these and the countless other spurious frequencies resulting from the rapid fluctuation of the radiated carrier frequency that appears to cause the type of fading accompanied by the distortion of Fig. 2.

The part which the daytime shadow and interference patterns play in the production of quality distortion appears to be secondary. It is suggested that such a pattern gives weak signals comparatively close to the radiocasting station so that the waves radiating over the indirect paths which exist only at night, while also weak, are of relatively large enough amplitude to cause marked fading and distortion when combined with the direct waves.

Effect of Radio Obstruction Shown



Point at Thirty-eighth Street and Sixth Ave nue Has Definite Effect Upon Radio Shadows.



Oscillograms Show Three Forms of Distortion.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)

6 p. m.—Kiddies Klub. 6:30—Dinner dance, direction Billy Lossez. 7:35—Concert, Copley Plaza Orchestra. 8—Musical program. 9—Overture by the Metropolitan Grand Orchestra, direction Nathaniel W. Finston, stage presentations and incidental music. 9:45—Ray Stewartson and his Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:50 p. m.—Weather report. 7—Big Brother Club. 7:45—"Santa Claus." 8:15—Anonymous orchestra. 8:45—From New York, talk. 9—Gypsies. 10—Marimba Band.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Organ recital by Rene Dagenais, direct from Springfield. 7—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 7:05—Sixth of a series of eight lectures given under the auspices of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Education. 7:30—Program by the Capitol orchestra direct from Springfield. 8—Concert by W. Edward Boyle's Copley-Plaza orchestra. 8:30—Concert by Mary Louise Bacon, pianist; Kathleen Kent, violinist, and Dorothy Doe, cellist. 9—Concert by the Aleppo Drum Corps or Shriners' Band. 9:30—Concert by Rubert K. Whitcomb, composer-pianist; Daniel Devens, baritone, assisted by Lucia Sauviet, violinist. 10—United States weather reports. 10:05—Leo Reisman's Brunswick orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

7 p. m.—Talk by Dred. D. Aldrich of the Worcester Academy. 7:15—"The Twinkle Story Teller." 7:45—Official Boy Scout announcements by Joseph B. Wadleigh, scout executive. 8—The Robin Hood Orchestra hour, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Crosbie. 10—Grand opera by the WEAF Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero.

WHAZ, Troy, N. Y. (380 Meters)

9 p. m.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Students' Night, Symphony Orchestra, Campus Serenaders, Glee Club, soloists and entertainers. 9:30—Address, Prof. A. W. Bray, professor of biology, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program by Van Curler Orchestra, Schenectady, N. Y. 7—WGY agricultural program. 7:45—Studio program including vocal selections, harp and violin solos. Literary Appreciations series, by William L. Widdemer.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Dinner music; Arthur Wrege, baritone; Joseph Geiger, dramatic recital; Vee Lawnhurst, pianist; Radio Dream Girl; Clarke and Silvernail, banjo and songs; Music by the Gypsies; operatic concert by the WEAF Grand Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero; Ben Bernie and his Roosevelt Orchestra.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

9 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by Robert S. Ross, C. S., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., direct from the auditorium of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, under the auspices of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook, city organist. 7—Morton Trio dinner music, J. Leonard Lewis, director. 8—Children's hour. 8:45—Studio program. 9—Traymore Concert Orchestra. 11—Dance orchestra.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

8 p. m.—Carolyn Thomas, soprano; Elmer Glasgow, bass-baritone; Ella Jaquette Kratz, pianist. 9:30—Delaware County Serenaders. 10—Tom Houston, James Loughrey & Don Travaline, songs. 10:30—"The Parodians."

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

6 to 11 p. m.—"Washington Hour"; Daily Market Summaries; and the following from New York City: Talk; music by the Gypsies, and operatic concert by the WEAF Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Cesare Sodero.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:10—News items and markets. 7:30—Children's period. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh Address, Book Night by Mr. George Carver, lecturer in English, of the University of Pittsburgh. 8—Ruud Light Opera Hour. 9—Happy Home Hour. 9:55—Arlington Time Signals; weather forecast.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner Hour Music by popular entertainers. 8—Willard Symphony and assisting artists in excerpts from "Pagliacci," Janet Watts, soprano, Marie Simmelink, contralto, Harold Branch, tenor, and James McMahon, bass. 11—Dance Music by Guy Lombado and his Royal Canadians.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—News orchestra and soloists. Gypsies.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:45—Farm Hour, announcement of future courses. 8—University of Minnesota program. 9—Classical concert. 10—Weather report and closing grain markets.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner program by Alvin Roehr's Alms Orchestra. 8—Post-Wurlitzer popular series, featuring Freda Sanker's famous orchestra. 9—Musical program under auspices American Legion; Charles H. Partington, accordeonist. 12—Theatrical stars. 12:30 a. m.—Wesley Helvey's Troubadours, popular orchestra.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)

8 p. m.—Biltmore Salon orchestra. 10:45—Entertainment.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545 Meters)

7 p. m.—Program by Edwin Arnold, Xylophonist. 9—Artist recital by Mrs. Hector M. E. Paamezoglu, soprano. 10—Program by Kiburz Flute Quartet.

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, DEC. 1

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

6:50 p. m.—Weather report. 7—Big Brother Club. 7:45—Harvard Observatory Talk, "Shooting Stars," by Dr. Willard J. Fisher. 8—From New York, Ross Gorman and his Earl Carroll Orchestra. 8:30—Twins. 9—Hour of music. 10—"Your Hour." 10:30—Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Radiocast of dinner concert from Station KDKA, Pittsburgh. 7—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 7:05—Kimball Dance Orchestra. 7:20—Marion R. Tracy in a program of popular piano numbers. 7:35—Continuation of Kimball Dance Orchestra. 8—Professional hockey game at Boston Arena between Boston Bruins and Canadiens of Montreal, announced by Frank Ryan. 10—United States weather report.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)

6:30—Dinner music, Moe Blumenthal's Hub Trio. 7—George D. Waldman, tenor. 8—Studio program: Mrs. Inez Main Momm, pianist; Miss Beatrice Torgan, violinist; Mr. Thomas Shenton, tenor; Mrs. Margaret Campbell Smith, soprano. 9:30—Organ recital, Miss Esther A. C. Nelson. 10—Weather report. 10:05—Imperial Male Quartet. 11—Choral Club, 75 voices. 11:15—Organ recital, Laurence F. Southwick. 11:25—Laura Gaudet, pianist; Frances Nearing, contralto; Lillian Lee, harpist; John Kidney, tenor; Fred Murphy, violinist; Nettie Herrick, soprano; Burton Cornwall, baritone; Marjorie Palmer, contralto; Ladies' Quartet, Male Quartet. 12:45—Thomas McCray, baritone. 1 a. m.—An hour of popular music, the Travelers Lady Serenaders, under the direction of Miss Anna Camp; Joe Harris, baritone; Betty Roy and Mabelle Barnes; Edmund Buckley; Helen Dischert; Ceil McGowan; dance music, the Travelers Dance Orchestra.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)

6:20 p. m.—Address, "Some Principles of Pruning," Harold B. Tukey, associate horticulturist of New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. 6:30—Dinner program by Van Curler Orchestra, Schenectady, N. Y. 7:30—Address, "The Development of Steam Power," Part II, Prof. Mortimer F. Sayre, Union College. 7:45—Piano recital by Stuart Swart. 8:15—Organ recital by Elmer Tidmarsh. 9—WGY Orchestra, Mrs. Winslow Webb Lillie, mezzo-soprano, and Madaline Winchester, contralto. 10—"The Grand Tour—Austria, including Munich in Germany, Vienna and the Danube." 10:30—W. Spencer Tupman's Mayflower Orchestra from Washington.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 to 12 p. m.—Diner music; Columbia University Lecture; "Davis Saxophone Octette"; Weekly Discussion of Financial Events; Twins; Hour of music; "Your Hour;" Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Meyer Davis' Orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—New York University Course; "Light and Color," Prof. H. Horton Sheldon. 7—Frank Dole's dog talk. 7:15—Vanderbilt Dinner Concert. 8:30—Hour of music. 10—The Grand Tour, "Austria, including Munich, Vienna and the Danube." 10:30—Mayflower Orchestra; from Washington.

WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)

6 p. m.—Olcott Vail and his McAlpin string ensemble. 6:30—Cinderella dance orchestra. 7—Jack Wilbur's Personalities. Pace Institute program. 8:15—Edward French, pianist. 8:30—Fred C. Mensing, selections on the zither. 9—Odierno Male Quartet. 9:30—Joint recital by Aeolian Waldon, soprano, and Nana Frances Holmes, elocutionist. 10—South American Troubadours. 10:30—David Siegel, violinist. 11—Ernie Golden and his McAlpin orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (300 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Fifteen-minute organ recital (request selections), Arthur Scott Brook, city organist. 7—Morton trio, dinner music; J. Leonard Lewis, director. 8—Ethel Rattay Fowler's Fashion Flashes. 8:15—Pirsa artists: Cecile Steiner, violinist; Margaret Irwin, pianiste, assisted by Dorothy Torchiana, lyric soprano. 9—Chalfonte-Haddon dual trio. 10—Concert by students of Henry Guerney. 11—Dance orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Joe Ray and the California Night Hawks. 6:45—United States Department of Agriculture livestock and produce market reports. 7—Uncle Wip's roll call. 8—Elliott Lester, dramatic critic of WIP. 8:15—College dramatic club in a play. 10:30—The Pagoda dance orchestra, Charles Verna, director.

WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa. (278 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Choral Society. 8—Building and loan talk by Fernand Baruch. 8:10—The Three Brothers. 8:25—National School of Oratory Players. 9:15—Robert Fraser, gospel singer; Elizabeth Holtz, pianist. 9:40—Harry Link and Willie Horowitz, songs and jests. 10:30—Billy Hayes and his orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hamilton orchestra. 6:40—Agricultural reports. 6:50—"Show Shopping" by Leonard Hall, dramatic editor of the News. 7—Lee House Trio. 8—Musical program. 9—Hour of music from New York. 10—"The Grand Tour" from New York. 10:30—W. Spencer Tupman and his Mayflower orchestra. 11:30—Organ recital by Otto F. Beck. 12—Meyer Davis band.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert by the KDKA Little Symphony orchestra, Victor Saudek, conductor. 7:10—News items and markets. 7:30—Daddy Winkum. 7:45—University of Pittsburgh address: public speaking, talk No. 1: "Popular Misconceptions of Public Speaking," by Mr. Wayland M. Parrish, assistant professor of public speaking of the University of Pittsburgh. 8—Sacred Song Half Hour. 8:30—World Cruise by Radio conducted by Ross H. Skinner; musical settings by the KDKA Little Symphony orchestra, Victor Saudek, conductor. 9—Concert by the Mandolin Sextet and William Kottman, tenor. 9:55—Arlington time signals; weather forecast. 11:15—Concert.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

8 to 11 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (389.4 Meters)

7 p. m.—Wormack's Singing Syncopators. 8—Radio artists. 9—Vaudeville and music. 10—Al Dister's Melody Hour orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 8 to 11—National program from WEAF, New York.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (517 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Varied musical program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30 to 10—National program from WEAF, New York.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (250 Meters)

7 p. m.—Trianon Duo, Beatrice Teller, Hunter Kahler, Harold Stokes, in semi-classical program, under direction of J. Bodewalt Lampe. 9—Trianon Orchestra, Dell Lampe; Theater Orchestra, Armin F. Hand; Lionel Carter, James T. Carney, Marie Wright, Bob Duffy, Walter Duffy, in popular program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

6:15 p. m.—Announcements. 6:30—Boys' and Girls' Club banquet at Hotel Sherman; talk, L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; music, Beverly Trio, songs and yells by boys and girls. 7:45—WLS Trio with Countess Zicha, soloist.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (303 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Dinner music. 7:15—Concert band. 10:30—Studio program.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (326 Meters)

10 p. m.—Dance program; Mel Doherty, director. 10:30—Popular song half hour. 11—Alvin Roehr's Alms orchestra.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Carl Zoeller's Melodists: Carl Zoeller, drums, director; selections by the Benson Trio of the Seelbach Hotel: Nathan A. Zimberoff, cello, director; Robert Angus, piano; Edwin Sinder, violin; three-minute thrift talk; official central standard time announced at 9 o'clock.

WSB, Atlanta, Ga. (429 Meters)

8 p. m.—John McCrindle, solo balladist. 10:45—Theater program.

KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (549 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

6 p. m.—Marketgram and weather forecast; radio piano lesson by Miss Maudellen Littlefield; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; the Trianon Ensemble. 11:45—The Plantation Players: Earl Coleman's orchestra, Ambassador Hotel; Eddie Kuhn's Kansas City Athletic Club orchestra; Johnnie Campbell's Kansas City Club orchestra.

WHB, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mo.

WHO, Des Moines, Iowa (526 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—The Raleigh Quintette. 8—Trio, under direction of Helen Birmingham. 11—Little Symphonic Orchestra, under direction of Leon A. Dashoff.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6 p. m.—Sandman's visit. Val McLaughlin, the original Radio Sandman. 6:30—Jack Little. 8:50—Brandeis orchestra. 9—Classical. 9:45—Francis Potter's banjo orchestra. 10—Radio review, conducted by Neal Jones. 10:30—Herb Feiterman and his Omadale orchestra. 12—Rialto Alarm.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—The Baker Orchestra, Don Bestor's Pests. 8:30—Southern Methodist University musical faculty recital. 11—Dallas entertainers. 12—Special recital of artists.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music by the Tokio Royals. 7:30—Program by artists under the direction of E. O. Gillam. 9:30—Program of classical and semiclassical numbers arranged by Victor B. Acres.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (450 Meters)

6 p. m.—Hoffman Concert Orchestra. 6:45—Courtesy program. 8:15—Weather report and special announcements. 9:30—Eddie Harkness Dance Orchestra.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:30—weather and market reports, news items. 7:45—Talk. 8—Educational program talk, "Sound Investments"; "Style" talk; music by McElroy quartette; concert. 10—Dance music.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—News items and final reading of weather. 8—"Radio Breezes" by K C B. 8:10—KGO Little Symphony Orchestra concert, Carl Rhodehamel, conductor; Arthur S. Garbett, musical interpretative writer, and Ruth Waterman, contralto, assisting. 10—Dance music program.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Ye Towne Cryer" and amusement information service. 6:40—Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra. 7—Rudy Seiger's Fairmont orchestra. 8—Program given through courtesy. 9—Program, featuring Gypsy and Marta. 10—Jack Coakley's Cabirians.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

7 p. m.—Don Clark and his La Monica ballroom orchestra. 7:45—Talk. 8—Courtesy program. 9—Feature program: Town Crier of the Day Watch. 10—(Movie night); Ray West's Coconut Grove orchestra and Town Crier of the Night Watch.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Children's hour, including talk on American history by Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog. 7:30—Weekly talk on dogs by H. M. Robertson. 7:45—O. G. Pirie, talking on "The Cruise of the Radio Ship Wireless." 8—Two-hour program on trees. 10—Art Hickman's Biltmore dance orchestra.

German Radiocasting Activities Extended

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 20

GERMANY is rapidly becoming a power in the world as far as radiocasting is concerned. She will very nearly equal Great Britain in the number of her stations by the end of the year when there will be 20 stations in full working order. Special arrangements have been made using land lines to radiocast the operas for which Germany is famous.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—A Christian Science Lecture, to be delivered by Mr. Robert S. Ross, C. S., of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., tonight, will be radiocast by Station WMCA, New York, 341 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 9 p. m., eastern standard time, will be given in Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, and will be radiocast under the auspices of Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30 (Special)—A Christian Science lecture, to be delivered by W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., of Denver, Colo., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, will be radiocast by station WHB, Kansas City, Mo., 366 meters wavelenth.

The lecture, which begins at 8 p. m. central standard time, is being radiocast under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mo., and will be given in the Church auditorium.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Nettie O. Challice, Roanoke, Va.
Miss Edith Challice, Roanoke, Va.
Frances L. Brown, Cleveland, O.
May H. A. Newton, New York City.
Robert Matatall, Malden, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Hovey, New York City.
Mrs. W. W. Newton, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. Ralph Murdock, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. W. Edes, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Sharp, New York City.
Louis Sharp, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONFERENCE DELAYED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—In light of recent developments it seems probable that the International Radio Conference which was first postponed from this autumn to next spring, to be held in Washington, will not be held until next autumn, and perhaps not until the spring of 1927.

A report has just been made to the State Department by the American delegates to the Paris International Telegraph Conference, held recently. At that conference the American delegates were informed, it is said, that it would be impossible for France and several other countries to have their data so tabulated that delegates could attend an International Radio Conference in the United States next spring. It is believed that because of this condition the conference will be postponed, although no official statement has been authorized by the State Department.

MANY COLLEGES "ON THE AIR"

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence)—In answer to a questionnaire sent out by the University of Michigan, fourteen educational institutions reported that they owned their own radiocasting stations; two others are under construction. Four universities, three located in large cities and the fourth the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, radiocast regular programs through large commercial stations. A large number of other colleges are in frequent contact with radio audiences because there is a positive demand throughout the country for thought-satisfying programs. President Little, of the University of Michigan says that "the newspaper is the largest educational institution in the Nation." The radio, however, will become even a greater educational force as programs prove; for the radio already has and holds the interest of its listeners, and the ear is a far better receptive organ than the eye.

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PARIS OPENS INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CO-OPERATION

Twofold Purpose Said to Be the Fostering of Intellectual Activities and the Correlation of Those of Various Linked Countries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Special Correspondence)—At the beginning of November there was opened in Paris an institution of an international character which is doubtless destined to play a most useful and important part in the direction of the world's affairs. It is increasingly evident that while the peoples can be brought together in many ways, there is no method of establishing good relations which may have such far-reaching results as cultural contacts. It is impossible to estimate in advance the consequences of the attempt to promote and as it were to organize these cultural contacts.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which has just been opened in a wing of the Palais-Royal has, regarded in its broader aspect, a twofold purpose: first the fostering of intellectual activities; second, the correlation of the intellectual activities of the various countries connected with it.

There already existed and still exists an International Commission of Intellectual Co-operation. That commission, which is a branch of the League of Nations, is the directing authority. The Institute is the bureau of studies and the executive organ of the commission. Naturally there have been criticisms of the founding of the Institute. It has been objected by other nations that, established at Paris, it would become too French. It has been, on the contrary, objected in France, by those who are insular in their views, that French culture is likely to be "internationalized," losing its special qualities. Julien Luchaire, an inspector of education, has been appointed the director of the Institute. He declares that the Institute will take a middle path between the two sets of criticisms which have been formulated.

The International Institute

The formation of the International Institute crowns the efforts not only of the League of Nations, but of France in particular. France was the first country to send missions of professors abroad and to create university institutes in divers nations. The first impulsion of the great movement of today was given 17 years ago when the French Institute abroad was founded in Florence. The institute is, in short, an administrative organ which, through the intermediary of the Commission of Intellectual Co-operation, pursues an aim similar to those pursued, on another terrain, by the administrative organs of Geneva—the Secretariat and the International Labor Bureau.

To the 14 members of the commission have been added several correspondents chosen among the savants of countries which are not represented in the commission. The projects studied and prepared by the institute are submitted to the competent subcommissions and then to the commission, which decides their transmission to the Council and the Assembly. After approbation by these two bodies, the Institute can intervene anew to prepare, in pourparlers, the adhesion of states, of institutions, of associations to the proposed decisions.

Financially Independent

The Institute is financially independent of the League of Nations. It is placed under the control of an administrative council composed of members of the Commission of Intellectual Co-operation. The personnel of the Institute comprises the director and seven chiefs of sections. The sections are those of general affairs, headed by an Englishman; of university affairs, whose chief is Polish; of bibliography and (physical) scientific relations, with a German at its head. There is a Spaniard looking after the juridical section; there is a Chilean directress for the section of letters; a Belgian for the art section, and an Italian for the information section. The director of the Institute is a Frenchman, Julien Luchaire. Thus the chief groups of culture in the world are represented. Moreover, assistant chiefs will be gradually added and chosen among the nations which are not yet represented.

As to the program of the Institute, M. Luchaire gave the following indications: The section of (physical) scientific relations will look after the organization of current bibliography in all the branches of physical science; the liaison between the libraries of all countries, particularly in view of the creation of centers specialized in (physical) scientific documentation; the amelioration of the régime of archives; the extension of international exchanges of publications and lending of books and manuscripts. It will study a better repartition of research work between the laboratories of divers nations, the creation of new international institutes of research, and the measures which would encourage the young people who desire to devote their lives to physical science.

Documentary Centers

The two most important points are current bibliography and formation of documentary centers. Some work has already been done in that direction. For example, there existed three great reviews devoted to physics. They all gave a large analytical bibliography, but it was incomplete. The commission held a meeting with the three directors of these reviews and arrived at an agreement by which a better repartition of the work will be effected and all the physicists of the world will be more rapidly acquainted with the immense production in their particular branch of work.

The libraries too have made some progress. It is now practically impossible for a savant to gather in his own workroom the most complete documentation. The libraries constitute the center of documentation and must give the savant the information he needs. The institute will try to co-ordinate their efforts in that direction.

The important question of physical science property is allotted to both the physics section and the juridical section, which will have to enter into delicate negotiations between the states, the savants, and the industrial milieux.

University Section

The university section is for the moment busy developing the Bulletin Universitaire, which is already published. It will have to handle the great problem of the organization of the student world, and of an easier circulation between the universities of different nations. There also the questions of exchange of professors, of the equivalency of diplomas, will be dealt with. Numerous propositions have been submitted to the commission, the most interesting being that of a comparative study of educational systems and also the project of an international university.

As for the information section, its duties will be to look after the publications of the commission and the institute. It will gather in the press of the whole world all the expressions of interest in the work of international co-operation. It will also undertake the task of creating a bibliography for the use of the great public, indicating, among the books published every year, in every nation, those which are most likely to interest the élite of all nations. The questions of the unification of formats of books, the struggle against the menace of destruction brought about by the use of paper and ink of inferior quality, will also fall upon the section of information.

General Affairs

The section of general affairs is to be closely connected with the direction of the institute. It will particularly follow the international intellectual life, the movement of associations and congresses. Among the questions to be studied is that of the international organization for the preperation of youth for international careers. It is important that each country should possess, for the complex work of international life, well-prepared specialists.

In that connection, numerous propositions have been formulated which tend to prove that the question is of interest to many people. The relations with the Secretriat of the League and with the national commissions of intellectual co-operation (which in 30 countries are little assemblies composed of the most representative authorities of intellectual life), are also part of the duties of the section of general affairs.

M. Luchaire, though realizing that the International Institute cannot solve the question of universal peace, is, nevertheless, confident that it will work toward pacification in creating stricter bonds between the nations. Moreover, there is envisaged an "enseignement de la paix".

Where the Continental Divide Will Be Divided in the High Rockies of Colorado

Eastern Slope of the Continental Divide, Showing Survey Line of the Moffat Tunnel. It Will Make Possible Direct Connection Between Denver and Salt Lake City.

Moffat Tunnel, Half Completed, Will Divide the Great Divide

Denver, Colo.
Special Correspondence

PERHAPS there is no greater attraction to the tourist in the Rocky Mountains than the Great Divide that separates the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific. About 50 miles west of Denver, the continental watershed reaches its greatest heights in the United States. Here the tourist may stand on the ridge more than 11,000 feet above ocean level and see on the eastern slope the sources of the Platte-Missouri-Mississippi river system. On the other side he sees the head-streams of the Colorado River that flows to the Pacific Ocean. It is a tremendous sight of billowing mountains, precipitous heights, glaciers, everlasting snows and peaks that rise above the clouds.

But this great mountain wall, however attractive it may be scenically, has been a commercial barrier to Denver and the State of Colorado. To reach Salt Lake City, which is west of Denver, a detour must be made either north or south.

The tunnel, six miles in length, will be the longest in the United States. It will cost more than $6,000,000 and is scheduled to be finished in 1926. It is being bored at an elevation of 9000 feet, thus eliminating more than 2000 feet of altitude and 23 miles of 4 per cent grade on the railroad. Plans are now being made to connect the Denver & Salt Lake road with the Denver & Rio Grande on the western slope thus completing the direct route to St. Lake.

Two tunnels are being drilled, one of them, the pioneer bore 8x8 feet, with crosscuts to the main tunnel 16x24 feet. After the completion of the main tunnel the pioneer bore will be used as a conduit to carry water from the western slope of the divide to the eastern slope there to be diverted into streams that supply the growing needs of the city of Denver. Thus the Atlantic will be robbing the Pacific of its waters and the Divide itself will be cut in two.

BRITISH COLUMBIANS WEAR DOUGLAS FIR

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence) — As a result of the movement by the Native Sons of British Columbia to have British Columbians remember the establishment 67 years ago of the Province as a crown colony, thousands of persons in Greater Vancouver on Thursday last wore sprigs of Douglas Fir in their buttonholes.

To acquaint school children with the historic facts connected with the installation of James Douglas as the first governor of the colony, teachers in the schools told their classes the story of the ceremony at Port Langley on Nov. 19, 1858.

JAPANESE DREAM OF WEALTH IN SOVIET RELATIONS FADES

Value of Sakhalin Concessions Still an Unknown Quantity, as Prospecting Has Not Been Sufficient to Establish Its Worth

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Like all mirages, that of a great inflow of wealth into Japan as a result of the resumption of formal diplomatic relations with Soviet Rusia is fading into unreality as Japan actually approaches it. More than eight months have passed since the signing of the basic greement betwen the two nations, and the much-desired concessions in northern Sakhalin, which formed the crux of the negotiations, remain as intangible as before. Japan has Russia's promise that these concessions will be granted, but it is a promise which has not been put into execution.

For several years the advocates of recognition of Russia had held out to their fellow-Japanese as bait the prospect of great trade activity and the exploitation of the natural resources of Siberia as the just and inevitable reward of such recognition. So loudly did they harp on these themes that the nation as a whole came to adopt an exaggerated view of them, and at last reached the point where they appeared as attractive as does the mirage of the desert. They are about equally substantial.

The Sakhalin Concessions

The expected Sakhalin concessions are still an unknown quantity, as there has never been sufficient prospecting to determine their actual worth. The fisheries and the forests are tangible, but where will Japan obtain the capital for their exploitation, even if concessions are granted? The Siberian coastal fisheries represent a gross income of approximately 40,000,000 yen ($20,000,000 at par) a year, but the interruption of formal relations did not stop this inflow of wealth; their resumption merely re-established it on a legal basis.

As to trade between Japan and Russia, its importance has often been over-emphasized. In the most prosperous year, 1916, Japan exported goods valued at 117,693,478 yen to Asiatic Russia, and an additional 33,421,097 yen to European Russia.

Imports From Russia Small

Against this, Japan's imports from all Russia were but slightly more than 8,000,000 yen (Russia was at war, of course), leaving a comfortable balance that would be greatly appreciated at this time, when Japan's adverse trade balance is hovering around the 500,000,000-yen mark. The total volume of business, which swelled from 9,000,000 yen immediately preceding the war to a little more than 150,000,000 yen as a result of that struggle, is unimpressive in itself, but its recovery would be a decided economic gain in view of present conditions.

Honesty of vision prevents the sketching of a rosier picture of Russo-Japanese economic relationships, even if all the odds break in Japan's favor. As a matter of fact, they are breaking against it. Russia is endeavoring to develop the port of Vladivostok as an offset to the Japanese port of Dairen in Southern Manchuria. The battle between the Russian and the Japanese lines in Manchuria for the carrying of freight is a bitterly-fought one at present. So also is the railway building competition that seems to have set in. Japanese business houses have not found it profitable to re-establisn branches in Vladivostok and other Siberian centers. No agreement as to the details of the Sakhalin concessions has been reached.

The "close-up" view which Japan is now getting of the mirage that loomed so attractively a year ago is a disillusioning one.

CHILDREN'S HOME WORK

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence) — The desirability of abolishing home work for school children is being made an issue in the municipal elections here. Several candidates are expected to run on a platform of home-work abolition.

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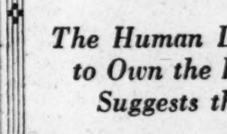

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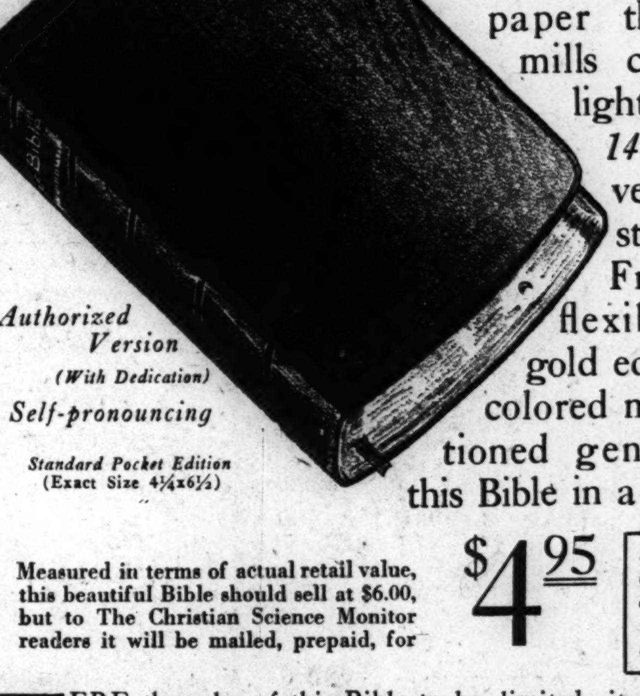

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

Seen in New York Galleries

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Nov. 28

RARELY among the works of art annually debouched on American shores do canvases by the great Titian turn up. Most of the famous works by this Venetian master are securely anchored in royal or public collections in Europe; consequently the "Temptation of Christ," now on view at the Reinhardt Galleries, comes as something of an event. This canvas, called by Dr. Bode of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum in Berlin a companion piece to the famous "Tribute Money," by Titian, in the Dresden Museum, has been purchased for a large sum by the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts for the institute in that city. The date of its production is placed at 1530 by the authorities, and at one time it was part of that famous galaxy of Titians belonging to the Duc d'Orleans, Regent of France, and known as the "Palais Royal Collection." This canvas later came to England, and was bought by T. Hope at a sale in 1800 for 400 guineas, at which sale the famous "Christ Appearing to the Magdalen," by the same master, now in the National Gallery in London, fetched an equal price.

A Titian for Minneapolis

This Minneapolis canvas belongs to the group of Titians in which the pigmentation has been carried to a high point of solidity, particularly in the flesh passages. The dry, scumbly touch so characteristic of Titian is found only in certain parts of the robes and in the golden nimbus that plays about the Saviour's head, but his face and right hand and the arm of the youth that is extended across the foreground are wrought with special emphasis on close texture and luminosity. There is a majestic feeling of completely realized form in this painting, albeit the forms have an inert quality like sculptured marble. There is little of the supple in this Titian, little of the sense of movement and ease that one associates with the master when at his most splendid and exalted painting. But the vigor of the artist's vision, the dominant power of the glowing face and hand are a treat to moderns, perforce contented with most meager surface qualities. Here are depths of tone and richness of color that positively dazzle, that envelop and satisfy the natural demand for such effects. It has the brilliance of some compound jewel, that grows upon one the more one examines it. It will serve as lodestar to many a rising talent in that western home to which it is consigned. Thus does the rich Venetian legacy spread and spread, and always with that extra something of largesse.

Maxfield Parrish

Another sort of pictorial bijouterie is to be found at the just opened exhibition of Maxfield Parrish's paintings at the Scott and Fowles Galleries. To Americans of two generations, Mr. Parrish's art has been of a by-word sort. His brilliantly but harmoniously colored visions have been reproduced times without number, until the name of Maxfield Parrish has been as popularly known as perhaps any other in American illustration. From books de luxe to billboards in ordinary the Parrish sky and rocks, loggias and lagoons, flowers and foliage have come and gone without diminution. Always has his touch had that same photographic and impeccable look, had that unflurried, unruffled, and careful air. His painted world has ever had the appeal of some remote and luminous province of the imagination where golden lights and cobalt shadows played hide-and-seek over the massy cliffs and the columned courts that he uses so often to frame in the lithe and semiclassic figurantes of his creating.

With fifty paintings by this popular painter to be seen at one time, the exhibition comes with a strong sense of surfeit. His trees are too meticulously set down, his flowers are too minutely rendered. Too carefully graduated are the tonal changes in his skies, too serenely spread are the liquid surfaces of his streams for any great pleasure beyond the natural wonder that any man can continue to rise at every canvas to such versimilitude in his art. Other men in the past, like Vermeer and Holbein and de Hooch, have aimed at this exactness of close representation, yet they have never been tempted to slavishly copy the minutæ of the scene without its glamorous cloak of light and shade. Mr. Parrish has undoubtedly the "photographic" eye, for while he does not use the photograph to aid him in his extraordinary studies of nature, he finishes by producing the scene as if he had.

In his handling of the elements of his pictures, he runs to close and obvious rules of composition, which again limits his manifold talents from reaching a more fluent state. He is constrained within the boxlike limits of his camera-art, seeing through his curiously self-conscious lens a world apart. There is a touch of the Pre-Raphaelites in Mr. Parrish's work at times that savors of a genuinely romantic feeling. His "Sleeping Beauty" is a marvelously rendered piece of soft coloration in half-tone, and throughout the 50 paintings there are delightful moments of color and form that spell the fine flowering of a most distinctive talent. But such painting is for the less exacting situation of the printed page or pasteboard. Mr. Parrish does not look his best in the gallery.

The Year's 50 Prints

The exhibition of "Fifty-Prints of the Year" held at the Art Center under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, is one of the interesting events of the week. This is the third of the institute's annual traveling shows, and there can be no doubt but that this exhibition will cause genuine controversy when it takes to the road with its arrangement of prints on a 50-50 basis between the conservative and modern schools. The idea of presenting impartially the two sides of print making is as novel as it is happy. Ernest D. Roth was selected for the judge of the best 25 prints of a conservative complexion, and Ralph M. Pearson was intrusted with the more difficult task of adjudging just which of the moderns should get in. They have both worked seriously over their tasks and made most intelligent selections. This kind of an exhibition is bound to be a success wherever it goes.

Other exhibitions of the moment are the paintings at the Fearon Galleries by Hubert Vos, the remarkable collection of English coaching prints at Keppel's, the sculpture by Harold Erskine at Ferargil's, the landscapes by Victor Charreton at Dudensing's, old masters at the Ehrich Galleries, and etchings of dogs by Marguerite Kirmse at Harlow's.

Sorensen's Paintings in Oslo Exhibition

OSLO, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—Henrik Sörensen's exhibition, held in the Artists' Society, opened the art season. During the last 10 years Sörensen's reputation as a painter has increased steadily. Today he occupies a leading position among the younger Norwegian artists, and the younger Swedish school is partly influenced by his impressive and personal art.

The paintings exhibited show his talent from two distinctly different angles: his religious compositions and his landscapes. Color is his real means of expression. In this respect he follows the line of Norwegian painting of these last 50 years.

Sörensen's religious compositions form a trilogy consisting of "Christ in Gethsemane," "Crucifixion," and "Pièta." Of these the "Pièta" is undoubtedly the most outstanding. The adjustment of the masses and the Giottesque rigidity of line are softened by a passionate color scheme of red, orange and brown in the draperies, against the strange rose tone suggesting the sandy desert surroundings of Golgotha.

But though these monumental compositions create a lasting impression and possess a strongly marked character of their own, the artist charms one spontaneously by his landscapes. He is able, as no other living artist, to realize the essential character of Norwegian nature. His fervor of patriotism manifests itself in these landscape paintings, revealing an exceptional sensitiveness of observation and retaining throughout the freshness of the first impression.

His color plays over a large scale, imitating in its intensity the glow of precious stones in summer night visions from Telemark; radiating with light from summer and sea in "A Summer Day by the Fjord," and reaching right up to the tenderest pastel-like rococo harmony in an exquisitely charming little canvas, "Sunbeams," showing rosy rocks against a pale blue sky bathed in the glare of golden midday sunlight.

The portrait of a lady, the only portrait in the exhibition, has a peculiar charm not easy to define. In distinction of style and richness of color it might be compared with old Venetian masters, a bold attempt to evolve modern art from old renaissance traditions satisfying all modern exigencies to simplification and monumental effect. It was seen last year at the Salon des Independents, Paris. Sorensen got his training there under the well-known painter, Henri Matisse.

"WINDSWEPT CYPRESS"

In William Ritschel's San Francisco Exhibition.

Ritschel Paintings in San Francisco

San Francisco, Nov. 11
Special Correspondence

ATTENDANCE at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor for a year reached the million mark on the Sunday before Armistice Day. The dedication and opening of this museum took place on Armistice Day, 1924. Attendance has perhaps been increased by the talks on art that are radiocast twice every Saturday.

During November, the north wing galleries are still devoted to the T. B. Walker loan collection of French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian old masters.

The main gallery of the south wing is newly opened with an exhibition of paintings by William Ritschel. The most pungent work in his exhibition is of the California coast, and attests Ritschel's inspiration from the scenes that abound near his rock-built studio, below the Carmel Highlands. Even after travel amid the abundant colorings of the Orient, he always returns to California and finds a new joy in the brilliancy of the California seascape.

Ritschel's paintings of Point Lobos cypress trees express the artist even more than he intended, for these seaedge trees stand sturdily against stiff breezes, much in the same manner that this artist stands firmly on his own technique, undisturbed by fashions in paint application and strong in his understanding of placing nature in her essence between the four sides of a frame. He implies the wholeness of time, tide and season in each fragment chosen to depict.

"Windswept Cypress, California" is a canvas representative of Ritschel's grasp of nature's moods. With poetic vision he senses movement in the sky, he entraps elusive vapors, half cloud and half fog, as they steal closely over ragged cypress-topped crags of the shore line. Sunlight filters through the whole atmosphere of fleeing clouds, livens the rustling tree foliage and makes a final note of delight in a glimpse of distant ocean sparkling with rich blues.

Other Californian subjects are joyously handled. "The Enhanted Pool," "California Coast," "Storm-lashed Coast," "The Morning Hour," "Giants of the Ages," "Rockbound Coast," "Sunset Hour, "Moon Path" and a weirdly colorful greytoned painting of young pine, entitled "Instealing Fog."

"Derelict" and "On the Wind" are mid-ocean subjects that could come only from the hand of an artist who has sailed the many seas in many seasons. The artist has recently made a pilgrimage to the South Seas and returns with canvases that tell of Island romance; bright fishes flashing through sunlit waters and dark maidens pictured against theatrical mountains, but true in color and form to the tropic islands.

His study of a Bali Girl is the most successful of his portrait canvases. It is a spontaneous sketch, full of delicately balanced warm lights playing through the shadows cast by tropical growth, across the face of a suntinted native girl of slant-eyed mien.

Screen Revivals by Film Guild, New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The International Film Arts Guild began its series of Sunday classic screen revivals recently at the Cohan Theater with the German film "Deception." It was this film produced in 1921 that brought the names of Lubitsch and Jannings to the fore and inaugurated in America an era of German films that for a time loomed large upon the Hollywood horizon. This new organization has embarked upon an undertaking that has been for some time a much-desired consummation. With the growing importance of the screen as an art form, the desire to review the outstanding accomplishments of other years has been a natural corallary. Letters to the press asking for just such an opportunity as the new International Film Arts Guild now offers have been many and frequent, and have evidenced a strong desire on the part of the public to see again the best films of the past ten years.

As the program of the Guild stands for the present, there will be a showing each week of some important picture, but if the scheme meets with sufficient public favor the program will be enlarged and a regular theater rented for the purpose. Already in England a similar experiment is under way, and this American project is more or less planned after the pattern of the Film Society of London. Not only will past pictures be brought to light, but eventually deserving films from independent producers are to be given a chance otherwise denied them through present booking difficulties. Among the films selected for early release are "Broken Blossoms," "The Golem," "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," "The Last Laugh," "The Street," "The Marriage Circle," "Passion," "Gypsy Blood," "The Woman of Paris," etc. Individual lists of pictures wil be welcome at the offices of the Guild at 500 Fifth Avenue.

Perhaps the most important point to be brought home in seeing "Deception" is the tremendous strides that the motion picture has taken in the past few years. It is just four years ago that Ernst Lubitsch thrilled the cinema world with his striking and—then—startling picture of Henry the Eighth and his robust court, and already "Deception" seems in many ways quite antiquated. Perhaps the film has been sadly reduced by much cutting during its four years' migration, but, even so, the continuity appears to have been attended to in an often episodic and jumpy manner. From the Lubitsch touch in "Deception" to the Lubitsch touch in his latest three American productions is full many a directorial league ahead. More important yet is the question of lighting and the general camera work in this 1921 film; today, with such wonderfully complexioned films as "Stella Dallas" and "The Big Parade" setting new and ever higher standards, the lighting—particularly of the faces in close-up—seems quite unstudied and inadequate, and the camera work in many of the spectacular episodes leaves much to be desired.

Things are seen happening on the screen in a large and often dramatic way, but seldom does the mood of the piece mount through any special characterization to the point of catching and holding the imagination. In other words, with all due allowance for the fine pag[illegible] of the film and for Emil Janning's handsome portrait of the king, "Deception" is really very much "old-school," which is a fact little to be wondered at when the swift ascendency of the motion picture in all its many departments is taken into consideration. The work of the new Guild should go on, however, to broad and splendid outcome. Seeing the older pictures only serves to render appreciation for the new more acute, and serves also to pledge support more fully to the new. R. F.

Music News and Reviews

Mme. Lashanska Sings With Los Angeles Orchestra

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 (Special Correspondence)—The features of this week's concerts of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra were the masterly interpretation of Brahms's third symphony by Walter Henry Rothwell and the first appearance here of Hulda Lashanska, soprano.

Mr. Rothwell's understanding of Brahms is something to be depended upon. He was educated in the original Brahms circle. Indeed, Brahms was one of the judges who awarded Rothwell the gold medal on his graduation at 16 from the Academy at Vienna. When the Philharmonic goes on tour next season, as the orchestra's guarantor, W. A. Clark Jr., has announced it will, managers would do well to ask for Brahms's third symphony. It is a work which the orchestra performs with love and sympathy.

Mme. Lashanska has an orchestral voice—that is, the dark richness which characterizes her singing is not overshadowed by an accompaniment of 100 instruments. Her precise intonation is another quality which calls for special admiration. Of her interpretations, as much cannot be said. In the Mozart aria, "Ah lo so," and in Charpentier's "Depuis le Jour" she brought to the listener an emotional pleasure, but neither the clear simplicity of Mozart nor the dramatic energy of Charpentier. Her phrasing is indefinite and dreamy.

Dukas's overture, "Polyeucte," had its first hearing at this pair of concerts, as did the introduction and polonaise from "Boris Godounoff" by Moussorgsky. Of the two, the Moussorgsky number had the better reception. It has beautiful and solid musical ideas and is truly expressive of the Russian heart. The "Polyeucte" was obvious upon second hearing, but said nothing worth repeating.

Schumann's Violoncello Concerto in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra had for its third regular program the following:

Overture—Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet" ... Tschaikowsky
Concerto for Violoncello in A Minor, Op. 129 ... Schumann
Symphony No. 1 in C Minor, Op. 68 ... Brahms

Tschaikowsky has the virtue of evoking a narrative with so vivid a pronouncement of its meaning that, although the language is music, the auditor is made to feel its power. No composer uses the language of music with more flexibility of design. Brahms, too, in this instance of his first symphony, is of an eloquence not often the measure of his flight. The introduction to the first movement is singularly beautiful. The work abounds in musical ideas remarkably fresh and original.

This concerto of Schumann lacks distinction of thought and of style. Max Steindel, soloist of the evening, is the first cellist of the orchestra. His tone is rich and singing, and his technique is adequate to any demand. Whatever limitations he has are the result of his having to subject himself to the routine of orchestral playing.

Fifth Program of the Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Owing to the inability of Sophie Braslau to appear, the fifth pair of concerts, given by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Nov. 20 and 21, were without soloist. As substitutes for the singer's groups of songs Mr. Reiner offered the Franck D minor Symphony and a suite of five pieces from Rameau's ballet "Dardanus." Other music heard included the overture to Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," Ravel's "Daphins et Chloë "Suite No. 2 and Rimsky-Korsakoff's overture, "The Russian Easter."

The concerts were among the finest ever given here by Mr. Reiner and were by far the best of the current season. Especially fine was the performance of the Ravel suite. At no time before has the new excellence of the orchestra been displayed in such measure, nor has Mr. Reiner given a more inspired reading of any score.

Mr. Reiner's direction of the Franck symphony has always been a matter for division of opinion. Heretofore his liking for exaggerated dynamic contrasts and his tendency to take liberties with tempi have made his reading seem to some lacking in unity and coherence. This latest performance succeeded in wiping away former unfavorable judgments. At the evening concert the performance was received with an enthusiasm which is unusual for a Cincinnati audience.

According to the writer of the program notes no music of Rameau has ever before been heard at a Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra concert. The presentation of the "Dardanus" ballet suite was exquisitely fragrant and gracious. Colorfully framing the program were the Smetana and Rimsky-Korsakoff overtures, both brilliantly played.

Eugene O'Neill's "The Fountain" will open at the Greenwich Village Theater, New York, the second week in December. Walter Huston will play Ponce de Leon, and others in the cast will include Rosalind Fuller, Crane Wilbur, Egon Brecher, Edgar Stehli, and Curtis Cooksey.

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THE HOME FORUM

Hogarthian Humor

WE HAVE no Hogarth in our world of painters today; it may be because our art is more delicate and refined, or because caricature has been more or less dissociated from art, or again it may be because we lack the superabundant vitality which pulses through the work of the great eighteenth century humorist. It is, to be sure, presumptuous for any modern writer to venture on the subject of William Hogarth—a name immortalized by the pens of no lesser ones than Charles Lamb and William Hazlitt. But we need not challenge comparisons with them; and if indeed we were to avoid all the topics so felicitously handled by those masters of the pen, we should be cut off from most of the affairs of daily living — books, theaters, pictures, walking tours, daydreaming, even friendship itself. It is interesting to pause for a moment to see how characteristically this artist was treated by the two.

To Lamb, he is the great satirist rather than humorist, almost the Juvenal of his day. He compares him also to Timon of Athens. It is the thought in Hogarth that impresses Lamb. Other pictures, he says we see—"his prints we read." He compares him to Chaucer also: "We wonder at the comprehensiveness of genius which could crowd, as poet and painter have done, into one small canvas so many yet co-operating materials."

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Yet with all his own humor, we feel that Lamb takes these pictures a little too seriously. It is rather Hazlitt, with his extraordinary zest, who glories in the vividness of portrayal, the wealth of humor. "In the first place," says Hazlitt, "they are in the strictest sense historical pictures." Again, he emphasizes the motion in them—"the expression is always taken en passant, in a state of progress and change, and as it were at the salient point."

He notices not only the expression of the individual, but "the reflection of expression from face to face, the contrast and struggles of particular motives and feelings in the different actors in the scene—as of anger, contempt, laughter, comparison—are conveyed in the happiest and most lively manner. Even the pictures on the wall have a life of their own." Above all, he does not believe that Hogarth ever actually caricatures: "The faces go to the very verge of caricature, but never go beyond it." So much for the impression that the famous prints made upon Lamb and Hazlitt—we quote them merely to whet the observer's taste!

As for William Hogarth himself—he comes we learn of good stock—his grandfather was a sturdy yeoman in Bampton Village, his father a village schoolmaster—later a teacher in London. The boy was apprenticed to a silversmith, where he acquired training in the indispensable art of drawing. But he had not advanced far before he showed his talent for caricature. His career began, we are told, when he witnessed a quarrel in an inn, whipped out his pencil, and drew the whole scene on the spot. The story is significant, if indeed it is not almost too good to be true. A course in the Academy gave him practice in drawing from the living model, but it was, says a critic, "character, . . . that his genius was given to copy."

So, from first engraving coats of arms and shop bills, he advanced to books, finding rich opportunities in Butler's mock-heroic "Hudibras." He was distinguished also as a portrait-painter. We have an interesting illustration in the portrait of himself (in the National Gallery) — the strong, bold features, the clear eyes, the unlined face—and with him the delightful study dog, with black muzzle and melancholy eyes. There are also, symbolically, books and a pallet, inscribed with a curved line and the words "the line of beauty," (for Hogarth prided himself on being an art critic and had produced a book, "The Analysis of Beauty," which emphasized the properties of the curved line). Other portraits there are—a considerable variety, though they tend to the "aldermanic" type: the politician seated at his wooden table, humorously described by Hazlitt "burning a hole through his hat with a candle in reading the newspaper." He was, we are told, a "Mr. Tibson, the laceman who paid far more attention to Europe than to the affairs of his own shop." Or there is Captain Thomas Coram—a comfortable seaman, sitting at his window surrounded by a globe and books, or Daniel Lock, architect, who holds in his ringed hand a paper with plans of a house inscribed upon it.

All interesting and competent these are, but none of them striking enough to indicate the advent of an original genius. Neither do the numerous historic scenes represent the true Hogarth, nor the portraits of famous actors in their rôles. No, for the forte of Hogarth is in the depicting of realistic, domestic scenes, each playing more or less the part of a Spectator essay—to chastise the foibles of the day by the salutary method of laughing at them. But for the dainty well-bred smile or (sometimes smirk) of Addison, Hogarth substituted a rollicking peal of laughter.

There are serial pictures, as "Marriage a la Mode," each individual picture carrying its inevitable moral, though we can never be quite sure that the moral aspect delighted Hogarth quite so much as the engagingness of the sinner tickled his sense of the ludicrous.

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Typical is "The Distressed Poet," quill-pen in hand in the throes of composition, in the attic room—the baby in the crib, the good wife sewing diligently, the importunate landlady thrusting herself in with her bill, while the poet is engaged in composing a lyric on "Riches." All the pictures have a wealth of detail, which is at the same time symbolic. Here there is a rich litter scattered miscellaneously over the floor. Nearly all of them have animals too; we recall the dog which figured in many of his scenes. Here a dog is partaking of a chop, greedily, dog-fashion, and a cat is comfortably curled in the folds of a garment on the floor, indubitably the one warm and hospitable spot in the bleak, chilly attic.

Similar in thought is "The Enraged Musician," who has come to the window with his violin, clapping his hands to his distracted ears. And distracted they well might be, for we see in the street below a woman singing, a parrot presumably yelling, children with rattles, a boy beating a drum lustily, a man with a flute, a clamorous dog. Not indeed a subtle study, rather one which gains its force from cumulative effect and verve of execution.

Many are the prints which make a study of facial expression. "The Laughing Audience" is quite indescribable in words—we all have seen it, under various forms. Yet this particular portrayal is worth careful study. "The Lecture," where the scene is supposed to be Oxford, records a different experience—this time inexpressible boredom on the blank faces of stupid, boorish folk. Another study of faces is afforded by the historical picture "Columbus Breaking the Egg." Several men are gathered around a table at which Columbus is demonstrating his egg-miracle. On his wan face is a complacent smile—"a calm superiority of silent internal contempt." The expressions of the others range from scorn to incredulous jeers, from consternation to anger. Here, too, is the ubiquitous dog, his head and paws alone visible, the fore-paws raised eagerly to the table—the very type of insatiable curiosity.

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Such scenes as this are particularly characteristic of Hogarth—either the high society mode, with all its artificiality and elaborate clutter, or the drab, sordid realism stripped down to the bare essentials, though even this is interpreted by many telling details. In such a series—I was almost going to say such a film, for the whole is strangely like the serial of a moving picture—as the "Industrious and Idle Apprentice," there is a good opportunity for contrast of the two ways of living, an opportunity which Hogarth is not slow to avail himself of, in his vivid manner.

To the present day the pictures have a twofold value. They are, even as Hazlitt has said, history, and that, too, of an authentic sort, though of the type that one finds in such a work as Carlyle's French Revolution rather than that of our more sober writers. Even in literature we have no such comprehensive and varied picture of the fashions and foibles of that day. But the interest is not merely local. Under the garments and forms of the eighteenth century are feelings and emotions that are universal, the understanding and humorous portrayal of human nature is only second to that of Shakespeare. Few artists indeed have taken keener delight in the ways of their fellow-men; few have portrayed them with more exuberance and vitality of imagination.

C. F. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic	Foreign
14 pages	4 cents	2 cents
16 pages	6 cents	3 cents
18 to 24 pages	6 cents	4 cents
26 to 30 pages	8 cents	5 cents
32 pages	Parcel Post rates	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Washington: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
Der Herold der Christian Science
Le Héraut de Christian Science
Christian Science Quarterly

Garden of Almost Forgotten Dreams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In twilight's latest, loveliest rosy hour,
Between uneven rows of cedar trees,
He wandered through a rustling undergrowth
Stirred by a little flower-perfumed breeze.

He saw between him and the western glow
Rise a tall hedge, shutting out the light,—
And all was dusk around him for awhile
Till, to his now accustomed, keener sight

Appeared an opening in the wall of green;
And quickly moving where he might look through,
There—lovelier far than fairy's wish or dream—
Swam in a haze to his astonished view

The garden of almost forgotten dreams
Where swayed tall ghostly flowers as in a mist,
Strange flowers, anemone and rose,
And a cool pool, by silver lilies kissed,

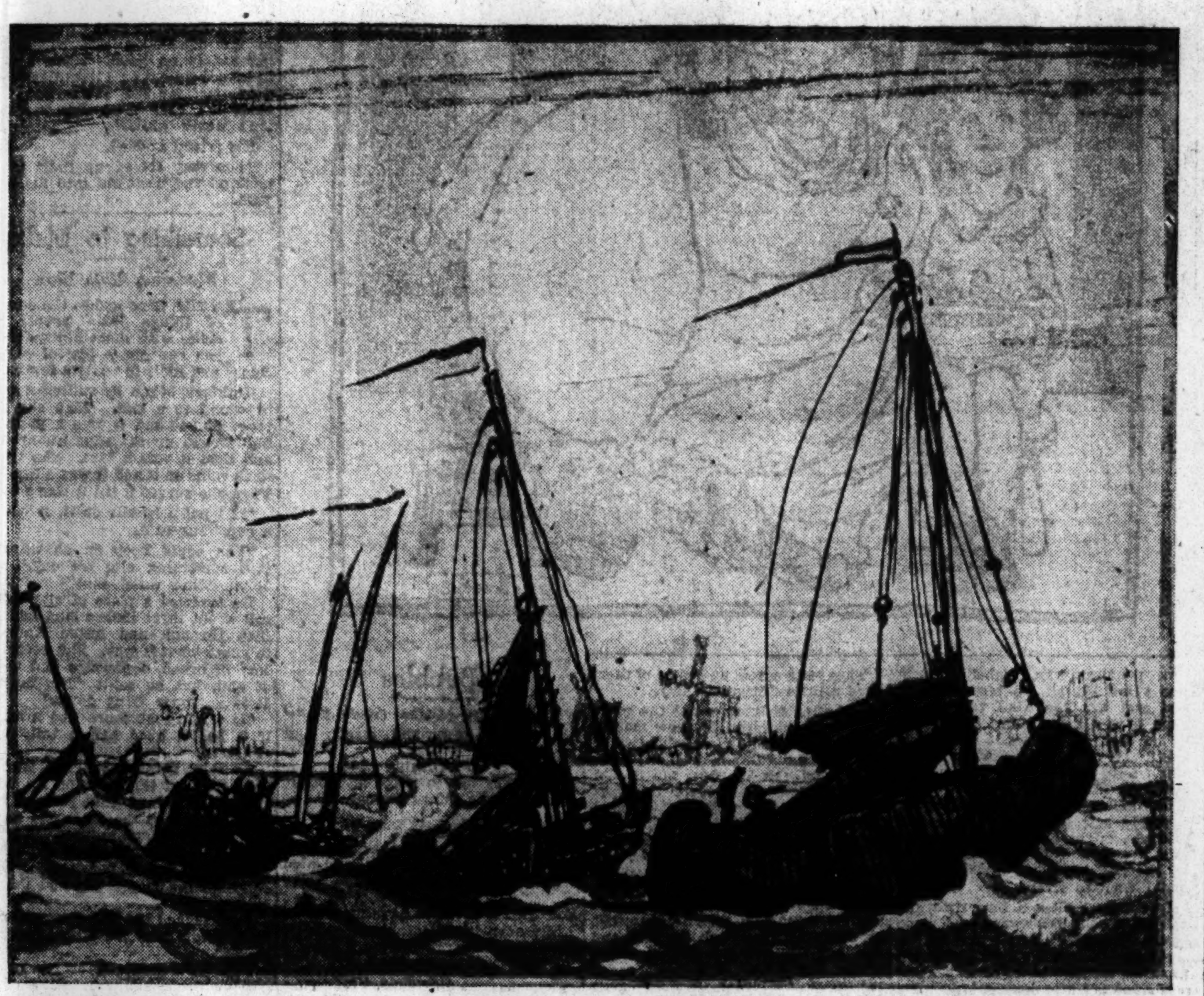
Reflected wraithlike love birds, silently
Clinging to the leaning graceful reeds,
Not singing nor e'en calling to their mates
At the sweet hour that every love bird heeds.

He watched until the earliest star came out
In the soft-fading, early evening sky;—
Then let the vision sink into his heart
Where all dreams lovelier grew as time swept by.

Never a lovely thing could he forget,
And God had given him that happiest art
Of pouring out his dreams in rare designs
Of beauty for the seeing eye and heart;

And that is why upon my twilight walls
Dim love birds drowse where softly water gleams
And stately pastel flowers ghostly nod
In a garden of almost forgotten dreams.

Erica Selfridge.



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Fishing Boats Outside the Scheldt. From a Woodcut by Y. Urushibara After a Drawing by Frank Brangwyn

The Revolt of Mrs. Humming-bird

In the midst of our discussions there was a whir in the columbines, and Mr. Humming-bird appeared. This was so unusual that pony-plans ceased abruptly; we sat very still. (Mr. Humming-bird is shy; besides, he is such a beauty. We must be sure to have more columbines in these beds next year; they suit him so—and he does love them. But—had Mrs. Humming-bird, for once, sent him out to do the work? He had—so far as anything as transient as a humming-bird could have—the arduous, painstaking expression of one who grapples with an unaccustomed task; sometimes blundered a little, once almost missed his aim at a columbine-division. Surely this was the revolt of Mrs. Humming-bird. Every day, before, she had been doing the strenuous honey-search, tasting and sucking with all her little might; dashing at every possibility, prying furiously into the slightest crack in the folded petals (the columbines were hardly out), sometimes at an inhospitable closed bud. . . .

(Imagine Mrs. Humming-bird declaring, "Dearest, I must have a job"; Mr. Humming-bird retorting, "Darling—don't you think you have one already?" and Mrs. Humming-bird silencing him—if a humming-bird husband could be silenced, which I doubt—with, "But this sitting on a nest, beloved, is a bore. I want to be out—being important, being visible, in the fierce traffic of the flower-beds!") Humming-bird nests, they tell us, are lined with cobwebs; imagine one of these little fiery creatures constraining itself to handle a cobweb; to weave it, patiently, into lining. Either cobwebs are tougher than one thinks—or else a humming-bird can be gentle when it tries.

Later on, when leaves thinned, we saw the little thimble-bump of a nest; high up, but on a strong limb as broad as the nest. No precarious fork-architecture for these two. Getting honey was precarious enough, without a wiggly nest to worry over. I wish all birds were as careful. . . .

Mrs. Humming-bird grew very tame, that summer. As I sat on the steps, she would get honey all round me. There was a flood of climbing nasturtiums near-by; I wondered if their honey could be as placid-colored as that from more mildly tinted flowers. About me she whizzed, now across my feet to get into a low-lying petunia, now in one wild whir across my face and up over the shed-roof in the sudden conviction that there were blossoms even finer among the pumps and plantains, mowing-machines and agriculture, of the back yard. Beautiful, these swoops; almost too swift—even for thought. . . . In an instant, back she would come (I could have told her there was nothing in that back yard) and—zizz!—at the convolvulus. . . . The throat of the convolvulus being just too long for her beak, she could not, with her utmost vivacity, hum herself in deep enough to reach the honey, so had to come to vulgar trampling and pushing—which, with those needle-claws, meant also tearing and scratching. But they were pale-gray, poetic little scratches after all. . . .

The gentler pencil-stripings on the edge of the fragile blossoms were perhaps the most touching; so fairy-delicate, so not-made-by-hands, that the flower looked as if fairies, on their keen little sleds, had been coasting down its rim. Only a convolvulus-bloom, unhappily, folds up at night. A fairy would have to do its coasting on a petunia.

The petunias, however, were shorter-necked, and showed no fairy slidings. As they blossomed more and more thickly she grew tamer and tamer. I inspected every item of her, as she hummed before me; the thorn-like shine of her beak; the exact spot where she stowed each curled-up ball of a foot; the brace-points at the end of her very practical tail, and, most impudent of all, the very, black-rimmed curve of her nearer eyelid! One felt as if one ought to look away; but how little she minded.—Anne Bosworth Greene, in "Dipper Hill."

THE woodcut "Fishing Boats Outside the Scheldt" calls for little discussion. Frank Brangwyn never touches a subject without doing the fullest justice to his conception of it, and old seafaring man as he is, one almost wonders at not seeing more of the sea in his astounding amount of astounding work. This being so, one doubly enjoys this spirited little sketch, with the roll as familiar to those who have gone to or come from the highway of this grand river, as is the busy windmill on the shore.

Urushibara's mark is sufficient guarantee of faultless craftsmanship in transferring his friend's work to the block. The woodcut is one of the set published by John Lane, the Bodley Head, London.

Warwickshire

Why will your mind for ever go
To meads in sunny Greece?
Our song-birds have as fine a flow,
Our sheep as fair a fleece:
Among our hills the honey-bee,
And in the leaning pear—
I tell you there is Arcady
In leafy Warwickshire.

Our maids can match Diana's shape,
And thread the woodland way;
They sing, and from the trees escape
Birds musical as they:
As Orpheus once Eurydice,
The thrush he draws my dear—
I tell you there is Arcady
In leafy Warwickshire. . . .

Apollo's in the winding lane!
And Cupid with his smile
Comes splendidly across the plain
To walk with us a mile:
The milkmaid's kiss, the country peace
Delight us living here,
Content to traffic all of Greece
For leafy Warwickshire.

—Norman Gale.

"Diversities of gifts"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many have sighed over the thought that they seem not to have talents equal to their neighbors, the gifts of usefulness which others display! They look at themselves and feel perhaps that there is nothing in them to be especially sought after, and maybe they admit a sense of bitterness, thinking that so-called nature, which has seemed to enrich some beyond their share and to overlook others, has been grossly unfair to them. In this mental condition they forget that the little they might do cannot be done to its best while such thoughts hamper activity; and to them Jesus' words should be a warning, "Whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath." There is an old adage which says that one cannot do two things at once; and it is certainly impossible to do our best if we are brooding over something, or indulging in dissatisfaction or discontent with ourselves, our work, or our position.

Christian Science reveals that there is a remedy for every ill, and that this remedy is to be found in Spirit, or Truth. This may at first appear intangible; but when we realize that Spirit is divine intelligence, and that divine Mind is the source of all right activity, thought is aroused to renewed interest. Paul writes in his letter to the Corinthians, "There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit;" and he adds later, "The manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal." In another place he exhorts them to "desire spiritual gifts." In seeking spiritual gifts, which are given equally to all, we shall discover hidden talents and degrees of usefulness of which we never dreamed before; and herein lies much of the cause of the happiness noticed among Christian Scientists. They are gaining the understanding of spiritual things; and this continually manifests itself in various developments of character and ability, making life full of interest and usefulness.

A young man was in business; but as he was not particularly clever, his life there appeared doomed to mediocrity. His chief aim seemed to be to get through all he had to do as quickly as possible; but he was not so careful to do it thoroughly. He was liked by his employer, but others around him rose into positions which obscured him; and, gradually, disappointment and a sense of injustice embittered his nature. At this juncture he became interested in Christian Science and learned that intelligence is reflected by the real man, made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, and that this intelligence includes perfection. At once he began to apply the knowledge of his true self to the details of his present circumstances. Everything had a new interest to him. He worked for God now, and found that to be busy acquiring spiritual gifts and endeavoring to express perfection in all he did was so engrossing that all rush to get through was no longer a part of his day. His face became illumined with the intelligence of true joy; and one day he was asked if he had come into a fortune! No immediate change of position worked out for him; but he was now so happy and contented that this did not trouble him. Very soon, however, he was entrusted with some work in the evenings; and he manifested so much trustworthiness in it that this led to wider interests, and eventually he was lifted into a much more responsible position and a larger field of activity. This young man discovered that the diverse gifts of Spirit, "given to every man to profit withal," could not appear to him until he allowed the primary gift of intelligence, put into practice by doing everything as perfectly and as intelligently as possible, to manifest itself in all he undertook. Upon this spiritual foundation, character will develop and latent abilities will surely unfold; for the gifts of Spirit are for all, God being "no respecter of persons."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128): "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity. The human mind, imbued with this spiritual understanding, becomes more elastic, is capable of greater endurance, escapes somewhat from itself, and requires less repose. A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity. An odor becomes beneficent and agreeable only in proportion to its escape into the surrounding atmosphere. So it is with our knowledge of Truth." Thus Mrs. Eddy directs our attention to the use of whatever truth we know, showing us that we should apply it faithfully in the details of daily life, till it becomes so beneficial in its effects that greater opportunities of usefulness become ours. Thus each will manifest his own particular gifts, and none will have cause to feel that anything has been withheld from him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Nådegåvorna äro mångahanda"

Översättning av den å denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatsen i Kristlig Vetenskap

HURU många hava ej suckat över att de ej tyckt sig äga samma begåvning som nästan, den fallenhet för nyttiga värv som andra ådagalägga! De skärskåda sig själva och känna kanske, att det hos dem icke finnes något som är eftersträvansvärt. Måhända lämna de insteg åt en känsla av bitterhet i tron att den högsta orättvisa begåtts mot dem av den s.k. naturen, vilken synbarligen givit somliga mer än deras beskärda del och däremot alldeles förbigått andra. I detta mentala tillstånd glömma de, att det lilla de skulle kunna göra ej blir som bäst gjort medan dylika tankar hämma aktiviteten. Följande Jesu ord borde för dem bliva en varning: "Den som icke har, från honom skall tagas också det han har". Ett gammalt ordspråk säger, att man ej kan göra två saker på en gång. Helt visst är det omöjligt att göra vårt bästa, om vi grubbla över något, giva efter för missnöje eller otillfredsställelse med oss själva, vårt arbete eller vår ställning.

Den Kristliga Vetenskapen uppenbarer, att det finns ett botemedel för varje ont och att detta botemedel är att finna i Anden, eller Sanningen. Till en början kan detta förefalla ouppnåeligt, men när vi komma till insikt om att Anden är gudomlig intelligens och att det gudomliga Sinnet är källan till all rätt aktivitet, då väckes tanken till förnyat intresse. Paulus skriver i brevet till korintierna: "Nådegåvorna äro mångahanda, men Anden är en och densamme". Vidare säger han: "De gåvor i vilka Anden uppenbarar sig givas åt var och en så, att de kunna bliva till nytta". På ett annat ställe ger han dem följande uppmaning: "Varen ock ivriga att undfå de andliga gåvorna". När vi eftersträva andliga gåvor, vilka i lika mått givas åt alla, skola vi upptäcka dolda naturanlag och många sätt att göra nytta, varom vi förut aldrig drömt. Detta är i mycket orsaken till den lycka man ser bland Christian-Scientister. De tillägna sig en förståelse av andliga ting, vilken ständigt och på många sätt tager sig uttryck i karaktärens och förmågans utveckling, varigenom livet blir uppfyllt av intressen och nyttig verksamhet.

En ung man, som var anställd inom affärsvärlden och ej var särdeles begåvad, tycktes där vara dömd till ett liv ej över medelmåttan. Hans huvudsakliga strävan föreföll vara att fortast möjligt fullgöra sina åligganden. Han var dock icke synnerligen mån om att göra detta grundligt. Hans arbetsgivare tyckte om honom, men andra ikring honom avancerade till högre platser, och därigenom blev han ställd i skymundan. Så småningom förbittrades hans sinne av missräkningar och en känsla av orättvisa. Vid denna tidpunkt blev han intresserad i den Kristliga Vetenskapen och fick lära, att den verkliga människan, skapad till Guds, Andens, avbild och likhet, återspeglar intelligens och att denna intelligens inbegriper fullkomlighet. Han började omedelbart att tillämpa denna kunskap om sitt rätta jag på alla enskildheter av sina dåvarande förhållanden. Allt fick ett nytt intresse för honom. Nu arbetade han för Gud och fann att då han sökte förvärva andliga gåvor och strävade efter att uttrycka fullkomlighet i allt vad han gjorde, då tog detta honom så helt, att hans dag icke längre utgjordes av ett ideligt brådskande för att få slut på arbetet. Hans ansikte lyste och vittnade om sann glädje, och en dag tillfrågades han om han hade fått tillträda en förmögenhet! Det yppade sig icke omedelbart någon annan plats för honom, men han hade blivit så lycklig och nöjd att detta icke oroade honom. Efter kort tid anförtroddes honom uppdraget att utföra en del kvällsarbete. Han visade sig därvidlag vara värd så mycket förtroende att detta ledde till en allt större intressesfär, och slutligen uppnådde han en mycket mer ansvarsfull ställning och fick ett större verksamhetsfält. Denna unga man upptäckte att de mångahanda nådegåvorna, "vilka . . . givas åt var och en så, att de kunna bliva till nytta", icke kunde bliva uppenbara för honom med mindre han lät de primära förståndsgåvorna komma till uttryck i allt vad han företog sig, i det han utförde allting så fullkomligt och förnuftsenligt som det var möjligt. På en sådan andlig grundval skall karaktären komma till utveckling och latenta själsförmögenheter skola helt visst läggas i dagen. Andens gåvor äro för alla, ty "Gud har icke anseende till personen".

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckare och grundläggare till den Kristliga Vetenskapen, skriver i läroboken "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (sid. 128): "Affärsmän och lärde hava funnit, att den Kristliga Vetenskapen ökar deras uthållighet och mentala krafter, vidgar deras människokännedom, giver dem skarpsinnighet och ett vitt omfattande förstånd samt förmåga att överträffa sin vanliga kapacitet. Det mänskliga sinnet, genomträngt av denna andliga förståelse, blir mer elastiskt, är mäktigt en större uthållighet, blir i viss mån frigjort från sig självt och fordrar mindre vila. En kunskap om varats Vetenskap utvecklar människans latenta förmögenheter och möjligheter. Den vidgar tankens atmosfär och giver de dödliga tillträde till vidare och högre områden. Den höjer tänkaren till hans ursprungliga sfär av insikt och skarpsynthet. En doft verkar välgörande och angenäm endast i mån av dess utströmmande i den omgivande atmosfären. Så är det med vår kunskap om Sanningen". Sålunda gör Mrs. Eddy oss uppmärksamma på att vi böra använda den sanning vi äga. Hon visar oss att vi troget böra tillämpa sanningen i det dagliga livets alla enskildheter, till dess att verkningarna därav bliva så gagneliga att vi få rikare tillfällen till nyttig verksamhet. Så skall var och en manifestera sina individuella gåvor och ingen skall behöva känna att något har undanhållits honom.

The White Lights

When in from Delos came the gold
That held the dream of Pericles,
When first Athenian ears were told
The tumult of Euripides,
When men met Aristophanes,
Who fledged them with immortal quills—
Here, where the time knew none of these,
There were some islands and some hills. . . .

When Avon, like a faery floor,
Lay freighted to the eyes of One,
With galleons laden long before
By moonlight wharves in Avalon—
Here, where the white lights have begun
To seethe a way for something fair,
No prophet knew, from what was done,
That there was triumph in the air.

—Edwin Arlington Robinson, in "The Town Down the River."

When a Leaf Falls

I would like very much to find a word or sound which would bring to mind the fall of a leaf upon leaves. I know it perfectly—the generic timbre—the composite echo etched into my mind by a thousand conscious listenings. But it will not get past my consciousness to my lips, and utterly refuses to descend my arm and pen.—William Beebe.

Windflower Leaf

This flower is repeated
Out of old winds, out of
Old times.

The wind repeats these, it
Must have these, over and
Over again.

Oh, windflowers, so fresh,
Oh, beautiful leaves, here
Now again.

The domes over
fall to pieces
The stones under
fall to pieces.
Rain and ice
wrecks the works.

—Carl Sandburg, in "American Poetry, 1922."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mothers That I Have Had

By ANNE CHARLOTTE DARLINGTON

A Talking Doll Talks

I AM a perpetual infant because I have long clothes (hand-made). I open and shut my eyes and say "Mama" when I am punched. But I am nearly four years old and experienced. In all, I have had nine mothers—three real and six adopted.

I looked down upon my first mother from the branches of a gorgeous Christmas tree. It had a hundred colored lights and mechanical birds that sang. I danced with joy on my high branch especially when I saw my little mother. She was like an exquisite doll herself, with her yellow curls and lace dress.

"How happy I shall be with her," I thought, "and how happy she will be when she sees me!"

"Look, Gwen, darling," said my mother's mother, as she took me down from the tree.

"Mama," I squeaked happily as soon as Gwen touched me. She laid me down and I shut my eyes. When I opened them again I looked into hers. They were big and gray, but cold. So was her voice when she spoke.

"A baby doll!" she said scornfully. "Lucille is getting a Hawaiian dancer. You press a button and she dances the hula. That's something funny."

On the Nursery Shelf

I stayed in that house a year and was so lonely I don't know what I should have done if it had not been for the other dolls. Gwen had 25. The governess had to arrange us in neat rows on the nursery shelf. One December day, Gwen came in with her mother, and it was decided to send me to Oakville to her little cousin.

So I was packed up in the Oakville box, and my second Christmas was a happy one. Peggy and her brothers were a jolly lot. She ran and boxed and played ball with them and they were nice to her, nice even to her dolls. They used to let her take us to ride when they pulled her about on their sled. Peggy always wanted to take us with her. She treated us as if we were alive. Dolls like that.

There were only three dolls besides me at Peggy's. Susie, a dilapidated rag doll she had had as a baby. Little Joan, who was all china and could be bathed and have her clothes made out of scraps, and the Lady Imogen, who was bisque, prim and very grand. Imogen wore hoop skirts, and she had belonged to Peggy's mother and also her grandmother.

I, too, was given a name—Isabella, after the queen who helped Columbus. Peggy loved history. She told us stories and read her lessons aloud to us when she had to study.

Peggy used to wheel us about in an old doll carriage which was very shabby and crowded for four of us.

"Never mind," she would say, "I am saving my money for a new one. Meantime you ought to be glad you can go out and see the sights."

Oakville was a small place, but there were always the pictures to look at. In front of the movies, posters showed you scenes of Russia one day and of ancient Rome the next. In the grocery window were colored views of China and India. One day in Decemebr we stopped before another card in that window. It was a picture of a sad-looking child in rags. "He does not ask for toys, only for bread," read Peggy. And she stood still looking at the child for a long time.

To Bible Lands

"Well, dears," she said to us at last, "you won't get your new carriage this year. We'll have to help."

Later she told us that her class was going to adopt an orphan for Christmas. We wondered if the orphan was coming to live with us, but she explained that they sent the money and he was taken care of for a year in a home over there in the Bible lands.

The next Christmas they raised enough money to keep him another year, and they decided to send a box for the other children. They went all about asking their friends and families for warm clothes. All the little woolen sweaters and mittens and caps that Peggy and her brothers had outgrown went into the box. It was packed in our nursery.

"Such a lot of nice, warm things," said Peggy's teacher. "Won't the children have a happy Christmas!"

"But I can't imagine a happy Christmas without toys," Peggy said when she was alone. And she looked at us as we sat in our old carriage.

Suddenly she caught me up and hugged me tight.

"You will have to go, Isabella," she whispered. "I just can't bear to have you leave me, but I must send one of you to cheer up an orphan. Joan's too little, and Imogen is a family doll that has to be kept for my grandchildren. No one would love Susie except me. So it has to be you."

"Mama!" I wailed protestingly.

"Oh, cheer up and do your bit," said Peggy bravely. "It's for your own good anyway, Isabella. In a few years I'll be too big for dolls and you are the kind that needs good care all the time. You'll get it in that Home while there's a shred of you left. And perhaps you'll have adventures! So good-by, but don't forget me."

She kissed me, wrapped me up in a middy suit that her mother had said she might send and I was put into the box. I felt miserable, but as she laid me down my eyes shut and I went to sleep.

I suppose I slept a long time, for when I awoke Christmas had come again. The first thing I saw was a big tree. It was lighted, but there were no singing birds or expensive ornaments. It was hung with chains of colored paper, such as children can make. There were little bags of candy and some cheap toys.

"Another doll," said the lady who held me. "I'm so glad. We have only 350 dolls and 1200 girls. You know, every one of the little ones wants a doll. Can't we possibly buy a few more?"

A man writing cards at a desk shook his head.

"You know our orphanage money cannot be spent for toys. All these came in the American boxes, or from some Greek ladies of this town. And I think we are doing well to get a cake, an orange, candy and some sort of gift for every child."

"They will be happy," said another lady who was tying cards on the presents. "They get so much pleasure from little things even the pictures they cut out of magazines.

Just then my lady happened to touch my talking spot, and I said, "Mama."

"Who gets the trick doll?" asked the man who was writing cards.

"Give her to Demetra Pelopides," said the lady.

"Good idea," he answered. "She's a game kid and I like the way she helps with the others."

"Yes, she's brave. But her eyes are so sad sometimes. Perhaps it would help her to have something of her very own, even a doll."

So Demetra's name was tied on to me and I was put in a big basket with the others. There was a party that afternoon. Thousands of children. I had never seen such happy excitement.

They sang carols and some of them gave a little Christmas play.

And then they gave out the presents to the children. My new mother was so surprised and delighted when she saw me. "O you darling!" she cried, and ran to show me to her friends. But then came the first cloud of the marvelous Christmas. Her six special friends who had been happy a moment before, with their candy and hair ribbons, became suddenly sad. One of them began to cry. Not one of the six had been given a doll. Demetra herself looked sad for a moment—then she smiled. "We can all play with my doll and you can be her adopted mothers. There are seven of us and seven nights in the week. We can take turns in taking her to bed."

Well, I have lived now nearly a year in this big home in Greece and I sleep every night with a different mother. They all love me and I love them all, but Demetra, my real mother, I love best. Like Peggy she tells me stories, when she takes me to bed—old stories that her mother used to tell her and her little brothers and sisters in the rose garden of their beautiful house in Smyrna. And she sings to me very softly the Greek lullaby her mother sang to her when she was a baby.

Then she goes to sleep to dream of her mother in the rose garden, and I shut my eyes to dream that Peggy and Demetra are friends and that they are playing together with me. Last night I had a funny dream, but a very nice one. I dreamed that a whole army of American dolls were coming to us this Christmas.

The MAIL BAG

Tenino, Wash.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Children's Page very much. I am in the Fourth Grade. I am making a book of "Who Knows?" so that I can keep the questions and answers. All the stories are very helpful and interesting. I liked "A Paper in Storyland." I always look for Snubs and Waddles.

I also enjoy Our Young Folks' Page. I am so sorry that there are no more "Travelogues by Letter." I am making some bookplates for my 17 books. June C.

We may have some more Travelogues later, June. It is a good idea to save the "Who Knows?"—Ed.

New Haven, Conn.

Dear Editor:

I built a tractor and found that a little piece of wax or paraffin in the shape of a button is better. With it the tractor goes longer and slower.

Warren W.

Osceola, Mo.

Dear Editor:

My sister, Elsie, takes The Christian Science Monitor, and I can hardly wait until the Monday page comes. I am going to school, and I am in the Second Grade, so I can read the Children's Page almost all by myself. After reading the paper today, I told the story of Milly-Molly-Mandy. I hope she comes again. Nellie P.

New York

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for those children's stories. We all like the story of Snubs.

We are children in kindergarten. We made paper fish bowls and put them up on the window. We can see the fishes and the seaweed they eat. We have blocks, and a sand tray, and a doll house, and a slide, and blackboards, and tables, and a piano. Please give us a story for Thanksgiving.

It's nice to have Thanksgiving
Come once in every year.
It's nice to count our blessings
And to think of all our cheer.
But after all I just believe
'Twould be a better way
Not to wait until Thanksgiving
But be thankful every day.

We love one another.

Kindergarten Children.

Elbert, Colo.

Dear Editor:

I like the Children's Page very much. I like to read the stories to my little sister. I am in the Third Grade. When I read the story called "The Fête Day" my Mamma thought it such a splendid idea that we are going to add it to our list of holidays. I am sure glad. Snubs is sure a real dog. Maurine H.

Dear Editor:

I am very grateful for the Children's Page. I look for it every Wednesday. I like the story about Milly-Molly-Mandy and the story called "Serving the King." I think the word puzzles are very good, but they take a little while to do. I am in the Third Grade. Marguerite F.

Huntington Park, Calif.

Dear Editor:

The Children's Page is full of good things. My little brother and I act the Diary of Snubs and the Friendly Squirrel. Betty N.

Huntington Park, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Children's Page very much. Every story brings out some good thought. We learn the poems and read the stories every Friday afternoon at a meeting of junior Monitor readers. I wish every child could have The Christian Science Monitor to read. Nancy N.

Ashland, Ore.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Children's Page. The puzzle of Nov. 9 spells "Monitor."

Elwood H.

It does.—Ed.

Helena, Mont.

Dear Editor:

In the Mail Bag this week I saw Marie B's letter, and I wish you would publish her story on the Children's Page some time. The stories I like best are about Milly-Molly-Mandy. I wish you would have some more stories about her soon. I have never seen any letters from Montana. I guess I am the first to write from Montana. Isabel F.

It is not possible to publish all the letters that come to the Mail Bag. The editor would also like to thank the following boys and girls for their letters: Avis M., Lucille H., Mary W., Robert H., Ralph F., Elwood H., Marie Z., and Kindergarten Children, New York.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Mr. Brown's Pigeons

MR. BROWN kept pigeons. This was strange, because Mr. Brown lived in the very middle of a great city where the houses were high and the sky looked a great way off, and there seemed little chance of keeping anything except a stray cat here and there who could amuse himself in the sun on the roofs. All the same, Mr. Brown kept pigeons, and loved them.

They were not, of course, the ordinary kind of pigeons—those fat fellows who strut about the gutters and pick up just anything they can find—Mr. Brown's birds were of a very different kind, for they lived in a fine wooden shed perched up on the roof of Mr. Brown's wash-house, and were fed on the very best food that Mr. Brown could buy.

Moreover, they were tremendously clever pigeons, because, almost as soon as they could fly, Mr. Brown used to shut several of them inside a roomy hamper and, taking them away by train to a place which they had never seen before, would open the basket and watch them hop on its edge and then, with a beating of wings and a whirl of flying feathers, mount up and up into the air, circling higher and higher until, quite suddenly, they would turn all in one direction and be off into the distance.

Then Mr. Brown would shut his basket and, smiling contentedly, would make his way back to the train; for he knew that when he reached home his little pigeons would be there, all perched in a row on his roof, waiting for him.

Now, one day, a friend of Mr. Brown's, who happened to be having supper at his house, told him that he should not be contented to spend his Saturday afternoons in carrying baskets of pigeons about in trains just for fun.

"You know," said his friend, "that quite a lot of money can be made by winning prizes in pigeon races."

"Oh," said Mr. Brown. And he began to think and to plan how he might race his pigeons against other people's pigeons and so win lots of money.

He thought very hard, and grew quite worried over it. Every Saturday he went out with his basket and got his friend to watch the exact moment when his pigeons landed back in a row on his roof; and he was vexed when they had been slow, and excited when they had been quick, and not half so peaceful as when, in the old days, he played with his pigeons just for fun.

Then came the day of the great race, and Mr. Brown was so excited that he could hardly eat his breakfast. He decided to send his friend by train with the basket while he himself waited with his watch in his hand ready for the coming of the first bird.

He wondered all sorts of things, and was continually looking up into the sky; but the birds were quicker than he had ever hoped. The first appeared over the roof some moments before it was really expected. Mr. Brown was tremendously excited. He rushed out to the pigeon house and stood there breathlessly waiting for the moment when he could slip the ring off the little foot and register the flight. All his pigeons knew Mr. Brown and would come to him the very moment he held up his hand.

Now, whether he appeared different this afternoon, whether his eager excitement had changed his usual kindly aspect or not, cannot be discovered, but the first pigeon simply refused to come down to him. It sat on the edge of a neighboring roof, and then began to strut up and down, and then to preen itself, just as though there was nothing in the least extraordinary going on. Mr. Brown stood first on this foot and then on that while he watched the moments slipping by and the precious prize being lost. That evening Mr. Brown and his friend had supper together, and they were very silent until after the pudding had been cleared away. Then Mr. Brown leaned back in his chair.

"You know" he said, "I have come to the conclusion that racing my pigeons is no good. When I used to take them out on a Saturday afternoon, just for fun, I was happy. I shall not race them any more—it isn't worth while."

His friend nodded.

Then they folded up their table-napkins and went out into the back yard.

Something to Make

Modeling With Wax

THERE is no end to the number of things little people can make with modeling wax, and you can get a box of several colors and tools for only a few cents.

Kathleen began by rolling a piece of wax into a ball. Then she flattened it out and it was a pancake. She turned up the edge all around, and then it was a tart. She tooled some veins on it and it was a lily-pad. Then she curved it till it was a bowl.

"If I put a handle on it, it will be a cup," she said.

"You could keep on changing it into something else all day," said John. "Now watch me!"

He modeled a piece of clay into a roll about three inches long and one inch through and asked Kathleen to guess what it was. She guessed a loaf of bread, a sausage and a bag of salt, but he said: "No, no, no! It is a mouse lying down."

"It would look more like a mouse if it had a head and a tail," said Kathleen.

So they pointed one end for the head and put tiny ears on it. Then they stuck a long, thin piece of wax like a string on the other end and it was a sure-enough mouse.

Then they took off the long tail and put on a fan-shaped tail. They squeezed the mouse flat and then it was a fish.

John turned the tail crosswise and said: "Now it is the body of an airplane."

Now, how would it be for you to start with a ball or a roll or some other shape and see how many things you can change it into? You will find that you can make flowers and boats and all sorts of things. Wouldn't that be fun?

You might roll several colors of wax into long strings and weave them into baskets and rugs and various things. But you will enjoy inventing these yourself.

Bubbles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My mother sews and mends and knits
There in her rocking chair;
For Mother has to make my socks
And all the things I wear.

I cannot mend or knit at all,
But I want to help her so
That I bring my little bowl and pipe
And lovely bubbles blow.

For Mother loves to have me near—
She says it's pleasanter.
So while she knits for me, I blow
Bright bubbles up for her.

Gertrude Sullivan.

Who Knows?

1. Why is the bower-bird so named?
2. What is a constellation?
3. What does P. S. at the end of a letter mean?
4. How often is a President of the United States elected?
5. What is the capital of Holland?

Answers to last week's questions:

A dromedary is the Arabian, or one-humped camel. The horns of the crescent moon point toward the east. Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark are the four principal islands of the Channel Islands. Paper was invented in China. A gross is a dozen dozen or 144.

Hide-and-Seek

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I heard the wind up in my tree,
And went a-running fast to see,
Ready to call out, "One, two, three."
He wasn't there
Or anywhere.

I heard him rattling at my gate,
And though I went a-running straight,
I was a tiny bit too late.
He wasn't there
Or anywhere.

I heard him at the window tap,
When I was sent to take my nap.
I ran right out without my cap.
He wasn't there
Or anywhere.

I heard him very gently sigh
In Grandpa's great big field of rye,
And though I'd try and try and try,
He wasn't there
Or anywhere.

If some day I should find him, though,
He would be "it" and I would go,
And hide in a good place I know,
As good as there
Is anywhere.

Frances Higgins.

ONE FAMILY
Little Folk of Many Lands

Piet's Home in Holland

SOME day you may fly across Europe in an airplane, and in case you do, this is how you may know when you are right over the country of Holland where little Piet lives. When you look down and see what appears to be a beautiful green cloth spread out beneath you, patterned all over with glistening silver threads, then you can say to yourself: "That's where my friend Piet lives."

If your airplane flies low enough you will see the green cloth gradually change into meadow land, divided into fields dotted with black and white cows. Presently you will be able to pick out farmhouses and windmills; also you will see that what appeared to be silver thread is just water sparkling in the sun. Here, there and everywhere run the canals of Holland.

There are big canals where the great liners come in from the sea; smaller canals that take only the houseboats and barges or little sailing vessels—narrow waterways dividing the meadows and encircling the farm buildings or gardens. No matter where you look, you see streams of water running in all directions.

In some parts, the canals are higher than the fields so that you may sit on a flat-bottomed house-boat and look down at the roofs of the houses or even at the chimney stacks where a stork may be seen guarding her nest. You may look down on to the tops of the trees and, stranger still, you know that the fishes in the canal are swimming above the level of the heads of the black and white cows grazing in the meadow. A very wide and important canal passes close by the farmhouse where Piet lives.

When he is not at school, Piet helps his father and big brother on the farm. There is a great deal of work for everyone to do. Joanna, the big sister, helps her mother to make butter and cheese. Little Mina, who is the youngest of the family, does her share of the housework also, for everything about a Dutch farm must be kept spotless.

Curtains in the Cowshed

Floors are scrubbed until they look almost too clean to walk over. Pots and pans are scoured and polished until you can see your face in them. Even the black and white cows come in for their share of attention, for Joanna takes great pride in keeping the white lace curtains which are looped back from the windows of the cow-shed, fresh and dainty. Piet helps to keep their stalls clean, for Dutch cows are looked after most carefully.

In some places, where the owner of cows has no shed, he will divide his house in two directly the cold weather comes, and put his cows in one side, and his family in the other. Piet's father does not have to do this because he has plenty of barns but everyone thinks so much of the cows that if it were necessary, there would be no objection from anyone—not even from Piet's mother who is so particular that no one is allowed to come into the house with shoes on.

As a matter of fact Piet always takes off his big wooden shoes before he goes into school. He walks into his classroom with no more on his feet than the thick woolen stockings his mother and sisters knit for him. Nobody takes any notice, however, for the rest of the children do the same thing.

Most of the boys who go to Piet's school wear big, baggy trousers and black woolen jerseys with large silver buttons at their waists. The little girls dress like their mothers in long full skirts with dozens of petticoats underneath. On their heads they wear little close-fitting caps in which they look very quaint.

In the big cities of Holland, like Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the girls and boys dress more like the children of England and America, but on the island of Marken and in the villages around the Zuider Zee the old-fashioned costumes are still worn. Some of the caps are very pretty with gold and silver ornaments fastened to them.

Houseboat Children

When Piet has the time, he likes to go and stand on the top of the dike and watch the boats. He has a great many friends among the children who pass regularly up and down the canal with their parents. Quite a number of people spend the greater part of their lives on the waterways of Holland.

On the decks of the houseboats that go to and fro between the cities you may see girls and boys playing around as happily and as much at home as other children in their gardens or playrooms. Sometimes the busy mothers have to tether the very tiny ones to a rope, otherwise they might have to be continually drying wet clothes.

Many of these boats are towed by tugs or hauled by horses, but some are pulled by men and women who walk along the banks harnessed to ropes. Although it looks like playing horses, it must be quite hard work, for, besides the family and many household goods, these barges generally carry big cargoes.

Piet's father has promised him that one day he shall go to Rotterdam to help sell the cheese and butter made by his mother and sister. When he goes, it is to be hoped that he will not want to bring back with him one of the ordinary suits of clothes that the city people wear, for he looks so interesting and picturesque in his baggy trousers and big wooden shoes.

Word Square Puzzle

Write down these four words, and they will form a word square.

1. From his low nest this little bird will rise,
   Singing and soaring up toward the skies.
2. You would not think a picnic was a treat
   If from this tree alone you had to eat.
3. A garment any lady would confess
   Costs more than what is simply called a dress.
4. Part of a feudal castle: donjon cold,
   Which sheltered warriors in days of old.

Key to puzzle published Nov. 23:

THE ESKIMOS' IGLOO

Near the North Pole where it's icy all the year,
In a little igloo built of snow,
Lived seven brother Eskimos so chubby
Who liked to watch the Northern Lights glow.
They disagreed one day about a walrus;
No one came along to make them hush;
Soon each one grew so heated and excited
That their igloo melted all to slush.

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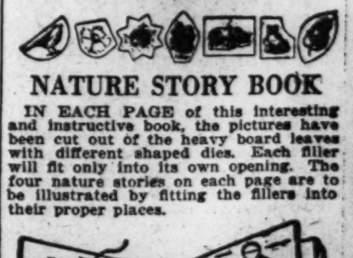

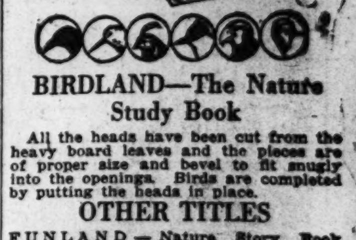

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EDUCATIONAL

Professors Properly Promoted?

IN THE March, 1925, number of the Bulletin of the American Association of University Professors, a college president discusses the report of a committee of the association. The report deals with the question of appointments and promotions, and its writer expresses the point of view that these should be the responsibility of the president, after consultation with members of the faculty. Imbedded in this discussion is the following statement:

> The matter of promotion is much more difficult. To leave it entirely to colleagues is to introduce into the life of the academic community the disturbing element already alluded to in connection with salaries. Moreover, every year between June and September scores of men receive calls which have to be met if men are to be retained, and to deprive the president of power to promote would mean the loss of many a good man. Consultation with colleagues when possible is, of course, wise and usual, but here also I believe the president must carry the final responsibility and bear the inevitable resentment.

The third sentence of this selection states by implication in the frankest way possible the proposition that promotions are often made in order to hold men who are offered higher positions in other institutions. One wonders whether this condition of affairs has ever been properly analyzed. I should like to raise a few questions in regard to it for the purpose of stimulating further discussion, if possible.

If men receive promotions in this way, then who really in the final analysis does the promoting? Professor X of A University receives his higher salary or position or both on the judgment of the president of college B, C, D, or N. The president of A University then, has not of himself planned and worked out the promotion. Although he is much closer to the work of Professor X than the presidents of the other colleges can possibly be, yet this intimate acquaintance is not the real cause of the promotion. A university under this plan, then, does not run its own affairs, but its promotions and appointments come through the acts of other presidents, or at the very least, through their suggestion.

Is this a fair situation? Are there not some men who are naturally more often in the public eye than other men fully as good? Are there not some subjects of instruction which naturally tend to an acquaintance wider than do other subjects? Are there some departments which have exceptional advantages for nation-wide contacts, through national associations, frequent conventions, travel, newspaper publicity, or other avenues of expression? Are there other departments fully as valuable to the college, which have less extensive avenues for extra mural expression?

It is not uncommon to find a man in a high position who has added to his other qualities the ability to make rapid transfers. Beginning as an instructor in one college he has been quickly called to an assistant professorship in another and to a professorship in a third. Having perhaps no family and few roots in the community in which he first taught, he has been able to pick up and leave whenever the call came. Thus quick promotion is achieved and the ordinary steps of painstaking work in some measure avoided.

Will not the declaration of policy made in the professor's bulletin unnecessarily and undesirably encourage excessive travel, conventions, publicity, much writing, sociability and other such conditions? Further, will it not discourage painstaking work which takes several years to plan, and which is not done under the eyes of other college presidents or other college faculties?

I am not sure that this college president himself has considered the possible implications of his statement. Since his statement has the advantage of such frankness, his view is probably shared by other college and university executives. Is it a safe guide to the progress of education?

B.

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBURT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

CIVIC SERIES—LESSON 10

With the exception of the national **capital**, planned by a **Revolutionary War veteran**, nearly every American city began **accidentally**.

The "Creole State" stands alone in land **accretions**. Twenty-four years of silt **deposits** have added a thousand square miles to her borders.

Long before we had **emancipated** the **burro** and thought to "flivver" the globe, the world's wonders were being brought to us through the **principle** of photography.

While American **economists** are making "wool slag" from dross, Austria **is fabricating** string bean **fibers** into **coarse** cloth.

Isn't it the indolent, the **purposeless** and **unstable**, who are **wont** to repine at a seemingly **inequitable dissemination** of wealth?

LOOK FOR—	DERIVATIVE WORDS		HOW PRONOUNCED?
"burrow"	exceptional	fibrous	veteran wont
"capitol"	depository	coarseness	accretions
"accept"	borderland	clothe	economists
in next	mileage	indolence	inequitable
lesson	woolly	inequitably	dissemination

[Lessons appear Mondays. The Educational Editor, upon request, will be glad to send Lesson Key for the Civic Series]

Humboldt College Course in Recreational Reading

Arcata, Calif.
Special Correspondence

HOW to encourage recreational reading among college students is a serious problem in most educational institutions. It is a well-known fact that athletics, dramatics, and other extra-curricular activities approved and encouraged by the faculty offer an only too abundant outlet for the surplus energies of students, after the daily round of lessons is prepared. If by any chance a student takes time off for reading novels or books not required in his various courses, he is either singularly lacking in conscientiousness or else he does so with a feeling that he has no business wasting his time in such a frivolous way. Educators are quite generally agreed, however, that there is a genuine educational value in recreational reading, if it is kept on a sufficiently high level. The logical conclusion, then, would seem to be that it should be incorporated in the curriculum in some kind of a course that would permit students to do recreational reading with the knowledge that they are at the same time fulfilling some of the requirements for graduation.

The problem has been worked out in the following way at Humboldt State Teachers' College, Arcata, Calif. An elective course in recreational reading is being offered for the first time next semester, under the direction of C. Edward Graves, college librarian, carrying with it a credit of one semester hour. The class will meet twice a week in the social unit, a suite of rooms adjacent to the library and ordinarily reserved for special social occasions. Fireplace and comfortable furniture will contribute to an informal home-like atmosphere. A specially selected list of about 150 books will be taken to the room on a library truck, and after a 10 or 15-minute preliminary discussion of some author, or book, or subject represented by several books, the members of the class will be asked to select books and spend the rest of the 50-minute period reading. They may also draw on the collection in the main library for this reading, with the special permission of the instructor. They will be asked to record the impressions of their reading in notebooks, very informally, much after the manner of a personal letter to a friend. The notebook records will then be used to determine whether students have done enough reading, and have profited sufficiently from their reading, to deserve credit for the course. In making this decision, the instructor will be guided by the questions of originality of viewpoint, independence of judgment and keenness in evaluating literary merit, extensiveness of reading and choice of subject matter. The students will be graded as "passing" or "failing," without any attempt to differentiate beyond that point.

The primary purpose of the course is to interest students in a high grade of recreational reading, in the hope that they will acquire a habit that will stay with them. There are other results, however, that can hardly fail to be attained in the giving of the course. General information about modern books and authors, a weak point with the average college student, will be one of the by-products. Much of this information will come directly from the authors themselves, many of whom have sent personal messages to be read to the class. The ability to extract the essence of a book in a short reading will naturally come with increased practice in reading. Most important of all these by-products, however, will be the fine enthusiasms that will come to those of the students who are fortunate enough to discover certain authors or books that appeal especially to their imagination or intellectual curiosity. New and larger life values are certain to result from these happy encounters which sooner or later fall to the lot of every random explorer in bookland.

The Big Business of Public School Music

IN THE sense that it means large interests and rich returns, public school music is coming to be one of the big businesses of the educational field.

Because of its cultural and æsthetic values, its potency to socialize and to discipline, its latent possibilities in developing leaders, its value in the worthy use of leisure time, and, above all, because of the part it plays in bringing about an immeasurable increase in human happiness, music has come to be more and more commonly regarded as an indispensable subject in all types of schools and a larger and larger place is being accorded it.

Owing to the traditional notion, however, that music is merely an accessory, "putting over" the big idea which comprehends all the by-products, as well as music habit-forming, is difficult.

When the instructor of the Oak Cliff High School, Dallas Tex., was asked to tell how it was done there and with what results, the following report was given:

The first objective was to sell music to the student body, the next to the community, and then to the neighboring communities.

Selling Idea to Community

Selling real music to a syncopating population of 2500 boys and girls was not easy. To do so it was necessary to countenance some music which appealed to youth along with the genuine article. For quick returns, the boys' glee clubs and the orchestra proved to be the best salesmen. The music room was a rendezvous before and after school, and the teacher was always there to make the most of these opportunities to do business. At such times follow-up interviews were had and inducements of all sorts were offered.

One fine day, after much advertising, it looked as if music had cornered the market. Unchanged and changed voices, rasping tenors, bellowing basses, and a few pretty voices reported to be tried out. About the same time, out of the clear sky as it were, came tumbling ukulele, banjo, violin, cello, clarinet players, horn blowers of every variety, drummers and saxophonists galore. Their ambitious parents were behind them. From then on business picked up.

Further tactics had to do with enlisting interest from the student body at large. Stereopticon slides containing words of songs were used for assembly work. At other times leaders, scattered in the audience, and a large group on the stage aided in getting a lively response to directions. On certain days, pupils from study halls joined regular classes to sing songs. And frequently glee clubs were permitted to "serenade" particular sections during schedule periods, or to lead in "pep" songs. Programs of every sort were rendered. In short, the bulletins and the air were full of music. The principal heard it all, and sent word one day, "We're sold. The sky's your limit."

In Great Demand

Sudden calls were frequent now. To meet them, a filing system proved to be valuable. Typed programs were kept in trim. So that when an unexpected request for one would come, training functioned almost automatically. The idea was like this: the rush announcement carried also instructions for, "All pupils taking part on program number three," say, for example, "will report in music room at the ringing of the first bell." Accompanists, business managers, and librarians were expected to hurry in advance. After a few words of directions from the instructor, the unit went to the stage and were "all set" when the principal came on.

The record for individuals was even more helpful. A card for each pupil contained his phone number, daily schedule, and a list of selections which he was able to render at a moment's notice. So, if a "rush order" came, the procedure was to refer to cards and find which representative musicians had consecutive study periods, and to ask the principal to requisition those for special service if it were during school hours. The pupils then reported to teacher, conferred a moment, and were off. Immediately after "delivery of goods" they were school-bound.

To give opportunity to every child, classes were organized. Ostensibly this was done to let the pupils take charge of an entertainment feature. In reality, it was to give full play to all the educational phases of the subject. Every two weeks, officers took charge of the class and the teacher became a group member. Roberts's rules of order were observed. The initiative of students was revealed in the programs planned by them. Obviously, it was the teacher's laboratory class and the pupils' entertainment day.

All this while lovely voices were developing. Moreover, group singing was characterized by nice quality and high purpose. The original orchestra, about 15 in number, gave place to regularly organized and accredited junior and senior groups, totaling 76 in number.

Initial Problems

The greatest problems at first were incident to training performers on instruments that are not desirable for individual ownership. Determined not to be limited in instrumentation, the teacher selected likely material, bought instruction books, and taught the pupils at odd moments. These were heroic times behind the scenes.

The orchestra was largely self-sustaining. Usually no price was set for services, but generous "contributions to the instrument fund" were made by the various organizations served, and proceeds from Saturday programs frequently swelled receipts.

The Oak Cliff Dallas Commercial Association, Kiwanians, Lions, Rotarians, Wholesale Merchants, Retail Merchants, the American Legion, and numerous other organizations, on banquet and luncheon occasions, were made to marvel at the return on their tax investments. In response to ovations or toasts, the teacher ordinarily spoke in salesmanship style, stressing the educational values of the study and the fact that the musicians were not a highly specializing group but future citizens with versatile attainments.

The conducting at these times was generally done by pupils in classroom training, one of whom, incidentally, bids fair to be an outstanding director. The class organization worked well at these times, and every pupil had a part in transporting and "setting-up." While the instructor saw to it that everyone had a good time, she demanded a deportment in keeping with the occasion. Recognizing loyalty and good fellowship which obtained, the mothers' club presented pins and guards of special design to every orchestra member.

Enlarged Activities

But this popular marketing was but one phase of the business. A double string quartet regularly furnished music at churches and on chamber music programs. All commencement music was taken over, including that on baccalaureate day. All sorts of fine arts programs were given, best among them being the Sunday twilight concerts. On these, leading artists were often featured, among them David Guion, pianist and composer.

So, when an article came out in a local paper under the caption of "Oak Cliff High Orchestra Best Asset of City. It Trains Characters as Well as Musicians," and later, another, under the head of "High School Orchestra Outstanding Organization," the department felt that the community had been sold. The orchestra had appeared on 40 programs in one term.

Radiocasting from WFAA brought applause from nearly every corner of the continent and aided in creating a demand in the surrounding cities. To meet it, a concert group of 40 players, vocalists, and a reader were coached. Numerous negotiations opened, resulting in four successful tours.

It was a memorable occasion when the Lions' Club of Terrell, Tex., booked the orchestra for one of their lyceum programs. In season, the company arrived on a special car, were toasted and banqueted, and were then presented to a crowded house. A long editorial in the Terrell Transcript the next day said in opening lines: "Since hearing the Oak Cliff High School Orchestra in concert here Friday night, a conviction we have long held has been deepened, and that is, that music should be taught in our public schools just as the three R's, and if possible, made just as accessible to the average student." In a few days the teacher was called back to that city to address the school board on the subject.

Unmistakably Oak Cliff had "sold them."

Finally, the commercial association said to the orchestra in purport, "We like your trade mark, so, lest we lose you when your high school lease expires, we want you to take ours." No sooner said than done. Now these young alumni agents, with other junior musicians, operate under the name of the "Municipal Orchestra" sponsored by the Oak Cliff Dallas Commercial Association.

All this work was far-reaching. Orchestra and choir directors, teachers, salesmen of many kinds, concert violinists, and highly paid musicians give specific evidence that the investment at Oak Cliff for several years has richly paid. Were it not so, the net returns to the group, and the vitalizing effect on the community at large convince the thoughtful educator of the fact that public school music has in it all the possibilities of big business.

Pronunciation of Proper Names Found in News

Boisé (boy'-zi; a corruption of the French "bwoz'-eh") ("wooded"), a city of Idaho, on the river of the same name.

Lourenço Marques (loo-ren'-so mar'-kess), capital of Portuguese East Africa. So named after the navigator who, in 1544, discovered the region, which has a coast line of 1500 miles.

Aristide Briand (ar-i-steed' bree'-awn'h), a French statesman, who has already served seven times as Premier of France, and now forms his eighth Ministry.

Bideford (bid'-e-ford), a seaport of Devonshire, England, redolent of historic memories like that of Sir Richard Grenville and his ship Revenge (see Tennyson's ballad, "The Revenge"), and those of Drake, Frobisher, and Queen Elizabeth.

Ernest Thesiger (thes'-i-jer), English actor.

When to Begin Understanding People From Other Lands

Timmins, Ont.
Special Correspondence

IN OUR little home kindergarten we have begun already to study our foreign neighbors. The children are all pre-school age, but they enjoy the little imaginary stories woven about French, Polish, Finn or Indian children as much as the grown-up representatives of their respective countries enjoy the actual facts told to them at a Locarno conference. I have found that the best time to begin teaching children an undersanding of the foreign population is the moment when they graduate from the inclosure of their front yards, and begin to come into actual contact with their neighbors—and that time comes even before they are old enough to attend public school.

A family of French Canadians live directly behind us, so they were the first to interest my children in a household which, though living their lives somewhat differently from ourselves, was still basically the same, having the same love for each other, the same give and take between the children, the same care and guidance on the father's and mother's parts.

The first week's program in our kindergarten which had to do with children was based on the little stories of "The Poppy Seed Cakes" books by Margery Clark (Doubleday Page & Co.). The Russian designs in the illustrations were so bright and full of color that they delighted the children, as did the stories themselves because they dealt with the common events and joys of childhood. Little Andrewshek became a real friend. The children constructed his bedroom, drawing the bright designs on the furniture similar to the designs in the illustrations, and contriving a feather bed of paper and paper bits like Andrewshek's, upon which he loved to bounce up and down.

We dramatized the story of Andrewshek and his Auntie going for a picnic, and having the picnic basket stolen by a greedy swan. There was a great rolling out of poppy seed cakes for the picnic basket; Andrewshek busily paddled in "pretend" water; and the swan (impersonated by a little crawling boy, with arm curved high for the swan's long neck) swam away with the basket which Auntie triumphantly regained with the crook handle of her long umbrella. Through it all we never lost sight of the fact that this was a little Russian boy, who had come to our country to live.

Later the children were presented with a Polish print representing some Polish people on their way to church. There were the mother, baby, and little daughter in one family group, and a father, mother and son in another group. Again the bright poster-like design appealed to their taste, while the bright stripes and embroideries were an incentive to studying design.

I always feel that when the children carry their kindergarten project into their daily, after-school activities they have really acquired something from the morning's work. This happened the day we used rulers to draw borders which we filled with colorful units of design inspired by the Polish poster. One of the little girls spent the entire afternoon drawing designs in every color combination imaginable and applying them to book covers, and paper doll dresses—all this without any further encouragement from me.

If any mother doubts that her child would be interested in such things let her put up on the wall a colorful animated peasant picture, weave a simple tale about the characters and call attention to the beautiful design of the embroideries. Then with paper, ruler, and colored crayons the child needs little urging to copy and invent designs and borders.

In telling the story of the Polish print I took the names from some of the characters in "The Peasants" (the Nobel Prize book) and by rereading to myself one of the living, glowing descriptions I was able to reconstruct a vivid picture for the children, a picture which though imaginative was inherently true to the life of such peasant folk.

It seems to me that such constructive work as this will open the children's thought to a world beyond their immediate environments, will connect it intimately with the activities of their own lives, will make them sympathetic, in the sense of openmindedness toward their foreign neighbors, and pave the way for a keen interest in world affairs; in other words, to teach them to begin to think internationally.

The following incident illustrates my point clearly. A friend had been weaving a story for older children, based on material—mostly colored pictures—of Finland, which a Finn had given her. She wanted to find out if her story was basically true, so she read it to the Finn and asked her if everything in it sounded as though it could have happened to any Finn child. The Finn listened with close attention, and smiled with pleased acquiescence, "Yes, yes! That is all true, but how could you know how we feel and do things just from those pictures?"

My friend responded simply that all mothers of whatever nationality love their children, and do the best they know how for them; that all little girls and boys of whatever country have very similar desires and ambitions though they dress in different clothes, and speak in different languages. Without overdrawing the idea too much, is not such work with children the first step toward teaching the universal brotherhood of man?

M. B. E.

Parent-Teacher Progress

The juvenile protection committee of the Illinois branch of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers constitutes a "lookout committee" working under the policy that if every child is by law a ward of the courts, much more, by the laws of brotherhood and Christianity, every child is a ward of his own community of thoughtful fathers and mothers.

Under direction of the state chairman, every parent-teacher association has a juvenile protection committee trying, by intelligent vigilance, to meet situations bearing on juvenile delinquency before problems develop. Guided by the thought that a child busily and happily engaged, whether in play, work, contests or study, is on the road to useful citizenship, the committees endeavor to keep themselves familiar with children of their school districts who may may be tending toward delinquency.

Selection of Toys

ADULTS make many trips to the toy shops trying to find the treasures that will bring children the greatest amount of joy. And what a puzzle it is to choose the real treasures from the medley so extravagantly displayed! Most of us make the grave mistake of selecting the toys that are the most attractive—to us, dolls perfectly groomed and grocery stores complete as to details. But will the children get as much pleasure out of these beribboned and bedecked dolls as they would with a plainly dressed, strong little lady, who could be hugged hard and dragged about, without losing her good looks?

There's no doubt about it, most children do not want their toys to be ornaments, they want them to play with; and it does not bother them if the woolly lamb does not look exactly like a lambkin. They do not demand realistic representations and absolutely complete toys, as adults do. Happily, the youngsters still use their imaginations. They much prefer the simple toys, which can stand hard use. Indeed this last-named requisite is most essential. How many toys are what one of my young friends calls "heart breakers," playthings which go to pieces at the first tug? So, let us borrow the child's eyes, when selecting his toys, and let us give him the things he likes, not the ones that please ourselves; let us get him simple, strong toys with which he can "do" something.

There's not much the child can do with the average mechanical toy, except wind it up; therefore he soon tires of it. He wants to be the chief actor on his little stage and his toys are simply his props.

Of course, if we want our toy to be a huge success, we must consider the child's age and his particular interests. We don't want our gift flung into a corner, because it's "babyish," and likewise we don't want it ignored, because Mary "doesn't care for dolls." And just as we would not wish to receive a vase, when we so much need another lamp, Jane will not be particularly pleased at receiving a new necklace, when she is longing for a set of furniture for the doll's house. We ought to make every effort to discover the needs and desires of our young ones.

Children will get much joy out of all kinds of constructive material, such as clay, plastercine, blocks, paints, crayons, sewing cards, magic dots, mosaic blocks, peg boards, etc. The older children will need all kinds of tools ranging from sewing needles to a work bench and carpenters' tools. It's much wiser to buy the tools gradually and to be careful in their selection, as cheap sets are a "snare and a delusion." Also, toys mean so much more to the children, if they receive them after they have felt the need of them. After a boy has mastered the use of a hammer and saw and plane, how wonderful to receive a drill and a chisel. Likewise, to give a little girl a doll house fully equipped is robbing her of a great deal of joy, I believe. What a delight to make the curtains and rugs herself, and to plan the furnishing of each room; and to enjoy the kitchen while eagerly awaiting the dining room furniture!

Often have I heard a mother complain, "My child has a room full of toys, but he's always saying, 'What'll I do now,' or 'I don't know what to play.'" Isn't the trouble very likely that the room is "full of toys"? So many things are attracting the child's attention that he can't concentrate on any one. It's ever so much better for a child to have just a few, well selected playthings. "But," you say, "you know what a deluge of toys most children receive at Christmas." Indeed I do, and I think the only plan that is fair to our children is to put most of these gifts on a shelf, for a time. Why not borrow an idea from the Japanese, who keep most of their works of art in a treasure room, allowing only a few to adorn the rest of the home, and changing these occasionally by borrowing from the treasure room. Thus, when our children have exhausted the present possibilities of the few toys which we have left in the playroom, we can exchange these for some which have been stored on our shelf.

I feel keenly that the selection of the children's toys is not a matter of small importance, but a vital one; as the right kind of playthings will aid in the children's development and will greatly enrich their lives.

I. M.

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UNDERTONE OF STOCK MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Bears Again Make War Upon Motors and Specialties

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Reactionary tendencies again predominated in today's stock market.

While the rise in the call money rate to 5½ per cent was generally regarded as temporary, and due to the decrease in excess reserve shown in last Saturday's Clearing House statement, and the usual withdrawal of interior funds in connection with month-end requirements, it served to accentuate the selling movement.

An early effort to rally the general list by bidding up the rails failed to make much headway, although Kansas City Southern and the Gimbel Brothers issues were lifted to new peak prices for the year.

Trading was on a reduced scale. Commission houses reported a substantial decrease in public participation, and several operators for the rise were reported to have temporarily suspended operations, pending a further digestion of recently offered securities.

High priced industrial specialties and motors showed the least resistance to selling pressure, many popular issues being carried down 3 to 5 points below Saturday's closing quotations.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with demand sterling unchanged at $4.84 3-16.

Bond prices held firm in today's dealings, although trading lacked animation. The most conspicuous feature was the strength of French obligations which responded to reports that the new Cabinet was giving consideration to a plan for the restoration of French finances, involving the prompt funding of the American war debt.

Governmental, municipal and railroad issues joined in the recovery. Aside from convertible and adjustment bonds, railroad liens did not share in the quickened demand for carrier stocks. Chesapeake & Ohio 5s, Delaware & Hudson 5s and "Katy" adjustment 5s were the main products of strength.

Waning interest was shown in industrial bonds, in which declines predominated. Murray Body 6½s broke 4 points to a new low price for the year at 89, and American Ice 7s reacted a point.

DIVIDENDS

People Gas Company declared the regular quarterly 2 pepr cent dividend, payable Jan. 18 to stock of record Jan. 4.

Nunnally Company declared a semiannual dividend of 75 cents, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 10. The previous rate was 50 cents semi-annually.

The Autocar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the ppreferred, papyable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 5.

Electric Power & Light declared the regular quarterly $1.75 preferred dividend, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Royal Dutch Petroleum Company has declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent of which 5 pepr cent will be paid in January.

Shell Transport & Trading Company declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent or 2s, payable Jan. 5, free of tax. This is same amount as previously.

RAGLAND CRUDE ADVANCED

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Ragland crude oil has been advanced five cents a barrel to $1.15.

U. S. Distributing declared the regular semi-annual 3½ per cent preferred dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Eastern Steamship declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred and 87½ cents on preferred.

Plymouth Oil declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Dec. 15. This makes $1.25 paid on Plymouth in the last three months.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—	5%	5%
Renewal rate	4¾@4¾	4½@4½
Outside com'l paper	4¾	4¾
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l loans	4¾@5	4¾@5
Individ. cus. col. loans		

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	69¼c	69c
Bar silver in London	32⅛d	32d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d
Mexican dollars	53⅛c	52⅞c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$63,000,000	$591,000,000
Year ago today	62,000,000	
Balances	30,000,000	117,000,000
Year ago today	26,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	29,923,318	103,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3⅝@3¼
60 days	3¼@3⅞
90 days	3⅝@3½
4 months	3⅝@3⅝
5 months	3⅞@3⅝
6 months	4 @3⅞

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	4	Budapest	7
Chicago	4	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	4	Helsingfors	7½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4	London	4
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	6
Richmond	4	Prague	4½
San Francisco	3½	Riga	8
St. Louis	4	Rome	7
Amsterdam	3½	Sofia	10
Athens	6½	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	8.03
Brussels	7	Vienna	9
Calcutta	5	Warsaw	10

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Sterling:		$4.84¼	$4.8648
Demand	$4.84¼	4.85	4.8648
Cables	4.84	.0388½	.193
French francs	.0400	.0451⅝	.193
Belgian francs	.0452½	.1927	.193
Swiss francs	.1927	.0404	.193
Lire	.0405	.2380	.238
Marks	.2381	.4018	.402
Holland	.4020	.2673½	.268
Sweden	.2676	.2034	.268
Norway	.2035	.2420	.268
Denmark	.2489	.1419	.193
Spain	.1419	.0514	1.08
Portugal	.0514	.0134½	.193
Greece	.0133¾	.014¼	.2026
Austria	.014¼	.4150	.4245
Argentina	.4150	.1418	.3244
Brazil	.1410	.1380	.330
Poland	.1350	.014¼	.203
Hungary	.014¼	.0177½	.193
Jugoslavia	.0177¼	.0253	.93
Finland	.0253	.0296¾	.2026
Czechoslovakia	.0296¼	.0045½	.193
Rumania	.0045⅝	.7750	1.0832
Shanghai (tael)	.7750	.5800	.78
HoHng Kong	.5825	.3663	.4836
Bombay	.3675	.4325	.4984
Yokohama	.4312½	1.0275	1.0342
Uruguay	1.0230	.1225	.365
Chile	.1225	3.98	4.8685
Peru	3.98	1.00¼	1.00
Canadian Ex	1.00¼		

†Per thousand.

VULCAN DETINNING

Vulcan Detinning for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925, reports net income of $111,-313 after charges and taxes, compared with $50,726 in the third quarter of 1924. Nine months' net was $212,261, compared with $143,552 in the first nine months of 1924.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.30	Last Nov.28
400	Abitibi	71	70½	71	70⅞
600	Adv-Rp	18¼	17¾	18¼	17⅞
100	Ahumada	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛
1800	Air Reduc	114	113⅝	113⅞	114
300	Ajax Rub	10½	10½	10½	10½
2800	Allied Ch	110½	109⅝	110	110¾
300	Allied Ch pf	76⅛	76⅛	76	⅞
600	Allis-Chal	88	87½	87½	87½
1400	Am Ag Ch	27	26	26⅜	26
300	Am Ag C pf	76½	76½	76¾	75¾
500	Am Beet S	34¼	33	33	32
3800	Am Bosch	32⅜	31	31½	32
100	Am Br Bov	49½	49¼	49¼	49⅜
7500	Am Can	249	246⅛	247½	247½
300	Am Can pf	120½	120	120½	120⅝
500	Am Car	108	107	107	108
100	Am Chicle	50	50	50	50½
1200	Am&FPw	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	40¼
300	Am Hide	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¾
200	Am Hide pf	63½	63½	63½	63½
1700	Am Ice	131⅞	130	130	131⅞
100	Am Ice pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	..
1000	Am Int Crp	42½	41⅞	42	42⅝
700	Am La Fr	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
300	Am Linseed	48	47½	48	..
1000	Am Loco	120½	119½	119½	121
500	Am Metals	53	53	53	53⅛
500	Am Radiat	114¼	114	114	114½
1400	Am S Razor	68	66½	66½	66½
2900	Am Smelt	119⅞	119¼	119⅜	120⅜
200	Am Steel	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝
3500	Am Sugar	73⅞	72⅞	73¼	72½
1300	Am T&T	142	141⅞	142	142
3400	Am WWrks	64⅜	64	64⅛	64⅜
1700	Am Wool	47½	46⅝	47⅛	46½
300	Am Wool pf	91¼	90⅞	91¼	90½
100	Am Writ pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
100	Am Zinc	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
200	Am Zinc pf	37	37	37	..
1600	Anaconda	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	49⅛
100	Ann Arb upf	65	65	65	..
100	Arch Dan	42	42	42	42
100	Armour Dpf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
1800	Armour A	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25½
3100	Armour B	17½	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
100	Armour pf	92	92	92	..
100	Arnold Cons	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
500	Asso DG	57	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
1400	Asso Oil	40½	40	40½	40
13400	Atchison	125½	124¼	125½	124¼
300	Atchison pf	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
600	Atl Birm&A	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6½
500	Atl Coast L	230½	230	230	230
400	Atl G&WI	58⅛	56⅝	59⅜	57⅜
900	Atl G&WI pf	54⅝	54⅛	54½	..
400	Atl Refin	108⅛	108	108	110½
100	Atlas Tack	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Austin N	30	30	30	..
100	Austin N pf	93	93	93	..
100	Outo Sales	5¼	4¾	5⅛	..
4000	Baldwin	126½	124¾	125	125¼
100	Baldwin pf	66½	66½	66½	..
5100	Balt & Ohio	91⅝	90¾	90¾	91
700	Bangor & A	50	48⅞	48⅞	49½
600	Barnsdall A	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	25
3200	Beechnut	68½	68	68¼	68⅜
1000	Belding	38	37⅜	38	37⅝
2500	Beth Steel	47⅞	47	47	47⅝
200	Beth Stl 7%	101⅝	100½	100½	100⅝
200	Booth Fish	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
200	Botany A	43	43	43	..
4300	Briggs	33⅜	33	33	33
2600	Br Edi rts	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
300	Br Edison	134⅝	134	134⅝	136
3500	Br Man Tr	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	57
300	Br Un Gas	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	93⅝
200	Bkn G rts	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Bruns Balke	32	31⅝	31⅝	32
200	Butte Cop	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
200	Butte & Sup	14	14	14	14¼
200	Butterick	24	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
200	Caddo Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2300	Cal Pet	31¼	30⅝	30⅞	31
400	Callahan	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
400	Cal & Ariz	58⅛	57½	57½	58
1300	Can Pac	149⅝	148⅜	149⅛	148⅝
1100	Case Thresh	67	66	66	66⅝
400	Cen Leather	19	19	19	19⅛
500	Cen Lea f	64	63¼	63¼	63⅞
1500	Cerro de P	61	60⅛	61	60⅛
400	Cert-Teed	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	50½
3000	Chandler M	45	43	43	44
5600	Ches & Ohio	119¼	118	118⅜	118
100	Ches & O pf	120	120	120	120
4000	Chi & Alton	7⅝	7	7⅜	6⅞
2500	Chi&Alt pf	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12½
1300	Chi Gt W pf	24¼	24	24	23⅞
700	ChiM&SP	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10¼
900	ChiM&SP pf	20⅜	20	20	20
1300	Chi&NW	72	71⅝	71⅝	71½
600	Chi Pneu	125	124	124	124⅝
2200	Chi RI	46⅜	45⅝	45⅞	46
2000	Chi RI 6%	85¼	85¼	85¼	..
700	Childs	68	67⅞	67⅞	68
1400	Chile Cop	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34¼
100	Chino Cop	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
13100	Chrysler	190½	185⅝	186⅝	191⅝
3100	Coca Cola	145	141½	144⅜	145⅞
2400	Colo F&I	36¼	35⅛	35⅛	..
100	Col Gas	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
300	Com Cred	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44½
400	Comlw Trust	77½	76⅞	76¾	..
4200	Congoleum	17⅜	16	16⅜	16⅛
100	Con Dist	4½	4½	4½	..
36600	Con Gas	92	91⅛	91⅜	91¾
800	Cont Can	82	81½	81⅝	81⅝
1200	Cont Motors	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
2600	Corn Prd	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	39⅜
100	Crex Carpet	60	60	60	..
800	Crucible	81	79⅜	79⅜	80
300	Cuba Co	48⅞	48	48	48⅞
1700	Cuba Cane	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅜
300	Cuba C pf	45½	44⅞	44⅞	45
600	Cub Am S	25⅝	25	25	25⅛
200	Cub Dom S	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
100	Cudahy	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98¼
100	Cushman	101	101	101	..
300	Dan Boone	1	1	1	1⅛
200	Davison	37	37	37	37½
400	Del Lac&W	138⅝	138	138	137⅝
500	Del & Hud	145	144	145	143½
200	Det Edison	138⅞	138	138	137
3300	Devoe & R	71⅞	70⅞	71	72
200	Den R-G pf	44	43½	44	..
9600	Dodge A	40⅜	39⅜	39⅜	40
500	Dodge pf	86	85⅝	85⅝	86
200	Dome Mines	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
6000	Dupont	225	219	220	227
200	Dupont deb	102½	102	102	..
300	*EastKodak	110¼	110	110	115⅝
1700	Elec Battery	76⅞	75½	75½	76
1300	Elec L&P ct	29⅞	29¼	29⅜	29⅜
100	El-P-Lt pfd	107	107	107	..
200	End John	69	69	69	69½
3100	Erie	37⅞	37¼	37½	37⅜
2900	Erie 1 pf	43⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
100	Erie 2½ pf ct	42	42	42	..
100	Eureka Vac	51¼	51¼	51¼	50⅝
400	Fairb Morse	49⅝	48⅞	48⅞	..
200	Fed M&S	72	72	72	..
200	Fed M&S	72	72	72	..
500	Fed M&S pf	86	85½	86	..
3300	Fisher Bdy	98	95	95	..
12800	Fisk Rubber	22⅛	21	22¼	..
800	Fisk Rub pf	112½	112	112	..
1300	Fleischm'nn	138½	135⅝	135⅝	139½
4100	Foundation	176½	174	176⅜	175
4300	Found rts	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
6000	Freeport Tx	20½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
9200	Found F rts	42	39⅝	39	40⅝
600	Gabriel	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝
200	Gardner M	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	GenAmTk	52	52	52	51½
1000	Gen Asphalt	56⅞	55⅞	56	57
200	Gen Asph pf	99½	99	99	..
4400	Gen Elec	310	301¼	301¼	307
1700	Gen Elec Sp	11	11	11	11⅛
41100	Gen Motors	115½	112⅝	113⅛	115⅛
400	Gen Mot 7%	113⅝	113⅛	113⅛	..
100	Gen ODA ct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	..
700	*Gen Pet	49	48⅛	48⅛	49⅛
500	Gen Rys	73	73	73	73⅝
200	Gen Refrac	44	44	44	44
5000	Gimbel Br	77⅞	74⅛	77	75⅝
500	Gimbel pf	112	111	112	110½
1700	Ginter	49⅝	49	49⅝	49
4900	Glidden	23⅞	23	23	23⅛
4500	Gold Dust	48⅛	47	48⅛	46½
1800	Goodrich	65½	64⅛	64⅝	66⅝
700	Goodyr pf	108½	107½	107½	107½
100	Goodyr ppf	107½	107½	107½	107½
1300	Grt Nor pf	76⅝	76	76	76½
200	Grt Nor Ore	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝
200	Grt W Sug	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	97⅝
200	Grt WSu pf	114⅛	114	114	..
500	Greene-Can	13	13	13	..
800	Gulf Mobile	33⅜	33	33	..
400	Gulf Steel	88⅞	88	88	88⅞
3400	Hartman	37	35⅛	35⅛	37
500	*Hayesa Wh	44	44	44	45
700	*Hayes W rts	3⅛	3	3	..
400	Hoe & Co	40½	39½	40½	34⅞
300	Howe So	25	25	25	..
300	Hud Man pf	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
800	Hud Man	34	33⅜	34	33⅞
26900	Hudson Mot	99½	96⅞	97⅞	100¼
2700	Hupp Mot	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	26
10	Ill Cen LL	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	..
500	Ill Central	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5600	Ill Cen rts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1900	Ind Oil & G	31½	30⅞	30⅞	31⅜
100	Indian Mot	21	21	21	20¾
1200	Indian Refin	9	9	9	9¼
500	Inland St	44¼	43⅜	43⅜	44
700	IndianRef ct	9⅜	9	9	..
300	Inspiration	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛
8300	Interboro R	30	28½	28½	29⅜
500	Inter Agri	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	..
400	Int Business	163⅜	162	162	164
400	Int Cement	69	68⅜	68⅜	69
33400	Int Como	62¼	60⅝	61⅛	61¼
800	Int Harv	124⅝	123⅛	123⅛	124½
1400	Int MMar pf	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜
8800	Int Nickel	45½	44⅝	44⅝	45½
9400	Int Pap rts	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	6
3500	Int Paper	57⅜	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜
200	Int Pap 7%	98	98	98	98
100	Int Shoe	177	177	177	177
700	Int Tel & T	114	112½	112½	113½
100	Jordan Mot	45	45	45	45½
14200	Kan City So	45⅞	44⅛	45⅛	44
100	Kan C So pf	62½	62½	62½	..
100	Kayser	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	..
1700	Kelly Spring	16⅛	16	16	16½
20	Kelly Sp 8%	65	65	65	..
2100	Kennecott	56⅛	55⅜	56⅛	55⅞
800	Keystone	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
300	Kresge DS	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33⅜
300	Laclede Gas	163	163	163	162⅝
200	Lehigh Val	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜	83
300	Lehn Fink	40⅛	39⅜	39⅜	39⅛
100	Lim Loco	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67½
700	Loews Inc	39	38⅝	38⅝	39⅛
300	*Lou G&E A	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
200	Lou Oil Ref	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
3300	Louis & N	134½	133	133⅝	133½
700	Ludlum Stl	52	50⅜	50½	51⅛
13700	Mack Tr	213¼	209⅜	210¼	215
100	Mack Tr 1pf	110½	110¼	110½	..
100	Mack Tr 2pf	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1100	Macy	108	105½	107⅞	106
400	Magma Cop	43⅜	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜
600	Mallinson	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22½
200	Man Elv mg	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	..
300	Maracaibo	24⅞	24¼	24½	24⅞
8800	Marland Oil	58⅛	57⅛	57⅞	57⅜
2900	Mart-Parry	21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	20¼
100	Math Alkali	88	88	88	89
900	May Dpt S	136	134	135	135⅜
600	Maytag	22	21½	22	21⅝
300	McIntyre	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛
200	Met-Gld pf	23½	22¼	23½	23¼
2600	Mex Seabd	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
500	Miami Cop	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅛
700	Midland pf	130⅜	130	130	129
2800	Mid Cont	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜	36½
500	Mid States	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
8700	Mfn & SSM	3⅝	2⅝	3⅜	..
100	Min&SSM	49⅞	49⅜	49⅜	..
10	Mich Cen	750	750	750	..
4300	Mo K&T	41⅛	40⅝	41½	40⅞
100	Mo KT pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	..
3000	Mo Pac	38	37⅛	37⅝	37⅞
1400	Mo Pac pf	84⅞	84⅛	84⅜	84½
300	Mont Pw	79	78⅞	78⅞	80⅛
4000	Mont Ward	79	77	77⅛	77⅜
600	Moon Mot	34⅛	34	34	34⅛
4900	Mother Lode	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
500	Motometer	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅜
800	Mot Wheel	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
200	Mullins Bdy	16	16	16	..
10800	Murry Body	17	13⅞	14⅝	17⅜
400	Nat Bisc	70	69⅞	69⅞	70
500	Nat Clo&S	71⅞	71⅛	71½	..
3400	Nat Dairy	79⅜	78⅛	78⅝	79⅝
400	Nat Dpt Sto	42½	42½	42½	42½
100	Nat Enam	37	37	37	37
100	Nat Lead	163	163	163	..
200	Nat Supply	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	57
300	NY Air Br	38	38	38	38¼
300	NY Canners	70½	70½	70½	70½
11000	NY Central	128⅝	127⅝	127⅞	128⅜
300	NY C&StL	175	175	175	..
300	NY Dock	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42
4500	NY NH&H	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	40
800	NY Ont&W	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	28y
100	Niag Lock	108	108	108	..
400	Norf South	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	..
1700	*Norf&West	145¼	144¼	144⅞	147⅞
8000	North Am	68⅛	67⅛	67⅝	68⅞
1800	North Pac	73⅞	72⅛	72⅛	72⅝
800	Norwalk T	14	13⅞	14	14⅞
400	Nunnally	17⅛	17	17⅛	..
400	Oppenheim	48	48	48	..
500	Orpheum C	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	..
1000	Otis Elev	126⅛	126	126	..
600	Otis Steel	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝
200	Owens Bot	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	67
100	Oil Well pf	105	105	105	105
600	Pac Gas	129	129	129	127¼
6300	Pac Oil	59⅛	58⅛	59⅛	59⅝
2200	Packard M	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	38⅜
500	Pan-Am Pet	72½	72	72	72½
5300	Pan-Am B	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛	74⅛
700	Pan-Am WB	42⅜	42	42	42⅝
100	Park&Tilf	27	27	27	27½
200	Patha Ex A	76⅞	76⅛	76⅛	75½
200	Penn C&C	17⅞	17	17	..
9100	Penn RR	52	51⅝	52	51½
6500	Penn Seabd	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
400	Peoples Gas	116¼	116¼	116¼	116⅜
100	Pere Marq	81½	81½	81½	..
100	Phil Co	80⅜	80	80	80½
2000	Phila Read	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞
4500	Phillips rts	1	⅞	1	..
3400	Phillips Pet	43⅜	43	43⅛	43½
4200	Pierce-Ar	36	34⅞	34⅞	36⅛
100	Pierce-A pf	89	89	89	92½
100	Pierce Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
300	Pierce Pet	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
300	Pitts Coal	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½
100	Pitts-Util pf	15	15	15	15
	Pitts-Ut nfct	117½	116½	117½	116
1000	Pitts WV	117¼	115½	117⅝	116
2800	Postum C	77⅛	76	77⅛	77⅞
100	Press Steel	57	57	57	56
300	Prod&Ref	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
1400	Pub Serv	80⅜	79⅜	80⅜	80
400	PbSvEG pf	99⅛	99	99	99
1200	Pullman	157	157	157	158½
500	Punta Sug	39	38⅝	39	..
1600	Pure Oil	27	26⅛	26⅜	26⅞
4800	Radio	41	40⅛	41	41
300	Radio pf	47	47	47	47
400	Ry Steel Sp	172	171⅝	171⅝	171¼
1700	Ray Copper	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12½
600	Reading	87	86⅜	86⅜	87
100	Reading rts	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
600	Reid rts	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3⅛
600	Rem Type	103⅝	102⅝	102	103
3100	Repub Stl	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	57⅛
700	Reynolds S	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	70½
100	Robert Reis	19	19	19	..
1400	Royal Dutch	54	53⅜	53⅝	54⅝
1700	StL&SF	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	96½
100	StL&SF pf	87	87	87	87
100	StL SW	54	54	54	55⅜
1100	Savage A	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛	74⅜
2400	Seabd AL	52⅛	50⅝	50⅝	50¾
700	Seabd AL pf	49⅛	49⅛	49½	49
1700	Sears Roe	223⅛	222	222⅛	221⅞
200	Seneca	9	9	9	..
1200	Shattuck Co	70⅛	68⅞	70	69⅛
200	Shell Trans	45⅞	45⅛	45⅜	45⅜
2100	Shell Union	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	24⅜
300	Simmons	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1300	Simms ePt	23⅜	23	23	23⅝
3200	Sinclair	20⅞	20	20⅜	20⅝
4400	Skelly Oil	30⅛	30	30⅛	30⅜
3100	Sloss Shef	134⅝	131⅛	131⅛	132½
3200	So Pacific	99⅝	99	99¼	99
600	So Railway	114⅝	114⅛	114⅜	114¼
100	So Ry pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91
100	Spicer Co	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
900	Sta Gas	57	56⅛	56⅛	57
600	Sta Oil Cal	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
7100	Sta Oil NJ	43⅞	42⅛	42⅞	43⅛
200	Sta Pl Glass	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	..
200	St-Warner	75	75	75	75⅛
5600	Studebaker	56⅞	55⅜	56⅛	56
100	Sub Boat	9	9	9	..
500	Sun Oil Co	39½	39½	39½	39
300	Sweets Co	3⅛	3	3	..
500	Symington	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
500	Symington A	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
4200	*Tenn Cop	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	14
3100	Tex Co	52⅜	52	52	52
2100	Tex Gulf	116⅛	115⅝	116⅛	116
1200	Tex&Pac	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	52
1100	Tex P Coal	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
3100	Tidewater	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	36⅛
100	Tidewatr pf	100	100	100	100
800	Timken	54	53⅝	53⅝	54
4500	Trans Oil	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
300	Twin City	74	73⅞	74⅜	73
700	Under Type	54⅜	54	54⅞	53⅞
400	Un Bag & P	77	75	75⅛	76
400	Un Oil Cal	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
640	Un Pacific	147⅞	147⅛	148⅛	147½
300	Un Pac pf	75	74⅞	75	..
100	Uni Alloy St	29	29	29	29⅜
200	Uni Dyew'd	10	10	10	..
300	Uni Fruit	228	226	226	228
200	Uni Papebd	29⅛	29	29⅛	..
200	UniRvInv	22⅛	22	22⅛	20
200	Uni Ry Inv pf	71	71	71	71
200	US CIPipe	192½	192½	192½	195¼
1900	US Dist	52	51⅛	51⅛	52⅛
100	US Dist pf	110	110	110	..
3300	US Ind Alco	78¼	77¼	77¼	78¼
2300	US Realty	166⅞	163	164	166⅛
35300	US Rubber	90⅞	88⅛	89⅛	90⅝
400	US Smelt pf	47⅝	47½	47½	47½
17700	US Steel	129⅝	128⅛	128⅛	129⅝
600	US Steel pf	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
1900	Univ Pipe	29⅝	29	29⅛	31⅝
200	Univ P pf	79	79	79	..
300	Univ Pict pf	98	98	98	97½
1100	Util P&Lt A	34¼	33⅞	34	33⅛
1500	Va-C Cm wi	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
200	V-C C pf ct	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
300	V-C C% wi	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	56½
100	V-C C ppfwi	92½	92½	92¼	..
400	Vanadium	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	31
1100	Vivadou	23⅛	23	23	23
1000	Wabash	40	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝
600	Wab pf A	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	70⅝
200	Ward Bk A	185	185	185	..
6200	Ward Bk B	84¼	83⅛	83⅛	83⅜
1400	Weber & H	95	94	94	..
7700	W Md	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16
2200	W Md 2 pf	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝
13500	W Pac	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛
300	W Pac pf	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	78⅜
100	W Penn	113¼	113¼	113¼	115
700	West Union	138⅜	137⅛	137⅛	137½
2400	Westg A B	124⅛	120⅛	122	124
1500	Westg Elec	73⅝	73⅛	73⅜	73⅞
100	Weston In A	28	28	28	..
21300	Wheeling	29	27	28⅛	26⅞
4600	Wheeling pf	50	47⅞	49⅞	47½
3400	White Mot	84	82⅞	83	84
600	Whi Rock ct	35	34⅛	34⅛	35
1100	Wick Sp ct	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
9600	Willys-Over	27⅞	26½	27⅜	26⅞
1200	Willys-O pf	120	119⅛	119⅛	119⅝
100	Wilson	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
1300	Woolworth	197¼	196⅝	197	197
200	Wor Pump	41⅛	41	41	42
100	Wrigley	56	56	56	..
1800	Yellow Cab	30⅛	29⅞	30	30¼
1000	Youngst'n	86⅞	85⅛	86¼	87⅝

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov.30	Last Nov.28
105	Am Ag Ch	26½	26	26½	3
50	Am Pneu	3	3	3	3
272	Am T&T	142	141⅝	142	142
50	Am Woolen	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅜
5	Am Wool pf	90½	90½	90½	90½
175	Amoskeag	73⅛	73	73⅛	72½
258	Anaconda	47⅞	48⅛	48⅛	..
50	Arcadian	90	90	90	90
325	Ariz Com	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
50	Atlas Ply	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	61
100	Bos El	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
10	Bos El pf	102	102	102	..
25	Bos El 1 pf	121½	121½	121½	..
7	Bos El 2 pf	10	10	10	..
566	B&M	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	42⅞
280	B&M S	43⅛	42⅞	43	42
142	B&M pf A	53½	52⅛	52⅛	53¼
22	zB&M	53	52½	52⅝	53⅛
9	B&M pf B	75	75	75	75
55	B&M pf D	96½	96½	96½	98⅛
100	M&M pr pf	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10	Bos Prov	177	177	177	..
450	*Cal & Hecla	15	15	15	15⅝
67	Cal Pet Corp	87	87	87	30⅞
5	Chi Junct	139¼	139¼	139¼	..
25	Cliff Min	4½	4½	4½	..
145	Connor J T	39½	39	39½	39⅛
10	Cop Range	20	19⅜	19⅜	20
70	Doge M	40¼	40¼	40¼	39⅞
100	Dom Stores	61	61	61	..
50	E Butte	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅞
80	E Mass Ry	59	58⅝	59	60
5	E Mass A	117	117	117	42
25	Eison Elec	209⅜	209⅜	209⅜	..
105	Franklin	1⅛	1	1	..
10	Galv H pf	61	61	61	62
110	Gen Elec Sp	11	10⅞	10⅞	..
515	Gilchrist	101½	100½	100½	102½
265	Gillette	68	68	68	68
25	Hood Rub	20½	20½	20½	20⅜
150	Hardy	242	242	242	..
50	Int Prod pf	30	30	30	..
863	Int Prod	153⅜	153½	152½	153⅛
35	Island Crk	12	12	12	13⅝
30	*Isle Royale	95	95	95	95
11	Kidder Pbdy	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10	Lake Copper	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	..
63	Libby McN	45½	45	45½	45¼
335	Me Cent	50	50	50	..
20	Mass Consol	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅞
65	Mass Gas	69	69	69	69
10	Mass Gas pf	50	50	.75	.90
1276	May Old Col	32	32¼	32¼	33⅛
30	Mohawk	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
132	*N A Util C	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞
5	New C'nella	8	8	8	..
40	NE So Mills	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
741	N E T rts	40	39⅛	40	..
160	NY NH & H	5⅛	5	5	..
850	Nipissing	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
540	No Butte	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89
75	No NH	40	40	40	..
74	Ojibway	20	20	20	..
200	Orpheum Ct	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
1400	Peer Oil	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
385	Pocahontas	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	..
31	Punta Sugar	22	22	22	23
10	Quincy Min	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅜
20	St Mary Ld	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
55	Seneca	1	1	1	1
100	Sup & Bos	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25
203	Swift Inter	115¼	115¼	115¼	114¼
30	Swift & Co	72	72	72	71
33	U S&F S pp	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅞
310	Tower	49	49	49	49
385	Uni Shoe	129¼	129¼	129¼	..
155	US Steel	90⅞	88⅞	89	90⅞
385	US Rubber	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
900	Utah Apex	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
210	Waldorf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅝
50	Walworth	21	21	21	..
5	Waltham	45½	45½	45½	46
70	War Bros	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	..
58	Westingh'se	73¼	73¼	73¼	..
	BONDS				
$1000	Chi Jct 1st	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1000	Miss Riv 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5000	Penn O E 6	96½	96½	96½	..
5000	Wig Tex 5½s	98½	98½	98½	..
1000	War B 7½s	145	145	145	..
3000	Wat T&T 5s	100½	100½	100¼	100

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Am Rayon	37½	37½	37½
Ace	.29	.27	.29
Alamos	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Bagdad Silver	.42	.42	.42
Bohemia	1½	1½	1½
Chief Cons Min	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
Crystal Cop	.54	.53	.54
Erupcion	2½	2½	2½
Eastern Smelting	.06	.06	.06
Gadsden Copper	.48	.46	.48
Idaho	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Cap	2½	2½	2½
Ind Rayon	21¾	21¾	21¾
Int ePte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerome Verde Dev	.38	.38	.38
Juno	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paymaster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tung Sol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans Lux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Verde Ext	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Verde Central Copper	.18	.17	.18
Verde Mines	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec	20.40	20.40	20.15	20.23	20.51
Jan	19.64	19.61	19.46	19.61	19.83
March	19.48	19.65	19.37	19.65	19.82
May	19.05	19.30	19.05	19.30	19.42
July	18.78	18.80	18.75	18.84	19.02
Oct	1825	18.30	18.19	18.19	18.40

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
Dec	10.24	10.25	10.05	10.11	10.20
Jan	10.26	10.27	10.10	10.15	10.40
March	10.27	10.28	10.15	10.18	10.41
May	10.23	10.27	10.15	10.18	10.37
July	10.18	10.21	10.11	10.12	10.30
Oct	9.97	9.98	9.88	9.88	10.04

Spots 10.47, up 23; tone at close steady. Sales (British), 6000; (American), 5000 bales.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

PORTLAND ELECTRIC POWER

	1925	1924
Oct. gross	$910,436	$885,169
*Bal af txs & chgs	156,073	154,741
12 mos gross	10,986,357	10,835,230
†Bal af 2nd pf divs	88,774	313,613

*Before depreciation. †After depreciation.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

	1925	1924
Oct gross	$5,093,319	$4,666,090
*Net	1,432,667	1,185,941
10 months' gr	50,347,392	48,612,701
*Net	14,573,479	13,632,178

*Before providing for interest on debt and other income deductions.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF N. J.

	1925	1924
Oct gross	$8,483,549	$7,920,470
Sur af chgs	1,097,236	712,401
12 mos gross	93,018,083	86,309,063
Surp af chgs	9,052,669	7,321,945

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Nov. 30 1925	Oct. 30 1925	Dec.1 1924
Wheat, No. 2 re	1.86½	1.74	1.77
Corn, No. 2 yel new	.93	1.00⅝	1.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.50½	.47⅛	.61½
Flour, Minn. pat	8.65	8.40	8.35
Lard, prime	16.00	16.25	15.90
Pork, mess	38.50	38.00	33.50
Beef, family	27.50	24.00	21.50
Sugar, gran	5.00	5.00	7.15
Iron, No. 2 Phil	23.26	23.26	23.26
Silver	.69	.69⅝	.69¼
Lead	9.75	9.75	8.65
Tin	63.00	63.50	55.25
Copper	14.25	24.875	14.00
Rubber, rib sm. shts	1.09	1.01	.35¼
Cotton, MBid Upld	21.00	19.90	23.15
Steel billets, Pitts	35.00	33.50	33.50
Print cloths	.06¼	.06⅝	.06⅞
Zinc	9.15	9.20	7.45

MATCH MONOPOLY CONTRACT

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—After negotiations of more than a year, the International Match Corporation and the Swedish Match Company announce that they have signed a contract with the Peruvian Government for a 20-year match monopoly in that country. A new company, controlled by the Swedish-American group, will be formed for the exclusive manufacture, importation and sale of matches. Approximately $1,000,-000 annually will be paid for the concession.

STOCK AND BOND LOANS UP

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Loans on stocks and bonds of 722 member banks reporting to the Federal Reserve Board for the week ended Nov. 18 were at a new high record of $5,419,000,000, an increase of $28,000,000 from the preceding week and $27,000,000 above the previous peak of $5,392,000,000 reached Nov. 4 last. New York City institutions' loans showed a gain of $32,000,000 for the week and interior a decline of $4,000,000.

KELVINATOR EXTRA DIVIDEND

Kelvinator Corporation declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share out of 1925 earnings, payable Jan. 6 to stock of record Dec. 11. Total cash dividends paid in 925 amounted to $1.75 a share, with a stock dividend of 1¾ per cent.

INITIAL PACKER DIVIDEND

Libby, McNeill & Libby declared an initial semiannual dividend of $3.50 on the 7 per cent preferred stock issued in 1922, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15. The preferred stock was issued after dividends on the common stock had been omitted in June, 921.

CRUCIBLE DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Increase in the dividend rate on Crucible Steel common from $4 to $5 or more is likely at the next meeting of the board scheduled Dec. 16. At least two influential members of board are said to be strongly in favor of such action.

BRITISH PETROLEUM IMPORTS

LONDON, Nov. 30—Imports of petroleum into United Kingdom in the week ended Nov. 23 were 27,000,000 imperial gallons, compared with 29,000,000 in the preceding week.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	83⅜	83⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	103⅞
Am Ice 7s	133	129
Am Chain deb 6s '33	98½	98½
Am Rep Cor deb 6s '37	99½	99½
Am Smelting 5s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Am Smelting 6s '47	107	107
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¾	102⅜
Am Type Fdrs 6s	102	102
Am T & T col 4s '29	97⅝	97⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	101¼	101
Am T & T sf 5s '60	97⅞	97⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	103⅛	103⅛
Am W Paper 1st 6s '39	49⅜	49⅜
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	101½	101½
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	104½	104⅛
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	97⅞	97⅞
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90⅞	90⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	94½	94⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84½	84⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	89⅞	89⅞
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	94⅛	94⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89	89
B&O cv 4½s '33	93⅞	93⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	92⅜	92⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101⅞	101⅞
B&O 6s '29	103¾	103⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	105⅛	105⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	97⅞	97⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s C	100⅞	100⅞
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	93⅝	93⅝
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	95⅞	95½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	87½	87⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	95⅞	95⅜
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	74	74
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102¼	102¼
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	108⅞	108⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	90⅛	90⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	89⅞	89⅝
Bur Cr N 5s	100⅞	100⅞
Buff R & P 4½s '57	86½	86½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Cal Pet sf 6½s '33	103⅛	103⅛
Camaguey Sugar 7½s	88	88
Can Nat 4½s '30	98⅝	98⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	117¼	117¼
Can North sf 7s '40	115⅛	115⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	80⅝	80
Can Nat 4½s '54	93⅞	93⅞
Cen Pac 5s	97⅞	97⅞
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	100⅜	100
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	88⅜	88⅜
Ches & O gen 4s	84⅛	84⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98⅜	98⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	92¼	92¼
Ches & O cv 5s '46	130⅛	128⅛
Chi B & Q ex 4s NB div '27	101½	101½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	63	63
Chi Gt West 4s '59	54¼	54⅛
Chi M & St P reg 4½s ct	53½	53½
Chi M & St P 4s D ct	53⅜	53⅜
Chi M & Pug Sd 4s '49	81	81
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	53½	53½
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	53⅞	53⅜
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	54	54
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	54	53⅞
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	53⅞	53⅞
Chi M & St P 4½s '32 ct	79	78½
Chi Railway 5s '27	87	86⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	86⅛	86⅛
Chi RI&P rfg reg	87⅞	87⅛
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	100	100
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	49	49
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	73⅝	73⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	98⅞	98⅞
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	111⅛	111⅛
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	100⅞	100⅞
Chi & NW ext 4s	100	100
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103⅝	103⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61	99½	99½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	97⅝	97½
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	100	100
Commercial Credit 6s '34	103	103
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	104	104
Con Gas 5½s '45	96½	96¼
Cuba Co 6s	98⅛	98⅛
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	89	89
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	92	92
Cuba Dom 7½s '44	106⅛	106
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	93⅜	93⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	85⅝	85⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	66⅜	65½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	65	65
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100	100
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	84½	84½
Detroit Ed 5s '40	99	99⅜
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	89	89
Dodge Bros 1st 6s '40	95⅞	95⅛
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Duquesne Lt 5s '49	105⅛	105⅛
E Cuba Sug 7½s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Erie 1st con 4s '96	74½	74½
Erie cv 4s A '53	68	68
Erie cv 4s D '53	82	82
Erie gen 4s '96	66⅞	66⅞
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	104	104
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	100¼	100¼
Fed Min&Smlt 7s	98⅛	98⅛
Fla East Coast 5s	94⅛	94⅛
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	62	62
Ft Smith Lt&Trac 5s '36	78⅛	78⅛
Gen Elec 3½s '42	96	96
Georgia & Ala con 5s '45	104½	104⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	110⅞	110⅛
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	120⅛	120
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	106⅞	106⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	96⅞	96⅞
Great Northern 5s '73	101⅛	101⅛
Great Northern 5½s '52	110⅛	110⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	110⅞	110½
Green Bay & West deb B	17⅛	17⅛
Gulf Mobile No 6s	91	91
Hershey Choc 5½s ct	99⅜	99⅜
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92⅛	92⅛
Ill Cen 4s '53	85⅝	85½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	102⅞	102⅝
Ill Cen 5½s '34	112⅛	112⅛
Ill Cen 6½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Ill Cen C StL&NO 5s '63	102⅛	102⅛
Ind Steel 5s '52	91	91
Ine Nat Gas 5s	67⅛	67⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66⅜	66⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69⅜	69⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	89⅞	89⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	107	106⅜
Int Tel&Tel rcts 5½s	85⅝	85⅝
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	93⅝	93⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	98	98
Int Paper 6s '55	74⅛	74⅛
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	19⅝	19½
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	88⅞	88⅝
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	103	103
Kan City FtS&Mem 6s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Kan City Pow&Lt 5s '52	73	73
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	92	91⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101⅛	101⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	103⅛	103½
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	100	100
Laclede Gas rfrg 5s '34	100	100
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101	100⅝
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	100⅝	98⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	98⅜	97⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98	98¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	80	59⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	98	98
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	102	102
Met Power 6s '53	101½	101½
Ml dCont Pet 6½s '40	92	91⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	98¼	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	89⅜	89⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '53	99½	99
Mil Gas Lt 4s '27	89⅜	89⅞
Mo K &T adj 5s A '67	96¼	96¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	102⅜	102¾
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	65	64⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	88⅞	88⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	101⅞	101⅞
Mo Pac ct 6s	101⅞	101⅞
Mo Pac 6s E	100	100
Mobile & O Mont d 5s '47	103¼	103¼
Mobile New 6s	84⅝	84⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	92⅝	89
Murray Body 6½s '34	18⅝	18⅝
Nat RR of Mex 4½s '57 A	96⅞	96⅞
N O T & M inc 5s '35 A	96½	96½
N O T & M 5s B '54	101¼	101½
N O T & M 5½s '54	89½	89½
N O Pub Ser 5s ct B	85⅞	85⅞
NYC&HR con 4s '98	94⅛	94⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	93	93
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	93⅛	101⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101⅛	107⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107¼	95⅛
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	95⅛	98
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	101	100⅝
N Y City 4¼s '64 Mar	97½	97½
N Y City 4s '59	101⅞	101⅞
N Y Edison 5s '44	88⅞	88⅞
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	103⅛	103⅛
NY GELH&P 5s '48	65⅜	65⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	59⅞	59⅞
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	96¼	96¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	96	96
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	24	24
NY Ry inc 6s '65	74½	74½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	100⅝	-09⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	68½	68½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	98⅜	98⅜
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	89½	89½
Norf & W con 4s '96	100	100
Nor Am Cement 6½	101½	101½
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	61½	61½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	85⅝	85⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	87⅜	87⅜
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97½	87½
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	107⅞	107⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	97¼	97¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	110⅞	110⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	101¼	102¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	100⅝	100⅝
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	97⅝	97⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	109⅝	109⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	98¼	98¼
Penn R R 5s '64	102¾	102½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	111⅞	111½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108⅝	108½
Penn RR col 7s '30	83⅞	83⅞
Pere Marq 4s '56	100⅜	100⅜
Pere Marq 5s '56	98¼	98¼
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	104	103⅝
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	42	42
Philippine Ry 4s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	99⅜	99⅜
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	103⅝	103⅜
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	103⅝	103⅝
Pub Svc G & E 5½s '59	99½	99⅜
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	106	106
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	94¼	94¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	93	93
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	79	79½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	78	78
Rogers-Brown Iron 7s '42	92½	92½
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	96	96
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	77⅛	77⅛
St L R M & Pac 5s '55	76⅞	76⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100⅝	100½
St L & S F 5s B '50	91½	91⅜
St L & S F 5½s D '42	99⅝	99½
St L & S F 6s C '28	102⅞	102⅞
St L & S F adj 6s '55	91½	91⅛
St L & S F gen 6s '31	104⅜	104½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	86½	85⅜
St L S W con 4s '32	90⅞	90⅛
St L S W 1st 5s '52	90⅛	90⅛
St P M & M Pac 4s	89⅛	89⅛
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	85½	85½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	101⅞	101⅞
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83½	83
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	79⅛	79⅛
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	72	72
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	87½	87⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96⅛	96
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	107⅛	107
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	91⅛	91
Sinclair Cn O 6s	104⅛	104
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94⅛	94
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100½	100½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	87	86⅛
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	123	122
So Car & Ga RR 1st	101⅛	101⅛
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97⅞	97⅞
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	89⅛	89
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅛	89
So Ry con 5s '94	104	103⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	107⅛	107½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	111⅛	111
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Stand Milling 5½s	97⅛	97⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	55⅛	55⅛
Third Ave 5s '37	93⅛	93⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	41	41
Tod Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅝	108⅝
Union Bag & Paper 6s '42	103⅞	103⅞
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	101
Union Oil Cal 5s C	95	95
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	91⅞	91⅞
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99	99
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¼	85¼
Union Pacific 6s '28	103⅛	102
Union Stores Real deb 6s '42	103⅛	103⅛
U S Rubber 5s '47	91	90⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '30	107¼	107⅛
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105⅝	105⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	87⅜	87⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	94⅛	94⅛
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	100⅝	100⅝
Va-C C 7s ct pp	104¼	104
Va-C C 7s pp	103⅛	103⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	99⅞	99⅞
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98	97⅞
Wabash 2d 5s '39	98⅛	98⅛
Wabash 5½s '75	98⅛	98⅛
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	79	79
Warner Sug Rfg 7s '41	96⅝	95
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	99⅛	99
West Pa Pow 7s D '46	106½	106½
West Shore 4s 2361	83⅜	83⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅛	100
Western Maryland 4s '52	67½	66⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	95⅞	95⅜
Western Un r e 4½s '50	97⅛	97⅛
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	105⅝	105⅛
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102⅛	102⅛
Wilson & Co cv ct 6s	74⅜	74⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	99⅞
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	101½	101⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Anglo-Chilean 7s	99⅞	99⅛
Argentine Gov 5s '45	86⅜	86½
Argentine Gov 6s '59 June	95⅞	95⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96⅞	96½
Argentine 6s '58 B	96½	96⅜
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102	102
Argentine 6s '59 Oct	96	95⅞
Austrian Gov 7s '43	100¼	100
Alp Mon Stl 7s	91⅛	91⅛
Australia 5s '55	97⅛	97
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	85⅞
Belgium 7s '55	95⅛	95⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	109⅜	109
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107⅛	107⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '45	107⅝	107⅝
Berne (City) 8s	89	89
Berlin 6½s rcts	97⅝	97⅛
Bogota (City) 8s '45	97	97
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	84⅛	84⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	86⅜	86
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100	100
Brazil (US) 8s '41	102	102
Can (Dom) 5s '31	104¼	103⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102⅛	102
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	96	95⅞
By Chile 6½s ct	101⅝	101⅛
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	108⅛	108⅛
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	49	48⅞
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	100¼	100¼
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	88⅞	88⅞
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	102	102
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	96⅛	96
Czechoslov (Rep) 7½s wi	101⅛	101
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	109⅞	109⅞
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109⅞	109⅞
Danish Mun 8s B '46	104	103⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	102	101⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '53	102	101⅞
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	103⅛	103⅛
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	103¾	103⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88⅞	88⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	96⅛	96⅛
Finnish A 6½s '54	90⅞	90⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	89⅛	89⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '41	93⅛	93
French (Rep) 8s '45	102⅛	101⅞
Ger Bk 7s ct	95⅛	95⅛
German El Pow 6½s '50	101⅜	101⅛
German 7s '49	95⅛	95⅛
German G E 7s '45	86	86
Greek 7s '64	100	99½
Ind Bk J 6s '27	94½	94½
Italy (King) 7s wi	92⅛	92⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 4s '31	83⅛	83⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	92⅛	92⅛
Jurgens U M W 6s '47	99⅜	99⅜
Lyons (City) 6s '34	84⅝	84⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	84⅛	84⅛
Mex 4s small A '10	26	26
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	41⅞	41⅜
Mex 4s small A '04	24	24
Montevid (City) 7s '52	96⅛	96⅛
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107⅛	107⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50	82½	82
Norway 5½s '65	95½	95⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	101	100⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	100¼	100
Norway (King) 6s '52	101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55	99⅛	99⅛
Oslo (City) 8s '45	110⅜	110⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	78⅞	78⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	84⅛	84
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	84⅛	83⅞
Poland 8s '50	84⅞	84⅝
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	93⅛	93⅛
Prague (City) 7½s '52	93⅛	93⅛
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	90⅛	90⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	98⅝	98⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104	104
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	106⅛	106⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	103⅛	103⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	102	101⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93⅛	93⅛
Eeine (Dept) 7s '42	88⅛	88
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91⅛	91⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	85	84⅛
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	101⅛	101⅛
Swiss Confed 8s '40	116⅜	116⅜
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	103⅛	103⅛
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	66⅝	66⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118	118
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	104⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov.30	Last Nov.28
3½s '47	99.22	99.26	99.22	99.22	99.24
1st 4¼s '47	101.25	101.26	101.25	101.26	101.27
2d 4¼s '42	100.24	100.25	100.23	100.23	100.25
2d 4¼s rg	100.21	100.21	100.21	100.21	
3d 4¼s '28	101.2	101.5	101.2	101.4	101.3
3d 4¼s rg	101.	101.1	101.	101.1	
4th 4¼s '32	102.2	102.5	102.2	102.2	102.3
4th 4¼s rg	102.	102.	101.31	101.31	
US 4s '54	103.	103.	102.31	102.31	102.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

LONDON STOCK TRADING DULL, WITH RUBBERS IN SUPPLY

LONDON, Nov. 30—The stock market was quiet today, the approaching fortnightly settlement restricting speculation. Argentine rails were in supply on conflicting crop reports.

Some rails were quiet. Industrials were irregular. Rubber securities were heavy on reports that rains were restricting production.

The gilt-edge division was dull, with traders cautious as many new issues and higher money rates are expected. French rentes hardened. Investors being favorably impressed by the new Cabinet. Reconstruction issues were firm. Mines were steady on good buying.

Oils were firm. Royal Dutch was 34 3-16, Rio Tinto 41⅛ and Courtaulds 7⅛.

LONDON WOOL AUCTIONS

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—There was a large attendance at the wool auctions today, and offerings amounted to 10,505 bales. Good wools were in ready demand at unchanged rates, while inferior grades were quieter.

CITY OF BOSTON BONDS

City Treasurer Curley will receive bids until 12 noon Dec. 4 for the purchase of $3,925,000 of serial bonds, of which $2,-475,000 will bear interest at the rate of 4¼ per cent and $1,450,000 at the rate of 4 per cent. Maturities run up to 1945.

SCRAP PRICES UP 25 CENTS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30—Sales of heavy melting steel have been made at $20 a ton, which represents advance of 25 cents a ton in scrap prices.

WIRE PRODUCTS RISE SEEN

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30—Advance in price of wire products is expected before Jan. 1.

BARRAS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
366 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
1415 EYE STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1612 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales in hundreds	High	Low	1:30
3 Am Gas & El new	80⅛	80	80⅛
6 Am Lt & Traction	272	270	270
2 Am Lt & Trac pf	114½	114½	114½
10 Am Pow&Lt new	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞
11 Am Rayon Prod	38½	38	36
40 zAm Seating Co	318	309	309
2 Am Superpower B	35	35	35
2 Asso Gas & El n	34	32⅛	32⅜
3 Bohn Alum&Brass	17	16⅛	17
1 Borden Co new	93	93	93
16 Brooklyn City RR	6⅞	6½	6⅝
1 Canada Dry GA n	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
50 zCarolina P & Lt	440	440	440
3 Celluloid Co	22⅛	22	22⅛
2 Central Steel	69⅞	69	69
3 Centrl Pipe Corp	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1 Chi Nipple MfgA	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞
2 Chi Nipple MfgBT	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
21 Cleveland Auto	29	28⅛	28⅛
22 Com Power new	36	35⅛	35⅛
2 Com'lth Pow pfd	88	87⅞	87⅞
2 Cons Gas&El B n	43	42⅞	42⅞
3 Conti Baking A	116	115⅛	115⅛
30 Cont Baking B	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛
1 Cont Baking pfd	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Curtiss Aero & Mo	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛
1 Davies, Wm A	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1 Devoe&Raynolds B	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
3 Doehler Die-Cast	14	13½	13½
50 zDom Stores	63	63	63
8 Dubilier C&R new	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
1 Duplex C&R vtc	2½	2½	2½
10 Durant Mot	13	13	13
7 Elec Auto Lite	77	76⅛	77
7 Elec Bd&Sh new	67	66⅞	66⅞
80 zElecBd&Sh pf	104⅞	104⅛	104⅛
12 Elec Investors	72⅛	70⅛	70⅛
5 Engineers Pub S	25	24⅞	24⅞
1 Fed Mot Truck Co	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
10 zFord Mot Can	645	645	645
1 Forhan Co	19	19	19
2 Franklin Mfg Co	31⅛	31½	31½
1 Freshman Co (C)	20	20	20
3 Garod Corp	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
25 Gen G&El Del A	59	58	59
2 Gen Ice Cream	44	44	44
5 Gillette Saf Raz	102½	100⅝	101½
25 Glen Alden Coal	147	143	144⅛
70 Goodyr Tire&Rub	35⅝	35	35⅛
12 Grennan Bak	20	19⅞	19⅞
2 Grimes R&C Rec	4	4	4
6 Hpns Candy StA	9⅛	9	9
2 Hellman Inc pf	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
5 Heyden Chemical	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3 Horn & Hardart	63	62⅛	63
1 Intercon Rubber	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
10 Int Mtch par pf	54½	52⅞	54½
5 Inter Util A	39	39	39
1 Johns Manville	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛
1 Jones Radio Mfg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Kelvinator Corp	77	77	77
2 Kraft Cheese rts	88	88	88
1 Land Co Fla wi	65	65	65
6 Lehigh Pw S vtc	185	183	184⅛
20 Leh Val C C ctf	41⅛	40⅛	40⅞
1 Lehigh Val C S	82	81⅞	81⅞
1 Libby McNeil&L	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Mid West Util	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
7 Miller Rub new	44⅜	43⅞	44⅛
30 zMiller Rub pf	99	99	99
2 Mohawk Val new	34	34	34
1 Motion Pic Cap	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
56 Music Master Crp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Nat Leather	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Nat Pw & Lt	442	437	441
50 z Nat Pw & Lt pf	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Nat Pub Serv B	15	15	15
10 zNew Jersey Zinc	208	208	208
25 zN'Y Tel 6½% pf	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Nickel Plate wi	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Nizer Corp B	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛
4 Nor Ohio Pow	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1 No Ont Pw L & T	50	50	50
21 No States Pw A	142⅛	142	142
75 zNo States Pw pf	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Omnibus Corp vtc	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Omnibus Crp pf A	92	92	92
1 Penn Pw & Lt pf	105	105	105
1 Power Corp NY	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
50 z Proc & Gamb	135	135	135
1 Purity Bak A	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1 Purity Bak B	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
4 Reo Motor Car	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
24 Repub Mo Tr ctfs	9⅛	8	8
11 Ricken Mot Co	8	8	8
5 St Regis Paper	81⅛	81	81
2 Safety Car H&L	130	128	130
3 Servel Corp	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
1 Sierra Pac Elec	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
40 z Singer Mfg	378⅛	375	378⅛
8 Steeper Radio vtc	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
1 Southe Pr & Lt	30⅞	30⅞	31
7 So Cal Edison	133	132	132⅛
5 So Dairies A	45⅛	45	45
12 So Dairies B	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2 So Gas & Pr A new	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
5 Stutz Mo Car of A	19	19	19
20 z Swift & Co	115½	115	115½
61 Swift Intern'l	24⅛	24	24⅛
1 Terre Hte, I & E Tr	30	30	30
75 z Thatcher Mfg	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
3 Wilson & Co. new	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
33 Thermoldyne Radio	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Thomp Radio vtc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3 Timken Det Axle	9	9	9
111 Tr Lux Dylt Pict	12⅛	10⅛	11⅛
5 Trumbull Steel	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
60 z TubizeASlkBctf	260	250	250
13 Un Carb&Carbon	77⅛	76⅛	77⅛
1 Un El Coal ctfs	45	45	45
1 Un G&El new	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
12 United Gas Imp	115⅛	114⅛	115⅛
6 Un Lt&Pwr A	150⅛	148⅛	148⅛
1 United Shoe Mch	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
2 US Lt&Ht new	17	16⅛	16⅛
2 US Lt&Ht pf	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8 US Rub Recl Co	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Univ Pic	45⅛	45	45
3 Vick Chemical	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
3 Victor T Mch	99⅞	99½	99½

STANDARD OILS

	High	Low	1:30
17 Continental Oil	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
10 xCumberland Pipe	140	140	140
25 zGalena Signal Oil	38	38	38
23 Humble O & R	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛
10 zIllinois Pipe Line	135	135	135
8 Imperial Oil Can	34⅛	34	34⅛
10 xIndian Pipe L	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
144 International Pet	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
3 Magnolia Pet	181⅛	181⅛	181⅛
40 zNew York Tranit	54⅛	54	54⅛
5 Ohio Oil	64⅛	64	64⅛
11 Prairie O & G new	55⅛	55	55
10 zPrairie Pipe L	128⅛	128⅛	128
10 zSo'west Penn P L	57	57	57
18 S O Ind	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
3 do Kansas	32	32	32
13 do N Y	45⅛	45	45⅛
2 zSwan & Finch OC	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 Vacuum Oil	100⅛	100	100

INDEPENDENT OILS

	High	Low	1:30
1 Am Cont Oilfields	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
7 Carib Synd...icate	6⅛	6	6
10 Cities Service new	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛
2 do pf	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
4 Colombian Synd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 ConsolidatedRoya'y	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
12 Creole Synd	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
1 Crown Central	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 DerbyOil&Ref	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3 Euclid Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
46 Gibson Oil	4	3⅞	3⅞
10 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	84⅛	84	84
41 Lago Petroleum	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞
11 Mexican Punuco	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
12 Mount Prodcers	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
9 New Bradford	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6 NewMex&ArizLnd	15⅛	15	15
28 Peer Oil	2⅛	2	2
1 Red Banks Oil	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
2 ReiterFosterOilCor	19	18⅞	18⅞
8 SaltCreekCons	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3 SaltCreekProducers	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
2 Venezuelan Petro	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 WilcoxOil&Gas	27	27	27

MINING

	High	Low	1:30
1 Calaveras Mining	4	4	4
6 Cons Copper Min	2	2	2
21 Engineers Gold M	18	14	17⅞
12 Golden Center M	3½	2⅛	3⅛
20 Kay Copper	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Kerr Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15 Nipissing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11 So Am P&G	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
27 Teck Hughes	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
12 Tonopah Mining	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4 Utah Apex	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
1 Wenden Cop Min	3	3	3

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	1:30
1 Allied Packer 8s	86	86	86
7 Aluminum 7s '33	106½	106½	106½
32 Am Gas & El 6s	98⅛	98	98
6 Am Pow&Lt 6s	95	94⅛	94⅛
3 do 6s new	95	94⅛	94⅛
3 Am Thread Co 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Anaconda Cop 6s	103	103	103
10 Asso Gas & El 6s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 As Sim Hdwa 6½s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
4 Atl Gulf&WI 5s	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
3 Bell Tel of Can 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Beth Steel 7s '35	104	104	104
2 Boston & Maine 6s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6 Can Nat Ry Eq 7s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
30 CM&StP adj 5s wi	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
26 Cities Service 6s	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3 do 7s "D"	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
26 Cit Svc P&L 6s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Con Textile 8s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 Cudahy Pack 5½s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
4 General Pet 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5 Grand Trunk 6½s	107	107	107
1 Lehigh Pow Sec 6s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

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We have been making and selling
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BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Sales in hundreds	High	Low	1:20
1 Lig-Winchester 7s	108	108	108
5 Morris & Co 7½s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
12 Nor St Pw cvt 6½s	137⅛	137	137
1 Penn Pow Lt 5s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Phil El 5½s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Pure Oil 6½s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
69 Schulte R E Co 6s	100⅛	100	100⅛
2 Shawsheen 7s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
12 Socastn Pw&Lt5s	98⅛	98	98
5 Stand O N Y 6½s	107	107	107
5 Sun Oil 5½s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Swift & Co 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Tidal Osage 7s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 US Rub 6½s '28	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 US Rub 6½s '30	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 US Rub 6½s '31	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 US Rub 6½s '32	101⅛	101	101
1 US Rub 6½s '33	101	101	101
2 US Rub 6½s '34	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 US Rub 6½s '35	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 US Rub 6½s '36	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 US Rub 6½s '37	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6 US Rub 6½s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 US Rub 6½s '39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 US Rub 6½s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 US Rub 6½s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Vacuum Oil 7s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Walworth 6½s wi	98	98	98
2 Webster Mls 6½s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	1:20
6 Andian Nat Co 6s	125	124	124
5 City Graiz 8s	97	97	97
5 Est RR France 7s	83⅛	83	83⅛
1 Fr Nat M SS 7s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
15 Gt C El Po 6½s	86	85⅛	85⅛
3 Hunga C Min 7½s	89⅛	89	89
1 Ind Bk Finld 7s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
27 Kg Denmark 5½s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7 Kg Netherl 6s '72	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Medellin Colom 8s	98	98	98
6 Pr S Fe Ar ex 7s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
24 Prov Upp Aust 7s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
7 Russian 6½s	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 Sie&Hlsk 7s '35	95	94⅛	94⅛
3 Solvay & Co 6s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Thys I&StWks 7s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 Toho El Pow 7s	90	90	90
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

z Actual sales.

GRAIN PRICES RECOVER AFTER EARLY SETBACK

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP)—With reports of better weather conditions in Argentina and with a decided fall in Liverpool quotations, the wheat market here underwent an early setback today.

On the decline, however, buying expanded, and material rallies took place. The recovery was helped by advices that exports of wheat from Russia had been embargoed and that no export wheat would be available from northern Argentina, where the crop was said to be virtually a failure.

Chicago opening prices, 1½@2⅛c lower, new style, December $1.62@1.62¼ and May $1.57@1.57⅝, were followed by upturns which lifted December to $1.63¼ and May to $1.58¾.

Corn and oats were easy, sympathizing with wheat weakness. After opening ¼ to ¾c off, May 78@78⅝c, the corn market reacted to about the same as Saturday's finish.

Oats started unchanged to ⅛c lower, May 42⅞@43, and held near to the initial figures.

Nearby deliveries of provisions tended downgrade, but deferred deliveries displayed strength.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Nov. 30—The Reichsbank condensed statement (in reichsmarks) follows:

Silver and coin	67,600,000	64,300,000
Gold reserves	1,207,200,000	1,206,800,000
Of which in foreign banks	96,600,000	96,600,000
Bills of exchange and checks	1,379,500,000	1,474,200,000
Other assets	891,200,000	788,300,000
Reichsbank circulation	2,423,800,000	2,677,600,000

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—New York Telephone Company authorized additional expenditure of $4,180,365 for new construction. This brings total of appropriations since Jan. 1 to $60,981,935, of which $53,-953,090 was set aside for enlargement of plant in metropolitan area.

EUREKA VACUUM CLEANER

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner for 10 months ended Oct. 31 reports net profit of $1,012,945 after expenses, federal tax, compared with $915,059 in the like period of 1924. October net was $138,763, compared with $199,960 in October, 1924.

BELGIAN DISCOUNT RATE UP

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30 (AP)—The National Bank of Belgium today raised its discount rate ½ of 1 per cent. The new rate is 7 per cent.

SCRAP MATERIAL BIDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30—Pennsylvania Railroad has asked for bids on 43,046 tons of scrap, to be closed on Dec. 3 at Philadelphia.

QUIET SEASON IN FOOTWEAR AND LEATHER

Ultimate Consumer Is Arbiter of Modes—Leather Markets Are Steady

Now that the end of brisk trading in fall and winter footwear is in sight, manufacturers are inclined to operate cautiously, awaiting the betterment confidently expected by the middle of January.

It is obvious that shoe manufacturers are especially anxious to discover at the earliest possible date, on which style or styles the demand will be centered during the coming Easter season. It is an undisputed fact that the arbiter of modes today is not the manufacturer, but the ultimate consumer.

At present the shoe markets are flooded with modes, but the secret of their selling power remains to be discovered. Fancy, if not gaudy decorations, are making earnest bids for public favor, but manufacturers are going little beyond placing such shoes in their sample lines of ladies' low cuts.

It is deplored that boots, both men's and women's, are likely to be less in demand than ever before, but such is the case until another fall and winter season at least. The price list of stylish and serviceable footwear, from infants' to adults' sizes, were never so low as are offered today.

Sole Leather Steady

Although there is a better sentiment among tanners, the cause for the change is not apparent to the buyers who are still operating in a very conservative manner.

Oak backs, tannery run, ranging from 8 to 10 iron are offered at 45@47c. Lighter weights, good value, ordinary tannage, are 40@44c. Prime tannages of choice finders bends are 65@70c, Texas oak bends A grade 70c, B grade 63c and C grade 57c.

The demand for oak offal is moderate, with prices quite strong, largely on account of lack of surplus. Selected rough double shoulders are shipped on back orders as they come in. A tannery run grade still sells in car load lots at 42c.

The attempt to lift the price of No. 1 bellies met with little success, sales last week being booked at 26c. Heads are quoted at 14@16c, the better sort selling freely, and second choice moving just enough to prevent accumulation.

Union sole leather is having a steady demand, ordinary sized lots featuring. The supply is still low, and quotations are firm. Choice heavy packer steer backs are listed at 46@48c, medium weights 44@46c and packer cow backs 43@45c. Selected heavy packer steer backs are 47@48c.

Union offal is active, back orders offsetting any let-up in the demand. Single shoulders are scarce, with no change in prices. Offerings are strong at 30c. Bellies are yet well sold up, choice tannages bringing 22@23c, with ordinary selling at 22c. Packer heads sell freely at 15c and country hides at 12@13c.

Elk Sides Improve

Tanners of calfskins report no active trading, nor much interest is yet exhibited by shoe manufacturers. There is some inquiry for the plumper weights, but the call for light skins is draggy.

Top grade of plump colors are quoted at 44@48c. Choice medium and skins adapted to ladies' low cut footwear are 40@44c. Second selection, all weights, are 30@38c.

Black calf is holding close to colors in price, with prospects of a still greater improvement. Ooze calfskins are slow of sale, the selected grades being offered at 54@58c for colors, prime mediums 42@50c, blacks, No. 1 grade 50@54c; good, clear, medium grades 35@40c, and lots 22@30c, according to weight and quality.

An improving inquiry was noted in the side upper leather markets during the last week. Many sample lots were booked, with an early revival of trading more than probable. The call for elk sides was very good in the medium and lower grades, with the better sort not as active.

Heavy No. 1 grade was quoted at 34@40c, with some prime heavies obtainable at 30@33c. A medium grade was listed at 24@30c, and lower sorts, all weights and spread were offered at 14@22c. Colored chrome sides, standard qualities, sold at 28@30c, and first grade, small spread at 26@28c.

The cheaper sort is well sold up at varying prices. Dark and combination tannages, though limited in sales at present, seem sure of an improving demand later, as the call for cheap work shoes is fairly good. No. 1 grades are quoted at 22@25c, with the cheaper grades offered at 16@20c.

Contracting for patent leather has begun, though bidding and offerings are yet too far apart for the average buyer. Prices are steady and firm. No. 1 grade of chrome patent kip and sides are listed at 38@43c, prime seconds 32@36c and cheaper sorts at 18@28c.

Sheepskin Demand Slow

The movement in splits is better than expected at this time. Prices are firm. Chrome calf and side leather splits are moving daily, but not in large lots, the better grades selling at 12@16c. Odd lots, all weights, are 6@11c. Plump flexible splits, top selections, are 16@18c, with a cheaper grade offered at 7@15c. Shoe lining splits are obtainable at 2@6c.

Dealers in sheepskins report new business slow and in small lots, with an easier trend in prices. Combination tanned colored skins are listed as follows: Top grade 17@20c, mediums 11@15c, cheaper lots, all weights, 7@10c, glazed black skins, the better grade, 14@18c, seconds 10@12c, lower sort 6@9c, No. 1 skivers 13@18c, medium grade 9@12c, and odd lots 6@8c.

White chrome sheep, plump weights, selected grade sold at 18@20c, and seconds 12@17c. Choice grade black chrome sheep are 17@20c, and lower grades are obtainable at 10@16c. Russet sheep was quite active all last week, the better plump weights bringing 16@20c, plump mediums 10@15c, and a lower sort 6@8c. Philadelphia, Boston and Wilmington, Del., glazed kid tanners report the demand at home and abroad as good, although the call has not yet broadened enough to include the better grades in contract buying. Choice selections of black or colored Brazilian skins, of limited spread, are selling at 65@70c, with lower grades listed at 40@45c. The popular golden brown skins, ranging from six to eight feet spread, offered from 20 to 35c, sell readily.

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
905	Arundel	36	35	35¼	+⅛
70	B & O	91½	90⅝	91⅜	+⅛
102	Balt Trust	144½	144	144½	−½
337	Cent Fire Rt	20½	20	20½	−⅛
339	Com Credit	45½	42¼	45¼	+3¼
782	do pf B	27	26⅜	26⅜	−⅛
411	Cons Pow	43	42¼	42⅞	−⅛
35	F & Deposit	123½	122	122	−2
1108	M&M rts	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+3
121	Mcht Nat Bk	25	25	25	−⅛
217	Mt Vernon	18½	16	16	−2½
351	Mort & Accep	22	21¼	22	+½
26	New Ams Cas	52¾	52¼	52¾	−¼
127	Un Rys	18	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
$25000	Un Ry 4s '49	67	66½	67	+¼
25000	do inc 4s '49	48½	48	48¾	−¾
8000	do 6s '49	92½	92	92¼	+¼
18000	Elk H 6s '25	100¼	100¼	100¼	
35000	WB&A 5s '31	71½	71	71½	+½
10000	Bern 7s '43	103	101½	102	−1

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the week ended November 28, 1925

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
110	Am Pb Srv pf	96	96	96	
3370	All Am Radio	22½	18	21½	+1½
140	Am Ship'g	74	73	74	−1
2100	Armour A	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
1100	Arm Co B	17⅞	16½	17⅛	−¼
1040	Armour pf	92	91¾	92	+½
322	ArmourDel pf	97½	97½	97½	
165	Armour Leath	4½	4½	4½	
3550	Auburn Auto	50	45½	49	+¼
4300	Balaban &K	72½	65½	70¼	+2¼
6160	Bendix	33½	31	33¾	+½
25	Beaverbd pf	35	35	35	−1½
150	Boone Woolen	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2650	Borg & Beck	30½	30	30⅝	+⅝
40	Bunte Bros	19	18½	19	−1
910	CentSWutil pf	88½	87	87	−1
150	do pf lien	98½	98½	98½	
220	Centl PSvc pf	87	86	87	
50	CentIndPw pf	88	86	88	+1
88	Chi Cty&Rys	⅝	⅝	⅝	
145	do pr pf	100	99½	100	
100	Chi Rys ser 2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	Chi Title & Tr	476	476	476	+10
760	Comwlth Ed	138	137⅛	138	+¼
840	Cons Co	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
790	Contl Motors	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
110	Crane Co	60	60	60	
101	Crane Co pf	117	116½	117	+1
10	Cudahy	100	100	100	
300	Cuneo Bro A	49½	48½	49½	+½
165	Deere & Co pf	107	107	107	
30	Diamnd Mch	130	130	129¾	−¼
500	Evans	29½	29	29	
945	Elec Lab	27¼	25¾	27	+¼
870	Fair	34½	34	34¼	+⅛
125	Fair pf	106	105¾	105¾	
875	Foote Bros	15½	15	15¼	−¼
1720	Gt Lakes Dr	162	158½	161¼	−¼
775	H W Gossard	40	39	39½	−½
95	Hart S & M	113½	113	113½	−½
1850	Hupp Motor	26	24½	26½	+1½
70	Hurley Mach	49	48½	49	−1
80	Ill No Ut pf	91	90	91	
200	Ill Brick	36¼	35½	36	
445	Kraft Cheese	89	86¾	89	
300	Kellogg Sw	38	37	38	
3130	Libby-McNl	9	8½	8¾	−¼
1090	LaSalle Ext	14	13½	14	−1
660	Maytag	22½	22	22	−⅝
15	McCord Ra A	41½	41½	41½	
10	McQuay Nor	17½	17½	17½	−¼
1475	Mid W Util	114½	112	113½	−½
420	Mid WU pf	97¾	97¼	97½	
282	MWU pr ln	107	106½	107	
775	Montg Ward	78	75½	77¾	−¼
380	Montg WA	118	111	111	−7
1325	Mid Stl Prod	46½	44	46½	−½
638	Mid Util ppf	100	100	100	
1400	Morgan Litho	57½	57	57¼	−¼
1360	NatlElec Pr	25	24½	24¾	
30	do pf	94	94	94	−½
3070	Natl Leather	4⅜	4½	4½	
50	No Am Car	28	28	28	
1900	Omnibus com	13⅛	12½	12¾	+¾
10	Omnibus pfd	92	92	92	−1
2010	Pick & Co	22	21¾	21¾	
1225	PinesWinterf	56⅝	54½	56⅝	+1⅜
365	Public Serv	127	127	127½	+½
20	PubSvc pf6%	99	98	99	+1
211	Pub Svc NP	128	127	128	+1
50	PbSv pfd7%	111	111	111	
100	Quaker Oats	130	129	130	
190	QuakOats pf	105½	105	105	
5100	RealSilkHose	57	55⅝	56	−⅝
	Reo Motor	24⅛	23½	24	−⅝
	SoColPowA	28	28	28	
	SWGa&El	99	99	99	
	StandGas pf	55¼	55¼	55¼	
19300	Stewart-War	76½	73¼	75½	−1½
850	Swift & Co	115½	115	115¼	
31300	Swift Intl	30	25½	25¼	−⅝
4425	Thompson Jr	46½	46	46	−⅝
7300	UnCarb&Carb	76⅝	75	76⅝	+1⅛
4200	UnL&P A	151½	146	150	+3
	do A pf	93⅝	93¼	93¼	
180	do B	160	160	160	
180	do B pf	53	52½	53	+1⅝
450	Un Pap Brd	29¼	25⅝	29¼	+4¾
1975	US Gypsum	168	163	164⅞	+⅞
6200	Wahl	9¼	7¾	8	−½
600	Wolff Mfg	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+¼
500	do ctfs	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
2365	Wrigley	56	55¼	55⅞	+1⅞
300	Wolv Cement	6¾	6½	6⅞	+⅛
3950	YelT&Coach	30⅜	27	29¼	+1⅜
125	do pf	95	91½	94	−1
1616	Yellow Taxi	49½	49	49½	−1
2350	Yates Mach	29½	29¼	29⅝	−⅛

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$8000	CC&CRys5'27	52	52	52	+1½
$17000	CRys1 5'27	77¼	76½	76½	
$2000	do B	37½	37½	37½	
$2000	MetElRy4s'38	72½	72½	72½	
$1000	Swift1 5'44	100	100	100	

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
2030	Abitibi	71½	68	71	+3
1006	Asbestos	96½	94	95	−1¼
340	do pf	116½	115	116	−1
200	Bell Tel	140	139	140	+1
9600	Brazilian	75⅞	74¼	75	−⅝
300	Belgo Paper	99½	99	99½	
248	do pf	97	97	97	−⅝
495	Brompton	23	22½	23	
80	B E Steel	3	2⅝	3	+¼
1686	Cement	103½	101	102	−1½
214	Can Car	33	32	33	−1
350	do pf	77	76¼	77	−2
325	Converters	88	87½	88	−3
400	Can St'mships	11	10¾	10¾	−¼
1370	do pf	55⅝	53½	54	+⅝
13960	Cons Smltrs	154	144	151½	+1½
270	Detroit Ry	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅜
940	Dom Glass	98	97	97	−2
830	Dom Textile	89½	88	89½	+½
5077	Laurentide	82	78	81	+3
60	Mackay	135	134¾	134¾	+1¼
1977	Mont Power	209	206	208	+1
180	Penmans	180	179	180	
120	Price Bros	49	49	49	+½
125	Smith Bros	38½	38	38½	+½
679	Shawinigan	161	160	161	+1
3134	Spanish Riv'r	100⅝	97	100	+1
620	do pf	114	113	114	
402	Steel of Can	93	92½	93	
458	Twin City	73	71	73	−2
190	Wayagamack	65	64	64	

BANKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
142	Commerce	223	223	223	
253	Montreal	260¼	258½	259½	+⅝
46	Nova Scotia	280	280	280	−4½
151	Royal	247½	247	247	−2½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$6500	D W Lns '31	102.10	102.00	102.00	−.10
5000	do '37	104.20	103.90	104.20	+.05
13950	V Loans '27	102.20	102.10	102.20	
146300	do '33	105.25	105.20	105.20	
141800	do '34	103.65	103.45	103.45	−.25
12800	do '37	108.75	108.25	108.48	−.18
5000	Renewals'27	100.92	100.92	100.92	−.33
3250	do '32	108.80	102.80	102.80	−.40
50000	Refund'g'28	100.50	100.50	100.50	−.15
6000	do '40	96.25	96.25	96.25	+.05
8700	do '43	101.50	101.40	101.45	−.15
5000	do '44	96.70	96.35	96.70	+.35
1500	Quebec Ry	93	93	93	

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
295	Alli Ins	56	55½	55½	−¼
25	Am El Pw pf	101½	101¼	101¼	
6271	Am Strs	83	80¼	82⅞	+1⅞
152	Bell T Pa pf	110½	110¼	110¼	−¼
685	Congrion	19½	19	19	−1¼
328	Elec Stg	76	73½	76	+⅝
786	Insc N A	58¼	57½	57½	−¼
610	J G Brill pf	136	102	136	
220	Kyst Tel pf	33	31¾	31¾	−1¼
3169	Lake Sup	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+⅞
1280	Leh Nav	104¾	103½	103½	−1
2014	Lit Bros	32¾	31½	31½	−⅝
5795	Phila R T	50	48½	49	+¾
10913	Pa R R	52	50⅝	51⅞	+⅝
260	Phila Co pf	48	47	48	+1
16302	Phil Elec	47⅝	46½	46½	−⅝
11920	do writs	22½	21½	21½	−⅝
143	Phila Trac	56¾	56	56	
30	Phi & W	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
30	Reading	86	86	86	−1¼
15715	Tono Bel	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+¼
24742	Tono M	5 7/16	4⅞	5¼	+1⅛
6975	Un G T	117	114½	115	−½
739	Un Trac	40	39⅝	39¾	
38	York Ry pf	35⅜	35½	35⅜	+¼

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$6500	AmG&E 5s'07	92⅞	92½	92⅞	+3
1000	ATBarkerCo7	100½	100½	100½	+½
1000	do 6½	99½	99½	99½	
7000	AdvB&PCo 7s	101	100⅞	101	
24500	Elc&P ctf4'45	59¾	58⅝	59¾	+⅜
3000	Peo P R 4'43	61½	61½	61½	+½
6000	Interst Ry 4s	56	56	56	−1
4000	Ph Co con5'51	97	96	97	
30700	PhilE 1st5'66	102⅜	101½	102½	+¼
1000	do 4s '66	85	85	85	
9000	do 5s '60	101⅝	101	101	−¼
6000	do 5½s '47	106½	106¼	106½	+¼
6000	do 6s '41	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	−⅛
4000	Read'g Tr 5s	104	104	104	

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2575	Bohn Alum	16	15¼	15¾	−⅛
100	Colum Sugar	5½	5½	5½	
500	Contl Motor	11	11	11	−½
1850	C G Spr	11	10	10	−1
380	do pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	
30	D & C Nav	18½	18½	18½	
2040	Det Creamery	42	41½	41½	
472	Det Edison	13[illegible]	134	137	−2¾
900	Det Forging	20	20	20	−⅝
126	Edm & Jones	33	32	32	
1025	Fed Truck	40	37	37	−2
15	Ford M Can	[illegible]	640	641	+6
210	Gemmer Mfg	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+⅝
1119	Gen Neces	11¼	10	11⅛	+1
205	Gre nan Bak	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	−⅛
51	Hall Lamp	15	14⅜	15	−⅛
388	Hoover S B	11	10¾	11	
1150	Houseman S	47½	44	44	−3½
635	Mich Sugar	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	−⅛
150	Motor Wheel	31½	28	31½	+½
50	Nat' Grocer	5½	5½	5½	
8860	Packard Mot	39	36⅝	38⅞	−¼
2326	Paige Det	25⅜	25	25⅛	−⅛
12676	Reo Motor	24⅞	23	24⅛	−⅝
3265	Timken Axle	9	8¼	9	+⅜
1795	Truscon Steel	26½	25	26⅛	+1⅛
120	Union Mtg pf	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
185	Am Bank	167	160½	162	−13
65	Anglo&Lon	198	194	194	−5
935	Armour&CoA	25½	25	25	−¼
1781	Assd Oil	40¼	39½	40⅛	+½
2712	Bancitaly Co	350½	344½	350	+5½
260	Bk of Italy	455½	452	453⅞	−⅝
850	Cal Copper	1.55	1.52½	1.52½	−2½c
302	Cal Pkg Corp	131½	129	131½	−½
3376	Caterpillar T	136	130	135⅜	+5¼
323	EBayW pf A	94½	93½	94	−½
25	Fageol Mtr pf	9	9	9	+½
586	Fageol Mtrs	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅜
2050	Fed Telgh Co	8½	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
305	Firem's Fnd I	94	92½	92½	−1
60	Foster&Kleis'r	12	12	12	−½
322	GWest'nP pf	102½	102½	102½	
267	Hawa'nC&Sug	47	46	46	−½
29	Hawa'n Pine	50	50	50	−1
65	Hawa'n Sug'r	36½	35½	36½	+½
100	Home F&Mal	32½	32½	32½	−1¼
2500	Hono ConsOil	3.25	3.10	3.20	+.05
395	HuntBrs PkA	26	25¾	26	
155	Key S T Pr pf	90	90	90	+1
30	Key Sys T pf	67	66	66	−1
1072	MagnavoxCo	2.05	2.00	2.00	−.05
380	Magnin I	22½	22	22½	−½
5350	Marine C	1.47½	1.42½	1.42½	−.02½
100	MktStRyPr pf	44	44	44	−2
70	Merc TrustCo	284	280	284	−1
3800	No Am Oil	3.00	2.95	3.00	+.05
100	Oahu Sugar	31	31	31	−½
100	Onomea Sug'r	38	38	38	+2½
58	Pac Lgt Corp	85	84½	85	
82	Paraf C I pf	106	105	105	−1
10	Paraffine C I	88	88	88	−2
150	Pioneer Mill	22½	22½	22½	+1
40	SFSactoRR pf	40	40	40	
500	SFSacto RR	3.25	3.00	3.00	−2
101	SJLt&P Pr pf	104½	103¾	104½	+½
25	SJL&PA7%pf	99½	99½	99½	−1½
6	S J Lt & Pwr	50	50	50	−9½
130	Schles'r BF pf	97½	96¼	97¼	+¾
465	Schles'r BF A	27½	26	27½	+2
70	Sher'n&C7%pf	97½	97½	97½	−¼
55	SperryF Co pf	96½	95½	96	+1½
728	Sp Flour Co	65	64	65	+1⅛
145	S Valley Wa	102½	101¾	102	−⅛
100	Sterl'g Oil&D	3.50	3.50	3.50	
4500	Texas C Oil	.48	.48	.48	−.02
20	UOilAsso	34½	34¼	34½	+¼
100	Un Sugar	25	25	25	
125	United Oil	59	58½	59	+⅜
900	US Petro'm	1.55	1.55	.155	+.05
135	WalAglCoLtd	30⅜	30¼	30¼	−1
65	Wstn Pow pf	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	−½
244	WCoastL Ins	4.25	4.25	4.25	
1085	Zellerbach C	27½	27	27	−½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
2000	Am Fac 7s '36	102¾	102¾	102¾	−¼
5000	Cal&HSg7s'37	105½	105¼	105½	
4000	CalOPC5½s55	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
1000	CalOrPB6s'42	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	−⅛
1000	CInvCo5s'34	100	100	100	−¼
27000	EngelsCC7s34	103½	103½	103½	+¼
7000	Gen Pet6s'28	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+⅛
4000	GenPet7s'31	105	104⅞	104⅞	
4000	KeySylm6s38	102¼	102	102	−¼
5000	KeySRef6s'38	91½	90⅞	91½	−½
1000	KeySRef5s'38	83	83	83	
2000	LAGs&E5½49	99½	99½	99½	+½
21000	LAPRR rf5s43	85½	85⅜	85⅜	+⅜
14000	Mil&Lux6s'45	100	100	100	
4000	Mil&Lux7s'35	100	100	100	
5000	Mil&Lux7s'30	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	+⅝
5000	NaCoCal6s'35	62½	62	62½	+⅛
6000	PG&EC5½s52	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	+⅛
1000	PG&EB6s'41	106¼	106¼	106¼	+¼
2000	PG&E A7s'40	110	110	110	−⅛
9000	PacT&T5s'37	101¼	101	101	−⅛
17000	SpFlour6s'42	98	97¾	97¾	−½
8000	Sp ValW5s'43	99¼	99	99¼	+¼

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
175	Am Cred Ind	50	50	50	−2
245	Am Invest	14	14	14	
85	Baer, S, C	29	28	28¼	−1⅜
40	Best Clymer	62	60	62	−3
15	Boatmen's B	140	140	140	−2
25	Berry Motor	30	30	30	−4
360	Boyd-W Shoe	46	42	42	−3
20	Brown S 1 pf	108	108	108	−½
10	Bruce	56	56	56	−½
20	do pf	100½	100½	100½	+¼
478	Cons L & Z	44½	43	44¼	+1⅛
1020	Ely & W	34½	32½	33	−1½
5	EmersonE pf	100	100	100	
127	First Nat B	230	230	230	+1
250	Fred Medart	34½	34	34¼	+¼
25	Fulton Iron	38	38	38	−1
90	Hamilton B S	63½	62½	63	−1
150	Hussmann R	40	39	40	
320	Huttig S & D	33	32½	33	+½
25	Hydraulic P-B	6½	6½	6½	
30	do pf	99½	99	99½	+¾
225	Ind Packing	27	27	27	
35	do 1st pf	105	105	105	
935	Inter Shoe	177	171	177	−6
155	Johansen B S	43	39	39	−5
91	Johnson-S-S	73	70	70	−5
15	Laclede Stl	160	156	160	+5
40	Missis V T	265	265	265	
110	McQuay-N	17¾	17	17	−⅝
1284	M Portland C	68	60	68	+1⅝
30	Meletro F&G	37½	37	37½	+⅛
35	Mo Ill Stores	15	15	15	
141	Nat Bk Com	146½	145	146	
100	Nat Candy	90	88	88	−2
14	do 1st pf	108	108	108	−1
230	Pedego-W S	39	35	36½	−3½
6340	Polar W I&F	42½	40	41½	+1⅜
630	Rice-S D G	27½	26⅝	27	
14	do (old)	267	267	263	−3
3	do 2d pf	102	102	102	
644	Sheffield Stl	28	27	27½	−1
170	Skouras B A	59	54	56	−4
20	Sulaff Packg	23	22⅞	23	
120	Southn Acid	58	52	54	−4
72	do pf		113¼	114	+¾
6550	Stix, B & F	34	34	34	
18	Title Guar Tr	52	52	52	+1
205	Wagner Elec	36	35	35	−⅛
25	do pf	85½	85	85	−1

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
$35000	Un Ry 4s	72¾	72½	72¾	+¼
15000	do 4s C pf	71½	71½	71½	−⅜
17000	SL&S C pf	85	85	85	+3

DENVER

STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Amal Sug	2.40	2.40	2.40	
do pf	88	88	88	
Ideal Cem	79	79	79	−1
do pf	106½	106½	106½	
Holly Sug	36	35	35	
do pf	88	86	86	−2½
Grt West Sug	97.95	97	97¾	+¼
do pf	113	112	113	
Mtn Sts T&T	112½	111½	112½	+1
Nev Cal Elec Corp	35	35	35	−3
do pf	87	87	87	
Humphreys Corp	18	18	18	−½
Holly Oil	5	5	5	
Mtn Prod	24¼	24	24¼	−.12
New Brad	6	5⅜	6	
Salt Creek Cons	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
Salt Crk Cons Prod	31	30⅛	30⅜	−¼

BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Colo Hgys 5s	103	103	103	
Den Nt 4½s opt 28	100	100	100	
Denv Sch 5s	103	103	103	
Denv Tram 1st 6s	98	98	98	
DG&E 1st & GM 5s	97	97	97	
do 1st & RSF 5s	93	93	93	
Ny C El Cor 6'46 A	99	99	99	
do B '50	99	99	99	

HARTFORD

STOCKS

Fire Companies	High	Low	Last	ch'ge
Aetna	655	650	650	−15
Automobile	585	570	570	−15
Hartford	660	650	660	+5
National	765	760	760	+5
Phoenix	595	585	590	
Rossia	88	88	88	
Life Companies				
Aetna	1290	1260	1260	−20
Aetna Casualty	920	920	920	
Conn. General	1800	1750	1750	−50
Hfd. Steam Boile	680	680	680	
Travelers	1385	1370	1370	
Public Utilities				
Conn Lt&P 8% pf	120	120	120	
Conn Lt&P 7% pf	111	111	111	
Conn Power	300	300	300	
Hfd City Gas pf	43	43	43	
Hfd City Gas	56	56	56	
Hfd Elec Lt pf	292	287	287	−6
Hfd Elec Lt	295	290	290	−5
Industrials				
Am Hardware	105	103	104	
Am Silver	28	28	29	
Bigelow Hfd Carp	100	97½	97½	−½
Colts	35	33⅛	34	
Eagle Lock	108	103	105	
Landers, Fra & Cl	96	93	95	−1
Niles-Bemont-Pnd	37	35	35	−2
Peck, Stow & Wilc	25	25	25	
Scovill	230	230	230	
Stanley Works	92	90	91	
Torrington	71	69	70	

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1400	Mammoth	3.00	2.97½	3.00	−5
60	Silv Kg Co	10.25	10.00	10.00	−12½
110	Titnic Sta	14.50	14.50	14.50	
1684	Park Utah	8.25	7.90	7.90	−.35
1200	Keystone	.68	.67	.67	+.03
300	Walker	1.85	1.82½	1.82½	−.02½
1200	Cardiff	.64	.55	.64	−1

TIN PLATE PRODUCTION

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 30—Tin plate production of American Sheet & Tin Plate Company will be increased next week by resumption of operations at two mills now being repaired. This will bring operations from present rate of 83 per cent to over 86 per cent of capacity.

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		Open	High	Low	Net Chg
1207	Am Com	210½	207	209	+2
110	Asso Oil	40	39¾	39½	−¼
1055	Bancitily	351½	348	351	+6
281	Bk of Italy	456	448	450	−4
100	CalifDel Fms	13	13	13	−1
25	First Nat Bk	383	382½	383	+1
170	Gilmore Oil	12	12	12	
44	Globe G & M	40	39	39½	−½
4	GoodyrTr pf	102	102	102	+3
3000	Holly Dev	1.30	1.30	1.30	+.02
2465	Julian Pet	5½	4⅝	5⅝	−1⅛
24525	do pf	21	15	15	−3
326	LA Gas pf	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝	−¼
8494	L A Inv	5.79	5.70	5.78	+.03
10300	Marine Corp	1.43	1.40	1.42	
100	MorelandM pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
34	Mtg Guar	136	136	136	
66	Rio Grande O	75	73	73⅛	−1½
40	SJL&Ppr pf	103½	103	103⅛	+⅛
22	Secur T&SBk	400	400	400	
891	So Cal Ed	131⅛	127⅛	131½	+⅝
506	do 7% pf	110½	110½	110½	+¼
5	do orig pf	140	140	140	
627	do 6% pf	98¼	97⅜	98⅛	+⅜
27	S Cal G 6% pf	96½	96	96	
25	SoCntG 7%pf	103½	103	103	
40	do 8% pf	107½	107	107	
500	So Pac Imp	1.40	1.40	1.40	
900	Un Oil Asso	34½	34¼	34¼	
2985	United Oil	59	58⅝	59⅛	−¼
100	West Am Ins	14¼	14¼	14¼	

BONDS

Sales		Open	High	Low	Net Chg
$1000	Amal S 7s '27	102	102	102	
34000	As Oil 6s'35	102⅜	102	102¼	+¼
12000	E BayW 6'35	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
5000	Gen Pet 6'28	101½	101½	101½	
20000	do 7s '31	105	104⅞	105	
1000	LA GAS 5'34	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
1000	do 5s '39	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
1000	do 5½s '49	99	99	99	
12000	do 6s '42	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
4000	LA Ry 5s '40	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	
12000	MktSt Ry 7'40	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
5500	Mil&Lux 7'30	102½	102½	102½	
3000	NevCalEl 6'46	99	99	99	
10000	PacElRy 5"42	92	91⅞	91⅞	−¼
120000	SJL&P"B" 6s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼	+⅛
5000	do 7s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼	
76000	S Cal Ed 6'43	102¼	102¼	102¼	
5000	do ½s '44	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	
10000	SoCalG 5¼'52	97	97	97	+⅛
11000	do 6s '58	101¼	101	101	
5000	S Cal Tel 5'47	98	98	98	
4000	So Cnt G 5½'36	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	
5000	Sperry Fl 6'42	98¼	98¼	98½	
1000	Un Oil 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+¼
20000	do 5s '35	95⅜	95¼	95¼	+¼
100	do 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼	−½
2000	Uni Oil 6¼'45	99¼	99¼	99¼	−1
3000	UnStsG 5¼'41	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	
5000	do 6s '47	99	99	99	

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
15	Am Ship Bldg	73¾	73¾	73¾	−3¾
242	Bishop-Bab	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
33	Bond Strs A	6	6	6	−⅝
113	do B	3	2½	3	
200	Buckeye Inc	31	30½	30½	−2¼
358	Bulkley B pf	71	70	70	−1
2405	Central Steel	75½	70	70	−5
160	City I & F	24	23½	23	+¼
25	Clark, F G	2¼	2¼	2¼	−⅜
75	Cleve-Ak Bag	¼	¼	¼	−⅝
278	Clev-Bld Sup	39¼	37½	37½	−1½
258	Cvel-Cliffs I	65	65	65	+5
57	Cl E Ill6%pf	103	103	103	
216	Clev Ry	89½	89½	89½	
32	Clev W Mills	39½	39½	39¼	−¼
280	Firestone	128½	125	125	−3½
185	do 6% pf	100½	99½	100	−½
538	do 7% pf	99¼	99½	99⅛	−⅞
29	Foote-Burt pf	47	47	47	
100	Glidden P pf	90½	90½	90½	−½
966	Goodyear	41	37⅝	37⅝	−4¼
22	Grass Ch pf	102½	102½	102½	
15	Guaran Title	155	155	155	+5
140	Harbauer	21	21	21	−1
310	Harris Press	32	31½	31½	−¼
15	India Tire	170	170	170	
295	Indus Fibre	11¼	11¼	11¼	−⅝
467	Indus Rayon	22	21½	21½	−1
196	Kelley Is L	117	117	117	+1
110	Lake Erie B	10	10	10	
39	Metro Brick	95	95	95	
465	Miller Rubber	43⅜	43	43⅜	−¼
125	do pf	103½	103	103	−3
75	Mohawk Tire	80	75	80	+15
100	Murray Ohio	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
349	Natl Refining	43¼	41	43¼	+2¼
75	Natl Tool	2	2	2	+¼
187	Ohio Bell pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	
280	Ohio Brass B	78	76	76	−2⅝
50	do pf	99½	99¼	99¼	+¼
110	Otis Steel	12½	12½	12½	
210	Paragon Ref	8	8	8	
11	Pearl St Bk	235	235	235	+4½
2160	Peerless Mot	35	32½	32½	−2½
52	Richman Br	177	168	170	−5
605	Seiberling	25½	25	25	
145	Sherwin-Wil	44	43½	43½	−¼
40	do pf	106½	106½	106½	−1
25	Sparks-With	30	30	30	
45	Star Rubber	13	13	13	−2
55	Stearns Mot	6	6	6	
12	Steel Prod pf	91	91	91	+2
215	Telling-B V	41	40½	40⅝	+¼
27	Tol-Ed P pf	114	114	114	+⅝
4845	Trum Steel	11	10⅝	10⅝	−¾
50	do pf	68	68	68	−1
875	Union Metal	50	47½	50	+3
35	Union Trust	208	208	208	
105	Y S & T pf	108	108	108	+½

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
$2000	Clev Ry 5s'31	97½	97½	97½	−½

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1757	Am Laun	130	124½	124½	−5¾
708	Am Roll Mill	51⅝	51	51½	
50	do pf	110	109	110	+1
10	Baldwin n pf	107	107	107	+¼
221	Buckey Incu	31	30¼	31	+¾
10	Carey(Phil)pf	110	110	110	+2
28	Ch C Fib pf	103	103	103	
175	Churngold	68	66½	66½	+3¼
5	CinPostTm pf	94	94	94	+4
159	City Ice&Fuel	24	23	23¾	−¼
66	Cin Sub Tel	84	83⅜	84	
252	Cin G&E	89¾	89	89⅜	+¼
67	C N & C	78⅝	78⅜	78⅜	−⅝
28	do pf	63¼	63	63¼	
237	Cin St Ry	36	35½	35⅝	
20	Columb & Xen	93	93	93	
1200	EaglePicherL	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	+⅝
1	FifthThirdUn	320	320	320	−1
10	Fourth C Tr	225	225	225	+2
257	Gibson Art	36½	36½	36½	−¼
2	do pf	115	115	115	+1
12	Glo Wernicke	85½	85½	85½	+¼
15	do pf	96	96	96	−3¾
10	Gruen Watch	37¼	36¼	36¼	−½
17	do pf	102	102½	102	
1	Hatfield Rel	18	18	18	−½
50	do pf	101⅞	101½	101	−
323	Kroger	128¼	120	120	−7
104	do new pf	112¼	112	112¼	+⅜
132	OhioBellT pf	109	108¼	108⅜	
26	Ohio Tract pf	80½	80¼	80½	−¼
1209	Proctor Gam	135	133¼	134¼	+¼
10	do 8% pf	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	−¼
70	do 6% pf	111	109⅞	110	−1⅜
22	Pure O 6% pf	88	87	87⅞	+1⅞
17	do 8% pf	107	107	107	
73	Richardsn pf	108	108	108	
25	US Can	67	66⅛	66⅛	−1⅞
5	do pf	102	102	102	
81	US Pl Card	143	141	143	+¼
30	USPrint&Lith	81¼	81¼	81¼	−¼
41	do pf	95¼	95	95¼	+¼
440	US Shoe	8½	8½	8½	
6	Whitaker Pap	55	55	55	
40	do pf	100	98	99	
35	Wurlitzer7% pf	111	111	111	−1½

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
80	A M Byers pf	98	98	98	+1
365	Am Vit Prod	31½	31¼	31½	+¼
20	do pf	94	94	94	
180	A W Glass pf	110	110	110	
15	A W G Mach	79	79	79	+1
13476	Ark Gas	7	6½	6⅝	+⅛
327	Blaw Knox	60	59	60	+1
760	Car Metals	19½	18¾	19	
280	Con Ice pf	21¼	19½	21⅛	+1⅛
65	Devonian Oil	16¼	16	16	−½
1	Fidelity T&T	400	400	400	−5
90	J&L Stl pf	115½	115	115½	
1770	Lone Star Gas	45	44½	45	+1
465	Natl Firepf	16	16	16	−¾
760	do pf	29	28	28⅞	
5323	Ohio Fuel Cor	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+⅛
10	OhioFuelOil	15	15	15	
245	Okla Gas	31½	31	31½	+½
42	Pitts Trust	220	220	220	−2
1500	Mt Shasta	.03	.03	.03	
170	Pgh Coal pf	87	85½	85½	−½
68	Pgh Oil Gas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
80	Pgh P Glass	282	280	280	
385	Pgh Steel Fdy	26	24	25	+1½
150	do pf	75½	75½	75½	+½
1894	Salt Creek Oil	9¼	8⅜	9	+⅛
65	SPGlass pr pf	80½	79	79	−1
791	Stand San	114¾	113½	113⅞	−⅛
100	Tidal Osage	11	11	11	
15	Union Bank	375	375	375	
330	US Glass	18	17½	18	
57	W P Rys pf	92½	92	92	−½
425	WestAirbrke	120	114⅜	115	−8⅞

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
$1000	PghCoal d 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	−⅛

FALL RIVER COTTON SUPPLY

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 30 (AP)—Shipments of cotton into this textile center continue to increase, and it is estimated that 350,000 bales will be received within the year ending next July 31. This volume is 90,000 bales in excess of receipts for the previous year. The normal pre-war consumption of cotton in this city was between 375,000 and 400,000 bales. Warehouses are rapidly filling and a record supply, it is expected, will be on hand with the opening of the new year.

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the week ended November 28, 1925

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
110	AlaGtSopf3½	86	84½	84½	−2½
100	Aero Sup A	19	19	19	−1
200	do B	11½	11½	11½	+½
600	Alum Co nw	55	53	54	−3
200	do new pf	99¼	99	99¼	+¼
100	AlliedPks nw	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅞
700	Amal Lther	15	13⅞	13⅞	−⅝
400	AmHawa SS	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	−⅝
7300	Am Ray Pr	41	39½	38⅞	+1⅜
120	Am Seating	313½	300	313½	+8½
200	Am Thrd pf	4	4	4	−⅛
300	Arundel Co	35¼	35	35¼	
1300	AtlasPtCo n2	55⅞	53½	53⅞	−2⅜
50	Auburn Auto	47½	45½	47½	−3
100	Bliss (EW)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	−⅝
25	Big&HartCp	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	−⅝
100	Blaw-Knox	59	59	59	−2
200	Bklyn Shoes	6¼	6¼	6¼	−⅝
100	Bord nw stk	93	93	93	−2
40	do pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	
2500	BridgeportM	9⅛	9	9	−⅛
10	B&MClA stp	50¼	50¼	50¼	−¼
10	do ClC stp	64	64	64	
20	do Cl B stp	75	74	75	
10	do ClD stp	95	95	95	
500	Br&WmsTB	17	17	17	
200	Bucyrus	195	189	189	−10
1900	Burdines	21⅞	20	21	
30500	CanDryGinA	43	38½	38½	−1⅜
2700	Car Lt&Pow	2½	2	2⅛	−⅛
8200	Central Pipe	29⅞	27	29	+1⅛
20	Celluloid	24	24	24	
120	do pf	77	72	77	+7
30	CentAguSug	73	73	73	+1
900	Central Stl	75	71½	71½	−5
10	do pf	105	105	105	
200	CheckCbClA	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−½
4500	ChicaNip A	45	41½	44½	+2½
800	do B ctfs	27⅞	27	27⅞	−⅛
60100	Chrysler wi	49	44	48⅝	
20	Childs Co pf	120	119	119	−3½
400	Christie Br	61	60¼	60¼	−1⅛
5800	Cleve Mot	28½	25¼	28⅜	+2⅛
28400	ConsDryPd	7¼	[illegible]	7⅛	+⅛
300	CinI&W ctfs	13	12	13	+3
3280	Connor JT	40⅜	35⅛	39	+3½
6500	Cont Bak A	117	113⅛	116⅞	+⅞
46300	do B	28½	26⅜	27⅝	−⅜
1600	do pf	99½	98⅞	99½	+⅝
300	CourtauldsLt	35⅞	35	35	+⅝
2300	Curtiss Aero	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	+1
200	do pf	86	85	85	−3⅛
300	Davies W A	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	−4⅞
3800	DeFor Radio	15½	13⅞	14⅜	−1⅞
1100	Dev&RaynB	70½	65	70½	+7½
100	Doehler DC	13½	13½	13½	+⅜
8300	Dubilier	12½	9¾	11½	+2
25	Dom Stores	63	63	63	−2
15700	Durant Mot	14¼	12¾	12⅞	−1⅛
700	Duplex C&R	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	−⅛
100	Duz Co A	17½	17½	17½	−½
200	Duz Co ctfs	17	17	17	−½
1000	E RM n wi	39	37	37¼	−2⅝
20	Eastern SS	70	78½	78½	+½
3800	El Auto Li	77⅞	75⅜	76½	+1⅛
200	Estey Kelte	28	27⅝	28	+½
10	Fajardo Sug	127	127	127	
3000	Fageol Mot	10⅜	10	10⅛	−⅛
1300	Fed Fin A	34	32⅝	34	+⅛
3200	Fed Fin ClB	18½	17	18	−⅛
1900	Fed Mot Tr	40	36½	37¼	−2⅝
700	Film Insp B	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
3200	Fleisch n wi	46⅞	44⅞	46⅞	+⅝
160	Ford M Can	659	643	643	−1
3500	Forhan A	19½	18⅞	19¼	+⅛
600	Franklin Mf	32½	31⅝	31⅝	−⅝
17200	Fox Cl A wi	27½	26	27⅛	−⅛
1200	Frd-Else Ra	11½	9	11⅛	+2⅛
6200	Freshman	20⅜	19⅛	20⅜	+⅛
2700	Garod	8⅝	7½	8⅜	+⅞
22400	G Bak Cl A	81½	79⅞	79⅞	−1
79300	G Bak Cl B	18	16½	17⅛	+1⅜
700	Gen Ice Cr	44⅜	42⅜	44⅛	+1⅛
100	Gen Fireprf	45½	45½	45½	−1⅝
4400	Gillette S R	102½	99	101⅞	+⅝
3100	Glen Ald Cl	144⅛	128⅛	144½	+6
28700	Goodyr T&R	41	36¼	36¼	−5⅛
4200	Goth Slk Ho	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	−⅛
300	do 1st pf	99	99	99	−⅞
7500	Grennan Ba	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	−⅛
15100	Grimes(D)R	4¼	4	4	−⅛
2100	Happin's C A	9⅝	9	9	−⅝
1400	do fndrs sh	8⅞	8¼	8¼	−⅛
2000	Hazeltine	17	14½	16⅞	−1⅛
200	Hellman pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
600	Heyden Ch	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
800	Horn & H	62	61	61	−2⅛
2000	Hires Cl A	25⅛	25	25	
4000	Hollander A	38	35¼	37¼	−¼
200	Hunt Pk A	25½	25⅛	25⅛	−1
10800	Ind Rayon A	21⅞	21	21⅛	−⅛
800	Int Con Ind	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	−⅛
100	Ins of N A	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
1400	Inter Rubr	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅝
2600	Int Match pf	53⅝	52⅞	53⅛	
525	Johns-M	146	144	145	
7100	Jones Radio	1½	1	1⅛	+½
200	Kleinert S	17	16½	16½	−1
5000	Keyst Sole	.54	.35	.54	+.19
7800	Kelvinator	78⅝	75⅛	77⅝	−1⅛
150	Kraft Ch	88⅛	87	87	−⅞
10	Kroger Strs	125	125	125	−3
1200	Landay A	36½	36	36	−⅝
100	Landvr H A	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	−⅝
3900	Land Co Fla	67⅜	64⅜	65	−2
4300	Leh V C ctfs	40⅞	38⅛	40⅝	+⅝
425	do sales	84	81½	82	−1¼
380	Lib-O S&G	220	210	214¼	−3⅝
2000	Liberty RC S	5⅛	4⅞	5	−⅛
200	Lit Bros	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	−⅛
50	McCall	142¼	140	141	−3
200	Marconi Lo	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
300	McC'd R ctf	23	22⅜	22⅜	−⅝
700	Mengel	48	42	42	−7
700	Mer Am sh	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅞
(100	Merc Sto	142	142	142	−8
2800	Mesabi Iron	2	1⅞	1⅞	
1000	Met Ch Sto	50	48	49	−1
25	Met 5&50 pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	+⅛
200	Mid St Pr	46	45½	45⅞	−3
1300	Midvale Co	25	20½	24½	+4½
2400	Miller Ru n	44	42¾	44	
20	do	210	210	210	−10
800	Motion Pict	18½	17⅝	18	−⅝
200	Moore Fg A	68½	68½	68½	−⅛
200	Mu-Rad Ra	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
14700	Music Mast	8⅞	5⅜	6½	−2
500	Nat Leather	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
50	Nat Tea nw	580	565	580	+5
4100	Nkl P n wi	109⅝	107¼	109⅝	+1⅛
2600	do pf n wi	91	99⅞	99⅞	
1700	Neptune Me	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
1000	Nizer Crp A	80⅛	76	80⅛	+⅛
10900	do B	80⅝	77	79⅞	+⅛
8100	Omnibus ctf	13⅜	12½	12⅞	+⅜
100	do pf	90	90	90	+1
400	Oppenhm ctf	38	34	38	+3
70	Pitts&Lk E	154½	153⅞	154¼	+1⅜
200	Pick A	22	21⅝	22	+⅛
700	Pratt & La	53½	52⅛	52⅞	−⅛
280	Proc & G n	135	134½	135	+⅞
600	Prophy Bru	44⅛	41	44⅛	+4⅛
900	Pur Bk Cl A	42⅜	41½	41⅞	−1⅜
2800	do Vl B	41½	40½	40⅞	−⅛
100	do pf	98½	97	97	−2⅛
1900	Ry St Sp n	58	55⅝	58	
1800	Rem Typ A	52	48	51⅛	+½
50	do pf	115	115	115	
6900	Reo Motor	24⅝	23¼	24⅛	−⅛
5000	Repu ME ct	10	8⅝	9⅝	−⅝
9200	Rickenb Mo	8½	8	8	−⅛
500	Richmd R n	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
1300	do pf	41	39	41	+1
2200	Rova Radio	2¼	1⅝	2	−⅝
230	Royal B Po	206	192	192	−3
50	do pf	102	100½	102	
100	Royal Type	42	42	42	
160	Safety Car H & L	128	122	128	−1⅛
2800	Safety Cable	40⅜	40¼	48¼	−1⅛
10000	Servel A	21⅜	40	41¼	−⅝
190	Singer Mfg	375	364	375	+10
300	SingMfg Ltd	9¼	8	8¼	−1
100	Silica Gel nw ctfs	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅞
7600	Sleeper Rad	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	−⅝
1500	So Dairies A	46	44⅞	45½	−¼
2100	do Class B	27⅞	27	27⅞	
1000	Sparks With w i	30¼	29½	30	
300	St Regis Pap	81½	80	81	−1⅛
60	StMaurice P	105	102	104¼	+5⅛
1100	Stand Pub A	20⅜	20¼	20¼	−⅛
8000	Stutz M Car	20	17⅝	18⅞	+1⅜
200	St Tank Car	14	13½	13½	−1⅛
25	Superheater	140	140	140	−11
120	Swift & Co	115¼	115	115½	+⅛
24800	Swift Int	30¼	24⅞	25	−5⅛
25	ThatcherMfg	67½	67½	67¼	−2⅛
800	ThompsonJR	46	44	45¼	−1¼
10700	Thermiodyne	5	3¼	4⅛	−⅛
800	Timken DetA	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+⅜
1700	Thompson R	8	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
400	Todd Shipyd	29¼	29¼	29¼	
600	Tower Mfg	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	−1½
47400	Trans-Lux D L P S A	12⅝	10⅛	12⅛	+¼
840	TubArt Sl B	258	246	259⅛	+24½
500	Tullp Cup	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
2900	Trumbull Stl	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
500	Truscon Stl	25⅜	23⅜	24⅜	−⅛
5300	Tung Sol L	10	9	9⅞	+⅞
6800	do Class A	21	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
600	Un Elec Coal	45	43½	45	−2
8100	UnCar&Carb	78⅜	74⅝	78⅜	+1⅜
700	Univ Pict	45	41	45	
10	US Gypsum	164	164	164	+2
1100	US L&H n	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	−1⅛
1700	do pf	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
2500	US Rub Rec	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
3300	US Stores A	28	25⅛	27⅛	+1½
1400	do Class B	16⅜	15⅛	15½	−1
200	do pf	60	58	60	
400	Terra H Ind & F T	5	4⅛	4½	+½
400	do pf	37⅛	30	30	−6
100	ValleyMidAL	16	16	16	−⅜
1800	Vick Chem	41½	40⅜	40⅜	−⅛
1350	VictorTMa	101½	99⅞	99	−1
100	Wahl Co	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
400	Walw'th Mfg	23½	23	23½	−⅛
1000	Ware Radio	8⅛	7⅛	7½	−½
100	WarnerBrPic	16	16	16	
4700	Wilson,nw,wl	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅞
1300	do A	22	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
1700	do pf wl	73	72	73½	+⅛
40	WoodwardIr	71	70	71	−2
900	WolverinePC	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
500	YellowTxINY	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
100	Zellerbach	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1600	Am G&E	81½	78⅜	78⅞	−2⅛
1200	do pf	92[illegible]	91½	91½	−¾
6227	AmLt&Tr	276	257	270	+10
1250	do pf	119[illegible]	114[illegible]	114½	−[illegible]
[illegible]	AmPw&L nw	62[illegible]	58[illegible]	62	+[illegible]
50	do pf	9[illegible]	93[illegible]	[illegible]	−1[illegible]
[illegible]	Am Super A	[illegible]	32[illegible]	[illegible]	−[illegible]
10400	do B	36	[illegible]	35⅛	−½
1100	do pr pf	25¼	25	25	−[illegible]
300	Arizona Pw	37	32½	32½	−⅛
1900	AssoG&E	35	34	34	−1
1600	BklynCRR	7	6⅝	6⅞	−⅛
540	CarPw&Lt	443	425	431	−9
9200	ComwthP n	36⅞	34⅞	35½	−⅝
1200	Com'wlth pf	88	87½	88	
375	do war'ts	57	53	56	+3
40	Com'wlthEd	139½	136	139½	+1½
3100	ComGasB n	43⅞	42¼	42⅝	−1
200	DenvTr n pf	39	39	39	−3
150	E Tex Elec	91⅝	90⅝	91⅜	+1⅛
14900	El B&Sh Se	67½	64⅝	67⅛	+⅛
350	do pf	105⅛	104½	104½	−½
32300	El Inv	73	66⅝	71⅛	−⅞
1700	El Ry Sec	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	−⅛
3700	Enginrs PS	24⅞	24	24⅝	+⅛
1800	do 5% pd	100	99⅞	100	
27500	GG&E rts wi	1⅛	1	1⅛	−⅛
6000	GG&EDelA	59⅞	57¼	58	−1½
800	do Cl B	51	50	50	−2½
100	HE&Utct wi	42	42	42	−⅝
3300	Int Util A	40	38½	39½	−⅛
3000	do B	8	7	7⅛	−1
5100	Leh Po Sec	190⅞	181	186⅛	+3⅛
100	Long Isl Lt	150	150	150	+5
1800	Mid W Ut	114	112	113	
120	do pr ln	107	107	107	−⅝
140	do pf	97⅞	97	97¼	+¼
1100	Mohawk Val	34½	34	34½	
24800	NatP&Ltnwl	30	29	29½	−⅝
1130	do	441	428	435	−5
70	do pf	103	102⅞	103	+⅝
4100	Nat PS A	25¼	24½	24½	
1200	do B	15⅞	14⅜	15⅞	+1⅞
900	Nev Cel El	38	33½	37	+½
10	NE T&T	122	122	122	+5
275	NY Tel pf	112	111	112	
10600	Nor Ohio Po	14⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅛
1850	NorOntL&P	50½	48	50⅜	+2
16700	Nor St Pow	143⅛	137⅞	141⅛	−1⅛
125	do pf	100⅞	100⅜	100⅞	+⅛
300	Ohio Trac pf	80	79½	80	+1½
50	PaP&Ltpf	105½	105½	105½	
560	PaWa&Po	164⅜	160	164¼	+4¼
100	Phil Elec	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
100	Power Sec	14	14	14	
4300	PoCo of NY	75¼	72⅝	74	+⅝
700	PuSdPr&Lt	51⅞	50⅛	50⅛	−1⅞
600	Sierra Pa El	29	28	28⅛	−1⅛
5550	So Cal Edis	133	126	132⅞	+2⅛
150	do pf B	98⅞	98	98⅞	+⅞
11500	Sastn P&L n	30⅞	29⅛	30⅛	
2200	Sn G&P A	26	25⅛	25⅛	−½
20	SWBellT pf	114	113½	113½	
7000	UnG&El nw	56⅞	55⅜	56⅞	+1
9900	Un G&Imp	117⅛	114	115⅝	+¼
3000	Un G&El ct	55⅛	54⅛	55	
26000	UnL&PwA	152⅛	145⅛	150⅛	+3⅛
14700	UtilP&LB	19⅜	17⅛	29⅜	+1⅜
500	WPaElAwl	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	−1⅛
60	Wstn Po pf	96⅞	96	96	

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
300	Anglo-A ctfs	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	−⅛
1700	Anglo-Am	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	
300	Atlantic Lob	2	2	2	
600	do pf	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	−⅝
10	Borne-Scrym	227½	227½	227½	
140	Buckeye PL	56	55	55½	+½
400	Cheseb Mfg	71	68	68	−4
16100	Mont'l new	24¼	23½	24	
100	Crescent P L	16½	16½	16½	+¼
70	Eureka P L	67½	67	67½	
25	Galena Sig'l	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	−⅜
23600	Humble	75⅞	72⅜	74⅜	+1
150	Illinois PL	142	134½	134½	−2½
14100	Imp Oil Can	34⅛	33	34	+⅞
210	Indiana P L	63	62½	62½	−½
113200	Int Pet	31½	29⅛	31½	+2⅛
460	Magno Pet	181	179⅛	180	+⅜
410	Nat Aransit	19	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
220	NY Transit	54⅜	54	54	+½
230	North'n P L	80½	80½	80½	+⅛
1000	Ohio Oil	66⅛	64⅛	64⅛	−⅛
20800	PrairO&G n	55⅞	53	55⅛	+1⅛
1080	Prairie P L	129⅞	128	128½	
90	Solar Ref	229	216	219½	−½
100	SouthernPL	71	69½	70	
1110	So Penn Oil	176	169	170½	−2¼
10	So'westPaPL	55	55	55	−5
18000	S O of Ind	33	31⅛	32⅛	−⅛
700	S O of Ky	134	132⅜	133⅛	−⅛
40	S O of Neb	244	240	242	+2
14800	S O of N Y	45⅜	44⅜	45⅛	+½
40	S O of Ohio	367½	366	366	−2
110	Swan&Finch	19⅛	19	19	−⅛
7900	Vacuum	102½	99⅞	102	+⅞

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
400	Am Control	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
7600	Am Marac'bo	7⅛	6½	7	
2500	Ark N Gas	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
1000	Cardinal Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3900	Carib Syn	6⅛	6	6⅛	−⅛
11500	Cities Serv n	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+⅝
2300	do pf	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+⅝
300	bkrs shs	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
600	do pf B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
1800	Cons Roy n	10	9⅝	9⅝	
32900	Colombian S	2	1⅛	1⅞	−⅛
9200	Creole Syn	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	
2800	Crown C P	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
100	Derby O&R	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
5000	Euclid	1⅛	1⅛	1½	−⅛
17100	Gibson	4	3⅝	4	
200	Gilliland ctfs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9600	Gulf Oil Pa	85	83½	83½	+⅛
800	Kirby Pet	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
47300	Lago Pet	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
4400	Lion Oi' Ref	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
30400	Leonard	8⅛	7⅛	8	
300	Margay	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10100	Mex Panuco	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	−⅛
200	Mount & G	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
10300	Mountn Prd	24½	24	24⅛	−¼
300	Nat Fuel&G	121	120	120	−2
6100	N Bradford	6⅛	6	6	
600	New York	10½	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
1800	N M&Ariz L	16	14⅛	15⅞	+1⅝
500	Ohio Fuel	35	33⅝	35	+⅞
7300	Peer	2	1⅛	2⅛	+⅛
400	Pennok Oil	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+⅛
400	Red Bank	21	19⅞	20	−⅛
4200	Reiter-Foster	20	18	19⅛	−1
700	Ryan Cons	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
300	Savoy	1	1	1	−⅛
2000	Salt Crk Con	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
12700	Salt Crk Pr	31	30⅛	31	
300	Tidal Osage	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1000	Venezuela P	3⅞	3	3	−½
900	Wilcox O&G new	27½	26⅛	27	
700	Woodley Pet	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅝

MINING

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
1600	Calaveras C	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
9600	Con Cop nw	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
360	ConsM&Sm	152	143	152	+3½
2000	Cresson Con	3⅛	2⅛	2⅞	−⅛
3000	Engin Gold	14⅛	12⅞	13	−2
100	Eagle Pick L	34	34	34	
6200	Golden Cent	2	1⅞	2	+⅜
1500	Jerome Ver	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
21400	Kay Copper	2	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
200	Kerr Lake	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅞
1700	Mason Val	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
400	N Cornelia	20	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
440	NJerseyZinc	208	204	206	−2⅛
1100	Newmont	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+⅛
1400	Nipissing	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
1900	North Butte	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+⅛
700	Premier Gld	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
100	Silver King	10	10	10	+1
8600	S A Gld&Jlat	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
200	SwesternMet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
400	Teck Hughes	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3500	Tonopah Bel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4600	Tonopah Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4900	Tonopah Min	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+1
500	UniVerde Ex	28	28	28	−1⅛
900	Utah Apex	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
300	Wenden Cop	3	3	3	+⅛
400	Yukon Alas	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
8	Allied Pack 8s'39	87½	85	87½	+⅝
3	do 6s	78½	76	78½	+¼
18	Aluminum 7s'33	106½	106½	106½	
147	AmG&E6sB'2014	98⅛	98	98⅛	−⅛
51	AmPw&Lt6s	95⅞	94⅞	95	−⅛
74	do 6s 2014w't w	95⅞	94⅞	94⅞	−⅝
8	AmRollM6s'38	101½	101½	101½	
1	AmThread6s'28	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	
34	AmType6s'40wi	102⅜	102½	102⅜	+¼
55	AmWWE6sA'75	95	94⅞	94⅞	
16	Anaconda6s'29	103	102⅜	103	+⅜
238	AssoG&E6s'55	94½	93⅞	94½	+½
48	AsHard'e6½s'33	95⅜	95½	95½	
41	AtlanticFrt8s	20⅞	20	20	−⅞
19	AtGWIcol t 5s'59	73½	72⅜	72⅜	−1⅛
24	Beaverbd8s'33	95⅞	92⅞	93⅛	−1⅛
31	BellTelCan5s'55	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛	−⅛
9	Beth Stl 7s'35	104	103⅜	103⅜	−⅛
16	B&M RR 6s'33	95	94⅞	94⅞	−⅛
13	CanNatl7s'55	110	109	109⅞	−⅛
118	CM&StP5sA	57	55	56⅞	−1⅛
11	do 5s	83	82	83	−2
1	ChiRIP5½s'26	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	−⅛
3	CitiesSer7sC'66	126½	126½	126½	
42	do 7sD'66	102	101⅛	101⅛	
281	do p l 6s'44	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	−⅛
73	do 6s'66	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
2	do 8s E'66p&l	111½	111½	111½	
15	CG,El&PofB 6s, F, 1965	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
2	do 5½s'52	105	105	105	+1
12	Con Text 8s'41	85⅞	85	85⅞	−½
23	C-Me C 6½s'54	97½	96	97½	
6	Cuba Tel 1st&rf 7½s'41	110	108⅜	110	+1⅛
25	Cud Pks 5½s'37	92⅜	92½	92½	−⅛
1	do 5s '46	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	−⅛
17	Det C G 6sA'47	105½	104⅞	104⅞	−½
1	Det Ed 6s'32	139	139	139	+3
2	Fed Sug 7s'33	93	92	92	+⅞
18	Gair 1 mtg7s'37	103⅜	103¼	103¼	−⅛
8	G Ice Cr 6½s'35	113⅞	112½	113⅞	+⅞
9	Gen Pet 6s'28	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	
115	do 5s '40	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	
2	Gr Trnk 6½s	107	107	107	
10	G Oil of P 5s'37	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	−⅛
1	do 5½s'26	100	100	100	
2	do 5½s'27	101½	101½	101½	
3	Hood Rb 7s'36	105	104⅜	104⅜	+⅛
202	Inl Stl 5½s'45wi	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	−⅛
80	Kan C Ter 4s'60	85⅛	84	85	+⅝
5	K T of P5½s'55	87⅜	87⅛	87⅛	−⅞
4	Leh P Sec 6s'27	101½	101½	101½	
14	Lac Gas 6½s'35	99	98⅜	98⅜	−1⅛
1	Lig-Win 7s'42	108	108	108	
3	LibbyMcN&L7s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	
5	L Isl Lgt6s'45	93⅞	99⅞	99⅞	−⅛
14	Mani Pw7sA'41	103⅜	102⅝	103	−⅝
57	Morris&Co7½s	105½	104⅝	104⅞	−⅝
28	MoPac5s'27	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
15	MSP&SSM6s28wi	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
25	Nt'l DP6s'40wi	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
5	NorStPw6½s'33	133⅛	133⅛	137	−⅝
29	do 6½ gn'33	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	−⅛
59	O Pw5s'52SerB	94	94	94	−⅛
30	PoP&L5s'52S D	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	−⅛
15	do5s'52SerB	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
2	PennockO6s'27	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
2	PhilaEl5½s'47	106¼	106¼	106¼	−⅝
3	do 5s '60	101	100½	100½	
18	PhilaRT5s'62	98	98	98	−½
38	Pure O6½sA'33	102½	102⅛	102¼	
3	PPet7½s31wwa	104	104	104	
121	SchRE6s'35pp r	100½	98½	99⅞	−½
26	SbdAirL6s'45	96	95	95⅞	+⅛
2	Sha M10-y7s'31	103⅞	102⅝	103⅝	+⅞
6	Sloss-Shef6s'29	103	102½	103	
14	do pur 6s '29	103¼	102½	102½	
28	Solvay&Co6s'34	103⅛	103⅛	103½	
7	SouCalEd5s'44	96½	95⅞	96⅞	+¼
166	So'tP&L6sA2025	98⅞	97⅛	98	−⅝
58	do t d w op w	108½	106¼	106¼	−1⅞
17	SONY 6s '33	107	106½	106½	
19	SunOil5½s'39	98	97½	97½	−⅝
53	Swift&Co5s'32	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞	
2	Tidal O 7s '34	103¼	103¼	103¼	−¼
26	Trum Stl6s'40wi	96½	96	96½	
29	TranscO 7s'30	96⅞	96	96½	
4	Uni Oil Prd8s'31	34	34	34	
22	US Rub 6½ '26	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	
3	do 6½s '27	102¼	102	102	−¼
18	do 6½s '28	102⅜	102¼	102¼	−¼
4	do 6½s '29	102¼	102	102½	−¼
33	do 6½s '30	102½	101⅞	102⅛	+⅝
7	do 6½s '31	102	101½	101½	
7	do 6½s '32	102	101½	101½	+½
16	do 6½s '33	101½	101	101	−½
11	do 6½s '34	101	100⅝	100⅝	+⅛
10	do 6½s '35	101	100⅜	101	
10	do 6½s '36	101	100⅝	101	+¼
35	do 6½s '37	100⅝	100¼	100½	−½
17	do 6½s '38	100⅝	100¼	100½	−½
10	do 6½s '39	100⅛	100	100¼	+¼
11	do 6½s '40	100⅛	100½	100½	−¼
21	USSm&Rf5½'35	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	−½
13	Vacuum Oil 7s	105¼	104⅞	105⅛	+⅛
44	Walw 6½ '35 A	98	97½	97½	−½
6	do 6s '45	98½	98	98½	
21	WebsterM6½'33	100¼	100	100¼	−⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
30	Andean Nat Cp without war	99	98	99	+1
4	Cty Dres7s'45wl	94¾	94¾	94¾	
183	Cty Colog6½s'50	87¼	86¼	86¼	−1
57	City Gratz 8s'54	98⅞	97	97	−1
73	Czech R7½'45wi	97	96½	96½	−½
115	Dan C M5½s'50	99½	98½	99½	+1
118	EstRRFran7s'54	83	81¼	83	−¼
9	Dpt Antioqua	90⅞	90¼	90¼	−½
1	Eur Mt&I7½'50	92½	92½	92½	−½
91	French NMSS7s	81½	80½	81	−½
280	Gt Con El6½s'50	86¼	85⅜	85⅜	−½
13	Hambg E7½swl	95½	95½	95½	
123	Hun C M7½s'45	89½	89	89⅞	
40	Int M B Fin7s'44	96⅜	96	96½	−¼
767	K Denmk5½s'55	99¼	98½	99	−⅝
3	K Nether6B'72	107	107	107	
59	Krupp Ltd 7s'29	92¼	91½	91½	−⅛
42	Mtg Bk King Den 6s S 6 '70	100¼	100	100	−½
18	Mun Men8s'40	98½	98	98	−¼
44	Pr Up Aus7s'45	92½	92¼	94	−¼
44	P SantaFe Ar '42	94¼	93⅞	94	−⅛
16	Rhine W 7s'50	94⅞	94¼	94¼	−¼
26	Rhine MD7A'50	96	95½	95½	−⅛
48	Rep Peru 7½'40	98¼	97⅞	98	−⅝
3	RusGvt 5½'21cf	11½	11½	11½	
30	do 6½s '19 ctf	15½	12⅞	12⅞	−¼
26	do 6½s '19	14	12⅞	12⅞	+¾
12	do 5½s '21	13½	12½	12½	+⅞
5	Sande F 5s'55	98	98	98	−¼
18	SiemHS 7s'28	97	96	96¼	−½
13	do 7s '35	95½	94⅞	95	−¼
70	Swiss 5½ '29	102	101⅜	101⅝	−⅛
27	ThysIr&Stl 7s'30	95	93½	93½	−⅛
40	Tokio ELt6s'28	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
39	ToEP(Ltd)7'55A	90½	90	90½	
54	TyrHy-EP7½'55	97	96⅜	97	+⅜

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

	1925	1924
Oct. gross	$13,901,740	$12,757,515
Net	3,658,004	3,272,053
10 mos gross	123,026,510	117,779,603
Net	28,202,324	23,991,235

TEXAS & PACIFIC

	1925	1924
Oct. gross	$3,481,478	$3,372,527
Total net	916,147	854,684
Surplus af chgs	708,671	660,674
10 mos gros	28,305,842	27,214,534
Total net	4,904,808	4,398,299
Sur af chgs	2,815,369	2,542,241

GULF COAST LINES

	1925	1924
Oct. gross	$1,180,366	$1,140,729
Total net	270,590	290,508
Sur af chgs	128,200	238,230
10 months' gr	12,502,022	11,936,854
Total net	3,882,348	3,722,263
Sur af chgs	2,542,191	2,615,425

MOBILE & OHIO

	1925	1924
Oct gross	$1,923,648	$1,749,999
Net	440,836	370,437
10 mos gross	15,960,565	16,322,260
Net	3,094,632	3,094,113

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1925	1924
Oct. gross	$2,051,613	$1,692,989
Net	754,363	638,495
10 months' gr	13,009,115	12,085,715
Net	3,518,960	2,393,102

ILLINOIS CENTRAL SYSTEM

	1925	1924
Oct. gross	$17,235,996	$16,215,425
Net	3,218,397	2,530,743
10 mos gross	146,209,643	144,064,769
Net	24,278,052	23,391,370

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE

	1925	1924
Oct. gross	$984,290	$982,087
Deficit	103,024	26,868
10 mos gross	11,788,562	11,297,251
Net oper inc	1,202,211	896,703

INTERNATION'L GREAT NORTHERN

	1925	1924
Oct gross	$1,651,656	$1,753,359
Total net	398,146	479,347
*Sur after fix chgs	295,813	379,991
10 months' gr	14,534,044	13,622,728
Total net	1,926,564	1,993,365
*Sur after fix chgs	922,015	976,706

*Before adjustment bond interest.

RISE IN WHOLESALE PRICES CONTINUES

Professor Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the last three weeks, compared with the low of January, 1922, the previous year's average, the 1925 high and low to date, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken at 100):

	Index number	Purchasing power
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—January (low)	138	72.5
1924—Yearly average	149.3	66.0
1925—High	164.4	64.4
1925—Low	155.3	60.8
June, average	158.1	63.3
July average	160.3	62.4
August average	159.5	62.7
September average	158.2	63.2
October average	156.7	63.8
Nov., week ended Nov. 6	158.6	63.0
Nov., week ended Nov. 13	158.7	63.0
Nov., week ended Nov. 20	159.0	62.9
Nov., week ended Nov. 27	160.0	62.5

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Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

EAST'S GRIDIRON SEASON CLOSES

Reversals, Muddy Fields, Crowds, and Forward Passes Feature

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—Form reversals, capacity throngs, muddy fields and forward passes featured the East's greatest football season in history which closed Saturday. Only one championship failed of decision, that in the newly formed New England Conference, wherein University of New Hampshire and University of Maine finished deadlocked.

Dartmouth College swept the East, defeating Norwich, Hobart, Vermont, Maine, Harvard, Brown and Cornell before invading the West to conquer University of Chicago. The "Big Green" eleven, with A. J. Oberlander and Myles J. Lane in the backfield, gathered 340 points in eight games and was scored upon only by Harvard, Cornell and Chicago.

Princeton University, an uncertain quantity after playing a 10-to-10 tie with a supposedly mediocre United States Naval Academy and then bowing to the prowess of J. E. Tryon, Colgate captain, 9 to 0, arose to great heights in the "Big Three" engagements and overwhelmed its rivals, Harvard and Yale. J. W. Slagle, halfback, was the principal factor in the surprising Tiger thrusts.

Amherst Wins a Title

Amherst College proved best among the "Little Three," defeating Williams and Wesleyan. P. W. Mohardt, brother of John Mohardt of Notre Dame, proved an exceptional backfield player.

The United States Military Academy gained the service championship by turning back the Navy on Saturday at the polo grounds, 10 to 3. Maine captured the title in the Pine Tree State's four-corner battle.

Dartmouth was the only undefeated and untied eleven in the East. Colgate was unbeaten, but tied by both Lafayette and Brown. Syracuse and Fordham remained in the title class until almost the end, falling before Colgate and Georgetown, respectively. West Virginia and Pittsburgh each had only one defeat to mar otherwise formidable records.

Outstanding facts in the eastern season follow:

The highest score for a game was made by Cornell, 80 points against Susquehanna.

Fourteen scoreless ties were played, one of them being the Harvard-Yale game.

Several elevens scored less than 30 points through the season, including Bates 27, Clarkson Tech 27, Trinity 23, Tufts 24, Vermont 27, Drexel 22 and New York Aggies 22.

Georgetown permitted only 19 points in 10 games, St. Mary's being the only team to cross the Washington team's goal line. Opponents scored 18 points against West Virginia in nine games, Pittsburgh registering 15 and thereby dealing out the only defeat for the mountaineers.

Tufts barely escaped the "always-defeated" class with a 7-to-6 victory over Maine in the first contest of the season.

Opponents tallied 216 points against Manhattan, 209 against Haverford and 207 against Susquehanna.

Yale in First Big Upset

Two of the leading undefeated elevens of 1924, Yale and Pennsylvania, were late season failures. Pennsylvania conquered Yale, 16 to 13, in the first great upset of the year, only to fall before Illinois and Pittsburgh.

Yale was overwhelmed by Princeton and played to a scoreless deadlock with a Harvard team that had been beaten by Holy Cross and Dartmouth and had defeated a weak Brown team by a lone field goal.

The forward pass, against which much was said a year ago, was used more than ever. Dartmouth, with all its great power, could do comparatively little with a sturdy Cornell line, so turned to the air and won, 62 to 13. Army beat Navy with a forward pass and Princeton kept Harvard and Yale on the run through overhead tactics.

Attendance disposed of all previous records, with new plants operating at Pittsburgh, Brown and Holy Cross and the great baseball parks of New York and Boston being used for college contests more than ever.

Storms interfered with many of the contests and in one week, that of the World Series, three games in the northeast were either canceled or postponed because of snow.

Five World's Speed Records Are Broken

CULVER CITY, Calif., Nov. 29 (AP)—Five world's speed records were broken, here, yesterday, in the running of the Culver City 250-mile classic. The event was won by Frank Elliott, who established a new record for 250 miles with an average of 127.87 miles an hour.

Harry Hartz finished second, three-fourths of a lap behind Elliott. Fred Comer was third, Robert McDonough fourth and Earl Cooper fifth.

Four of the five records were broken by Cooper, who was leading the field until he ran out of gasoline on the one hundred and eighty-fifth lap.

Cooper's new record is: 132.6 miles an hour for 75 miles against 128.6 made by Leon Duray at Salem, N. H., Oct. 31, 1925; 131.18 miles an hour for 100 miles as against Duray's record of 128.55 made at Salem the same date; 130.7 miles an hour for 150 miles as compared to Bennett Hill's mark of 127.3 made at Culver City, Dec. 14, 1924; 129.5 miles an hour for 200 miles against 128.9 miles for that distance established by Hill at Culver City, Dec. 14, 1924.

COADY IS ELECTED TO LEAD HARVARD

Clement D. Coady '27 of West Newton Mass., was this afternoon elected captain of the Harvard varsity football eleven for next fall. He succeeds Marion A. Cheek '26 of Berkeley, Calif. The election was held at the Harvard Varsity Club and the men who played in the Yale game, Nov. 21, were eligible to vote. They were: Modison Sayles '27, Roger Doherty '26, C. M. Lindner '27, C. H. Prat Jr. '28, B. L. Kilgore Jr. '27, Leo F. Daley '27, George Hoague '26, R. W. Turner '28, C. H. Bradford '26, C. C. Coady '27, B. R. Taylor Jr. '26, E. H. Bradford '26, Capt. M. A. Cheek '26, J. P. Crosby '28, A. H. Miller '27, Isadore Zarakov '27, Henry Chauncey '28 and J. J. Maher '26. All were present.

Coady has played two years on the varsity eleven, as well as one on his freshman class team. In 1924 he was the regular left tackle, but at the start of this season he was placed in the backfield on account of his kicking, interference and secondary-defensive work. After the Princeton game, it was decided that he was needed in the line and he was placed at right tackle, where he played brilliantly against Brown and Yale. eH did the punting for the team even after he went into the line.

FALL RIVER HELD TO TIE

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—One of the best soccer games of the season was witnessed at the New York Oval yesterday afternoon, when Fall River, leader in the American Soccer League competition, was held to a tie by the New York Giants, who gave a very fine exhibition of football and twice neutralized leads established by the champions. The final score was 2 to 2. At half time Fall River was leading by 1 to 0.

Tryon Finishes Ahead of Lane

Colgate Star Has Margin of Nine Points for Lead in Scoring

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—J. E. Tryon, Colgate University football captain, is the leading scorer on the Eastern Intercollegiate gridiron with 111 points in eight games. Tryon crossed the enemy goal line 15 times for touchdowns and kicked 21 points after touchdown. The Colgate team played nine games but Tryon did not appear in the game against Providence.

M. J. Lane of Dartmouth College is second, with 102 points, while J. H. Carr of Syracuse University is third with 100 points. Borelli of Muhlenberg and Graham of Fordham University are tied for fourth place honors with 78.

Nationally, Flournoy of Tulane leads with 192 points, Benjamin Friedman of Michigan leads the Western Conference with 52 points, while far West honors go to Morton Kaer of Southern California with 90 points. The eastern leaders follow:

Player College and Pos.	T	FG	TP	Tot.
Tryon, Colgate, hb	15	0	21	111
Lane, Dartmouth, hb	17	0	0	102
Carr, Syracuse, hb	13	3	13	100
Borelli, Muhlenburg, hb	13	0	0	78
Graham, Fordham, qb	8	1	27	78
Woerner, Fordham, hb	12	0	1	73
Oberlander, Dartm., hb	12	0	0	72
Tully, Dartmouth, end	7	0	26	68
Metzgar, Georgetown, hb	11	0	0	66
Wallis, Holy Cross, hb	11	0	0	66
Kitteridge, H. Cross, hb	10	0	3	63
Keefer, Brown, hb	10	0	2	62
O'Connor, New Ham., hb	7	4	7	61
Briante, N. Y. U., hb	10	0	0	60
Wilcox, Swarthmore, hb	10	0	0	60
Plansky, Georgetown, hb	8	1	6	57
Gustafson, Pittsburgh, hb	6	5	5	56
Spangler, Gettysburg, hb	8	1	3	54
Kirkleski, Lafayette, hb	9	0	0	54
Manning, Fordham, hb	9	0	0	54
Mohardt, Amherst, hb	9	0	0	54
Allen, Yale, hb	6	0	16	52
Pease, Columbia, qb	7	0	9	51
Wester, Cornell, qb	8	0	1	49
Gasener, Cornell, hb	8	0	0	48
Cadigan, Amherst, hb	7	0	5	47
Miatt, Cornell, hb	7	0	3	45
Connors, N. Y. U., hb	5	1	12	45
Makofski, Union, hb	7	0	3	45
Dignan, Princeton, hb	7	0	2	44
Hagert, Georgetown, hb	7	0	2	44
Shapley, Navy, hb	6	0	7	43
Kaplan, Columbia, qb	7	0	1	43
Madden, Columbia, hb	5	1	10	43
Glenn, W. Virginia, hb	7	0	1	43
Barnum, W. Virginia, hb	5	0	13	43
Sullivan, Mas. Aggies, hb	7	0	0	42
Darrowe, Maine, hb	7	0	0	42
Kirchmeyer, Columbia, hb	7	0	0	42
Kline, Yale, hb	7	0	0	42
Slagle, Princeton, hb	5	1	6	39
O'Neill, N. Y. U., qb	6	0	3	39
Stehman, F. & M., hb	6	0	3	39
Crosby, Harvard, hb	6	0	2	38
McCormick, Bucknell, hb	2	5	11	38
Farrington, Bowdoin, hb	6	0	2	38
Kreuz, Pennsylvanio, hb	4	2	7	37
Cronin, Boston Col., hb	6	0	0	36
Moberg, Mass. Agies, hb	6	0	0	36
Wilson, Army, hb	5	0	6	36

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS SATURDAY

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP)—Results of English and Scottish league soccer matches played Saturday:

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division

Arsenal 2, Sunderland 0.
Aston Villa 3, Manchester City 1.
Cardiff City 1, Bolton Wanderers 0.
Burnley-Birmingham postponed.
Bromwich 1, Leeds United 0.
Leicester City 1, Everton 1.
Bury 1, Liverpool 0.
Manchester United 8, Blackburn Rovers 0.
New Castle United-Sheffield postponed.
Notts County 4, Tottenham 2.
Huddersfield Town 3, West Ham United 2.

Second Division

Fulham 1, Southampton 1.
Bradford City 5, Middlesbrough 2.
Portsmouth 3, Port Vale 2.
Preston North End 2, Derby County 1.
The Wednesday 4, Chelsea 1.
South Shields 3, Nottingham Forest 1.
Stockport County 4, Blackpool 3.
Stoke City 3, Hull City 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
First Division

Airedreonians 2, St. Mirren 1.
Clyde Bank 3, Queens Park 0.
Dundee United 2, Hibernians 2.
Hamilton Academical 2, Cowden Beath 1.
Hearts 1, Kilmarnock 0.
Morton 3, Dundee 0.
Partick Thistle 2, Motherwell 1.
Aberdeen 1, Raith Rovers 0.
Falkirk 3, Rangers 2.
Celtic 3, St. Johnstone 0.

LOTT AGAIN PICKED AS WESTERN LEADER

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—For the second year G. M. Lott Jr. is named first in the tennis ranking of the Chicago Tennis Association, it is announced by L. J. Lunn, chairman of the ranking committee. Lott is the men's city champion, ranks among the first 10 in national tennis, and is a former national junior champion. Brilliant work against outstanding national stars last season, as well as his defeat of all local rivals is mentioned in awarding Lott the honor. Lott also is high in doubles, paired with E. J. Pare. The latter is first in the boys' singles, eleventh among the men, and first in junior doubles, paired with George Holloway.

Miss Marion Leighton retained premier ranking among the women's singles. In doubles she is again paired at the top with Mrs. Lillian Alter.

FALL RIVER WINS 4 TO 0

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 30 (Special)—The Fall River team, champions of the American Soccer League, made its season's debut in Philadelphia Saturday by defeating the Philadelphia Field Club in a league match 4 goals to 0. The champions were not extended at any time and might have run up a bigger score had they desired. Brittain, center forward, was the star and leading scorer with two goals, Fryer center halfback and McKenna outside left, each contributed a goal. Kucklick at goal saved a number of points for Philadelphia.

PLANT RETAINS HIS TITLE

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP)—William Plant scored another victory yesterday when he successfully defended his Metropolitan A. A. U. seven-mile walk title in the championship record time of 53m. 16⅗s. This performance cuts 1m. 23⅕s. from the standard which he established in the event at Yonkers last year. Fred Wachsmuth of the Millrose A. A. won the 10-mile run title from a small field, defending his laurels, which he also won at Yonkers last year. Wachsmuth's time for the 10 miles was 53m. 43⅘s., far off the championship record, held by William Ritola.

BETHLEHEM BEATS INDIANA

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 30—The Bethlehem Steel Football Club added two points to its total in the American Soccer League race by defeating Indiana Flooring of New York by the score of 4 goals to 1. All of the scoring was done in the first half. With the Steel Workers' forward line functioning with precision and brilliant combination work apparent, the home team scored early in the game and then added regularly until they had a safe lead.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

West Point 10, Annapolis 3.
Boston College 17, Holy Cross 6.
Carnegie Tech 36, Lehigh 0.
Dayton 10, Bucknell 0.
South Carolina 20, Centre 0.
Roanoke 9, Lynchburg 6.
Loyola 6, Haskell 0.
Colorado Teachers 3, Iowa Teachers 3.
Colorado College 26, Colorado Mines 10.
Washington State 17, So. California 12.

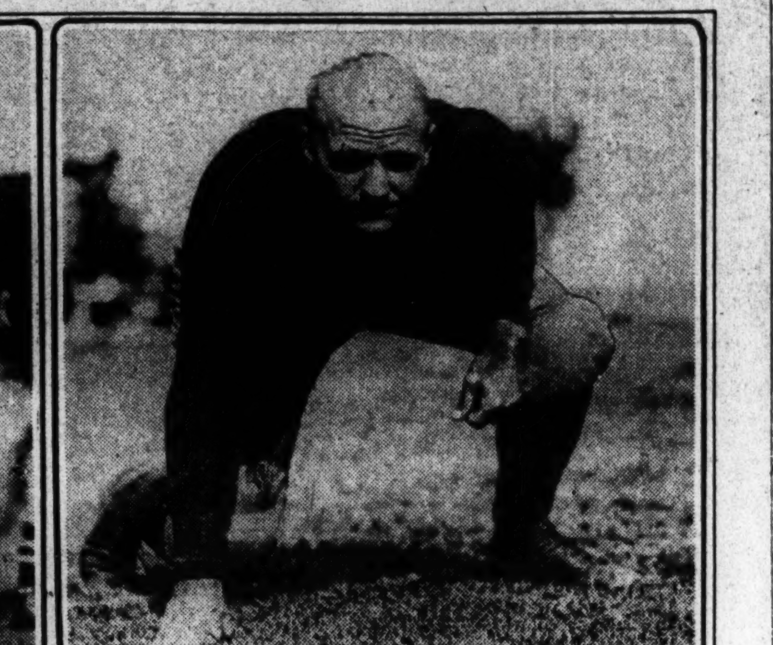
YALE WINS AT SOCCER

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 30—In the first Intercollegiate Soccer League victory for Yale this year, a free kick by Mulligan, center forward, gave the Elis a 1-to-0 victory over Cornell in a league game here Saturday. Throughout the two halves the teams fought on even terms, but in the third period a foul by a Cornell player gave Yale a free chance at the goal and Mulligan made good on the attempt.

Leaders of the West Point and Annapolis Elevens

Fotograms

Capt. H. R. Baxter, West Point



P & A Photo

Capt. A. W. Lentz, Annapolis

PHILADELPHIA CAPTURES CUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—The first intercity squash racquets team match between Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, held in this city on Saturday and Sunday, for the cup presented by A. H. Lockett, went to the Philadelphia team, in straight victories. On Saturday, the representatives of the Quaker City defeated Boston, 5 matches to 2, and yesterday they disposed of New York players by the same score. New York was second, as the result of the morning match yesterday, in which it took the odd match from Boston, the score being 4 to 3.

The team of the winners was headed by Wallace F. Johnson, who is well known as the star expert of chop play in lawn tennis, and has been a member of the first 10 in the outdoor sport for many years. S. P. Clark and C. S. Clark, members of the famous cricket family of Germantown; R. R. Coffin, a former tennis protégé of the national champion, William T. Tilden 2d; Snowden Samuels, J. de V. Keefe, and Kenneth Kennedy were the other members of the victorious team. A. E. Ells, Henry E. Mills, Henry Munroe, Paul Keenan, Junius A. Richards, Lawrence McK. Miller, and J. B. Underhill represented New York, while Boston sent a team composed of Ralph Powers, Paul E. Callanan, R. C. Bray, Harold Plimpton, P. B. Plimpton, W. I. Badger Jr., and C. F. Eaton.

On Saturday, Philadelphia encountered Boston, and Johnson, C. S. Clark, Coffin, Kennedy and Keefe were victors for Philadelphia, while Callanan and Badger furnished the points for the Bostonians. Most of the matches were one-sided, but Coffin had a hard, five-game battle before he conquered Harold Plimpton, losing the first two games, but coming ahead to take the next three.

Yesterday, New York defeated Boston in the morning, after a struggle. One of the matches hung until the final point, so that the entire battle hung on it. Henry Mills was encountering Callanan. Mills had taken the first and fourth, while those between had gone to the Bostonian. Extra points were set in the fifth game, at 14-all, and each in turn took points until the score stood at 16-all, with only one point to settle the match and the team competition, but Mills managed to capture the next rally for the New Yorkers.

Munroe made the finest showing for the New York team. In the morning round he defeated Bray of Boston, after a five-game match, then disposed of C. S. Clark, in the afternoon, in another long drawn out struggle, which also went to extra points in the final game. The other members of the New York team were not equal to the task, and the Philadelphians took all but the last match on the list, Underhill proving too strong for Kennedy, and winning in straight games. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA 5, BOSTON 2.

Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Ralph Powers, Boston, 15—12, 15—8, 15—12.

Paul Callanan, Boston, defeated S. P. Clark, Philadelphia, 15—12, 12—15, 15—10, 17—16.

C. S. Clark, Philadelphia, defeated R. C. Bray, Boston, 15—10, 15—9, 14—17, 5—15, 15—6.

R. C. Coffin, Philadelphia, defeated Harold Plimpton, Boston, 12—15, 12—15, 15—5, 15—9, 15—7.

W. I. Badger Jr., Boston, defeated Snowden Samuel, Philadelphia, 15—6, 13—15, 13—16, 15—10, 15—8.

Kenneth Kennedy, Philadelphia, defeated C. F. Eaton, Boston, 15—10, 15—11.

J. de Keefe, Philadelphia, defeated T. B. Plimpton, Boston, 15—10, 15—8, 15—13.

NEW YORK 4, BOSTON 3

Ralph Powers, Boston, defeated A. E. Ells, New York, 16—18, 15—9, 15—8, 15—10.

H. E. Mills, New York, defeated Paul Callanan, Boston, 7—15, 17—15, 9—15, 13—15, 17—16.

Henry Munroe, New York, defeated R. C. Bray, Boston, 15—11, 15—8, 7—15, 10—15, 15—7.

Paul Keenan, New York, defeated Harold Plimpton, Boston, 15—12, 15—13, 15—11.

P. B. Plimpton, Boston, defeated Junius A. Richards, New York, 15—12, 18—17, 10—15, 11—15, 15—12.

L. McK. Miller, New York, defeated W. I. Badger Jr., Boston, 7—15, 15—13, 16—12, 15—11.

C. F. Eaton, Boston, defeated J. B. Underhill, New York, 15—11, 15—10, 15—10.

PHILADELPHIA 5, NEW YORK 2

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated A. E. Ells, New York, 16—18, 15—8, 15—9, 15—10.

S. P. Clark, Philadelphia, defeated H. E. Mills, New York, 13—15, 15—8, 15—9, 15—11.

Henry Munroe, New York, defeated C. S. Clark, Philadelphia, 10—15, 11—15, 15—4, 15—10, 18—16.

R. R. Coffin, Philadelphia, defeated Paul Keenan, New York, 5—15, 15—12, 18—13, 15—10.

J. de V. Keefe, Philadelphia, defeated J. A. Richards, New York, 15—11, 11—15, 9—15, 15—11, 18—16.

Snowden Samuels, Philadelphia, defeated L. V. Miller, New York, 15—8, 15—12, 15—12.

J. B. Underhill, New York, defeated Kenneth Kennedy, Philadelphia, 17—15, 15—12, 15—13.

JOHNSON CHANGES CLUBS AGAIN

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 30 (AP)—E. K. Johnson, infielder of the St. Paul American Association Club, has been sold to the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League. Johnson came from the New York Yankees as part payment for Mark Koenig. Johnson may manage the Pacific Coast Club next season.

Hyde and Morgan in Third Round

Two Upsets Enliven Princeton Club Invitation Squash Tennis Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—The first round and almost half of the second round was completed over the weekend in the Princeton invitation squash tennis tournament, with most of the stars reaching the third round. William Rand Jr., the national champion, and his fellow members of the Harvard Club team, Fillmore Van S. Hyde, and Hewitt Morgan, were especially effective, each reaching the third round in straight games.

Two upsets enlivened the play. First, H. Victor Crawford of the Montclair Athletic Club, eliminated the national veteran champion, Charles M. Bull Jr. of the Crescent Athletic Club, who was runner-up to Rand in the national last spring, in straight games, 15—7, 15—9. This occurred on Saturday. Then, Edwin Muller of the home club, disposed of Carroll T. Cooney yesterday, in straight games, 15—5, 15—10. The winner is only recently out of the Class B ranks, while Cooney, the former Yale football star, has been for two years a regular member of the Yale Club team, winners of the team title last season.

Rand encountered Basil Harris of the Princeton Club, and disposed of him in straight games, 15—10, 15—4; Hyde defeated C. Wesley Dingee, Montclair Athletic Club, with even greater ease, 15—5, 15—5, while Morgan eliminated Burdett H. O'Connor, the lively player of the Montclair Athletic Club, 15—13, 15—1. Another victor, who is still in the second round, was Thomas R. Coward, of the Yale Club, who made his appearance on Saturday, and defeated G. B. Woods, one of the lesser lights of the Harvard Club, with great ease, 15—8, 15—5. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT
—First Round

C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C. by default.

A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, by default.

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—5.

Clyde Martin, Yale Club, defeated A. S. Moses, Columbia University Club, 15—10, 15—7.

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., defeated D. S. Baker, Yale Club, by default.

M. M. Sterling, New York A. C., defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, by default.

C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, by default.

C. W. Dingee, Montclair A. C., defeated H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, by default.

J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated E. R. Brumley, Harvard Club, 15—7, 15—4.

Second Round

William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton Club, 15—10, 15—4.

Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, defeated B. H. O'Connor, Montclair A. C., 15—13, 15—1.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated G. G. Davidson, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—9.

H. V. Crawford, Montclair A. C., defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent A. C., 15—7, 15—9.

M. M. Sterling, New York A. C., defeated C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, by default.

F. van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated C. W. Dingee, Montclair A. C., 15—5, 15—5.

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated Carroll T. Cooney, Yale Club, 15—5, 15—10.

BASKETBALL LEAGUE IN ANNUAL MEETING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—No changes were made in either the rules or the arrangements for the championships, at the annual meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League meeting yesterday. The gathering at the Hotel Pennsylvania confined its activities to completing the schedule, which will be made public later in the week, after several of the dates agreed upon have been confirmed by the scholastic authorities in the various universities involved.

All six of the universities and colleges which constitute the league—Columbia University, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, and Yale University—were represented by their managers, but the coaches of Cornell and Dartmouth were not present. As a result, several changes in the rules, while taken under consideration, were passed over until the spring meeting, after the championship has been decided.

The present officers, William Barber of Yale, president, and Ellwood W. Kemp, Columbia, secretary and treasurer, were continued in their offices for another year.

BROOKLYN WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Gaining their second victory in two days, the Brooklyn Wanderers won two more points in the American Soccer League series by defeating the Newark Football Club at Hyatt Field, Harrison, N. J., 3 to 0, yesterday afternoon. Nelson shot the first goal 15 minutes from the start. The same player made it 2 to 0 10 minutes later. Near half time, Barr drove in the third goal from the right wing. There was no scoring in the second half.

LEWIS TO MANAGE MOBILE

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Mobile Association team of 1926 will be managed by George H. Lewis, former major league star and for several years with the Boston Red Sox. He will play the outfield and pilot the team. Lewis managed Portland, Ore., last season.

WANDERERS BEAT NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 30—New Bedford lost Saturday to the Brooklyn Wanderers in an American Soccer League game, 3 to 2. It was a hard-fought match, and was the third [illegible] the season for New Bedford.

OTTAWA UPSETS QUEEN'S, 11 TO 2

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 30 (Special)—Entering the game with a record of 26 consecutive victories since November, 1922, during which time they had won four intercollegiate titles and three Canadian championships, Queen's University were decided favorites Saturday afternoon to defeat the Ottawa Senators, champions of the Interprovincial Union, in the final game for the esatern Canada Rugby title, but the collegians were outplayed at their own game and were knocked off the pedestal they have occupied for the last four years, Ottawa winning the game by 11 to 2 and qualifying to meet the Winnipeg Tammany Tigers in this city next Saturday for the Canadian championship.

Queen's success has been due to the great team work of Batstone and Leadley on their back field, and the brilliant work of their outside wings. They have always played for mistakes by their opponents, kicking the ball frequently and trusting to errors by the opposing backfield men to advance the ball quicker and farther than by plunging attacks. Batstone and Leadley also teamed well together on runs and as a rule return kicks to the disadvantage of their opponents.

Saturday the reverse was the case. Tubman and Miller outplayed Batstone and Leadley at their own game, while Emmerson, Young and Starr held the Queen's tacklers in check and also managed to get down on the Queen's backs before they could either return the ball or run it back. Queen's, unable to play the game to which they are accustomed, were unable to check the locals.

With a strong wind behind them, Queen's were only able to score one point in the first period, Tubman running back a number of points. The locals scored four in the second period, and each added one in the third. Wright's touchdown and a single gave the winners six points in the final quarter.

Ottawa deserved to win the game, the score being a good indication of the play. Queen's was unable to make yards once during the game while the locals made first down six times.

OTTAWA — QUEEN'S

Young, Wright, lo......ro, Thomas
Starr, Anderson, ro...lo, Walker, Wright
Monohan, lm......rm, Norrie, Baird
Timmis, Pritchard, rm...lm, Airth, Brown
Currie, li......ri, Adams, J. McKelvey
Humphrey, Ketchum, ri......li, Muirhead
Bruce, snap......snap, Lewis
Lynch, qb......qb, Baldwin
Connell, lhb......rhb, Batstone
Tubman, chb......chb, Leadley
Miller, rhb......lhb, Howard, Chantler
Emmerson, Short, fw
fw, Mundell, Skelton

Score—Ottawa 11, Queen's University 2. Touchdown—Wright, for Ottawa. Kicks to deadline—Lynch, Tubman, for Ottawa. Safety touch—Batstone, for Ottawa. Kicks for rouges—Tubman 2 for Ottawa; Leadley 2, for Queen's. Referee—H. Degruchy, Toronto. Umpire—J. O'Brien, Montreal. Head linesman—R. Degruchy, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

LEWISTON TO HAVE A NEW HOCKEY RINK

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 30 (Special)—In two weeks Lewiston will have its new hockey rink in operation. It will mark the first real development of what promises to be a renaissance of semi-professional and professional hockey in Maine.

The Lewiston rink, the largest Maine has ever known, will seat 4500 people when completed, will be a covered structure of steel and iron; and, if the present plans see fulfillment, will be the first of two other such rinks, one to be built in Waterville, and one in Berlin, N. H., forming a circuit in which Maine will be connected also with Montreal to the north and Boston to the south.

The rink is being built by an athletic group particularly interested in winter sports. It has received the enthusiastic support of a number of Lewiston and Auburn business men, who have contributed toward its erection.

The rink will be 100 feet wide and 170 feet long. Its construction is entirely of steel framework, over which a covering of corrugated iron will be laid. The rink will be lighted electrically. It is so constructed that there is a clear span inside the building, no uprights interfering with the rink. Tiers of seats will be placed around the sides.

AUSTRALIA MAY WITHDRAW

SYDNEY, Aust., Nov. 30 (AP)—The Australian Tennis Association is not pleased that the United States failed to send a team here, and may withdraw from the Davis Cup competition. At a meeting of the association it was emphasized that Australia had done much for American tennis, especially financially, and it was decided to inform the American tennis authorities tha towning to lack of funds the association probably would not continue in the Davis Cup series.

COACHES ANNUAL MEETING DEC. 28

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 30 (AP)—Coach John W. Wilce of Ohio State University, yesterday, issued a call for the fifth annual meeting of the Football Coaches' Association to be held Dec. 28 in New York City. College and university coaches from all parts of the country are expected at the convention, Dr. Wilce said. Among the speakers at the gathering will be E. K. Hall, chairman of the national football rules committee.

SCHAEFER MEETS HOREMANS

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—Jacob Schaefer of this city, world's champion at 18.2 balkline billiards, opens the defense of his title here tonight against Edouard Horemans of Belgium, his first challenger since the international tourney of last February. Both layers appeared to have reached top form when they concluded training here last week with brilliant exhibition performances. They play 1500 points for the title, 500 points each night at Orchestra Hall here, scene of many previous title contests.

WEST POINT IS WINNER 10 TO 3

Defeats Annapolis in Annual Football Game Before 60,000 Persons

WEST POINT-ANNAPOLIS WINNERS

Year	Winner	Score
1890	Annapolis	24—0
1891	West Point	32—16
1892	Annapolis	12—4
1893	Annapolis	6—4
1899	West Point	17—5
1900	Annapolis	17—7
1901	West Point	11—5
1902	West Point	22—8
1903	West Point	40—5
1904	West Point	11—0
1905	Tie	6—6
1906	Annapolis	10—0
1907	Annapolis	6—0
1908	West Point	6—4
1910	Annapolis	3—0
1911	Annapolis	3—0
1912	Annapolis	6—0
1913	West Point	22—9
1914	West Point	20—0
1915	West Point	14—0
1916	West Point	16—7
1919	Annapolis	6—0
1920	Annapolis	7—0
1921	Annapolis	7—0
1922	West Point	17—14
1923	Tie	0—0
1924	West Point	12—0
1925	West Point	10—3

Annapolis 12, West Point 14. Ties 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Before a crowd of some 60,000 spectators the United States Military Academy defeated the United States Naval Academy in their annual football contest at the Polo Grounds, this city, Saturday afternoon, by a score of 10 to 3. West Point made a touchdown, a point after and a field goal, while the best Annapolis could do was a field goal.

Army outplayed Navy in almost every department of the game. The field was soft and slippery and the heavy Army backs were able to gain ground, while the lighter Navy backs found difficulty in keeping their feet. Fifteen first downs were made by the winners, while the Midshipmen made only seven. Army gained 170 yards at rushing against 75 for the Navy. Penalties figured to a considerable extent as the Navy was forced to give Army 52 yards while Army gave the Navy 20.

While the Navy completed seven forward passes to six for the Army, the percentage of successful tries was much in favor of the latter as Navy tried 20 while Army tried only 13. On its 13 Army gained about 60 yards while the Navy gained only about 100.

At times Navy put up a brilliant defense, especially in the first half, and it was after securing the ball from Army in its own territory that Navy came near enough to its opponent's goal to make a goal from field. After Born had secured the ball at midfield for Army on a Navy fumble, the Cadets rushed to Navy's 17-yard line where a well-concealed forward pass, Harding to Captain Baxter, resulted in the touchdown. The Army worked the ball to Navy's five-yard line in the third period and from there Reeder kicked a field goal ending the scoring. The summary:

WEST POINT — ANNAPOLIS

Capt. Baxter, le......re, Bernet, Taylor
Sprague, Elias, lt......rt, Eddy, Berstein
Schmidt, lg......rg, Edwards, Pierce
Daly, c......c, Hutchins, Osborne
Seeman, Reeder, Hammack, rg
lg, Capt. Lentz, Cross
Saunders, Humber, rt......lt, Wickhorst
Born, Harbold, re.le, Hardwick, Hoerner
Harding, qb......qb, Hamilton
Trapnell lhb
rhb, Flippin, Miliken, Ransford
Wilson, rhb......lhb, Caldwell, Banks
Hewitt, fb......fb, Shapley, Albertson

Score—United States Military Academy 10, United States Naval Academy 3. Touchdown—Baxter. Goals from field—Wickhorst for Navy; Reeder for Army. Point after touchdown—Wilson. Referee—W. R. Okeson, Lehigh University. Umpire—W. R. Crowley, Bowdoin College. Field judge—Harry E. Kersburg, Harvard University. Head Linesman—E. J. O'Brien, Tufts College. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Dreyfus Has Plan to Stop Stalling

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 30

BARNEY DREYFUS, president of the world champion Pittsburgh Nationals, has a plan he will submit to the magnates at the December meeting whereby games once started and stopped by rain will be played out from the point at which they were interrupted.

President Dreyfus said that the general public and owners had become disgusted with the action of players in games where a downpour of rain is expected. "Every means of delaying the games is resorted to," he added. "Under this new rule nothing would be gained by the stalling."

De Paolo Wins Driving Honors

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 30 (AP)—With the close of the American Automobile Association's season with the 250-mile race at Culver City, the position in which the drivers finished in the year's competition and the number of points they made has been announced.

Peter De Paolo won the 1925 championship, even though he did not place in yesterday's race. The ranking scorers follow:

Driver	Points
Peter De Paolo	3260
Thomas Milton	1710
Harry Hartz	1640
Robert McDonough	1510
Earl Cooper	935
Frank Elliott	888
David Lewis	465
Fred Comer	450
Ralph Hepburn	356
Philip Shaffer	315
Norman Batten	250
Jeremiah Wonderlich	190
Leon Duray	185
Peter Kreis	117
Bennett Hill	100
Earl Devore	56
James Hill	55
Pietro Bordino	54
Ralph De Palma	46
Shattuck	40
David Evans	35
Anton Mourre	11
Earl Corum	10

COATS HELD TO TIE SCORE

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 30—The J. & P. Coats football eleven played a 2-to-2 tie game with the Newark club in an American Soccer League contest here Saturday. The result of the game came as a distinct surprise. Newark was not considered as a serious opponent; but the plucky New Jersey kickers, led by Captain Marshall, former international celebrity, made every break of the game count, and as a result Geddes, rated as the youngest player in the circuit, scored both times for the visitors.

PROVIDENCE WINS, 4 TO 1

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 30—Providence defeated New Bedford, 4 to 1, here yesterday, in an American Soccer League game which was originally scheduled [illegible] be played at Providence, but was transferred to this city. A crowd of about 5000 saw the Providence team outclass the Whalers in all departments, scoring three goals in quick succession in the first half and holding the New Bedford forwards well in check in the second half

CHICAGO BALL TEAM HOME AFTER TOUR

Japanese Much Improved in Game, Says Coach Norgren

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—Japanese colleges are making great progress with baseball, it was declared here today by Coach N. H. Norgren, after bringing back his University of Chicago nine from its tour of the Oriental islands. Visits of American college teams, and the invasion of the big leaguers of several years ago, encouraged the development of skill and increased the public following of the game, he said.

"They are exceptionally good at fielding," said Coach Norgen. "But their greatest improvement in recent years is in the pitching. They have learned change of pace, and this has made them harder to hit. They are more consistent in their batting, though they do not hit much harder.

"Waseda University has two of the best college pitchers in Japan. They are Takeuchi and Fugimoto. Probably the best of the collegiate hurlers, however, is Yuasa of Meija University. He is very heady in delivery of the ball. We found Ono, pitcher for one of the professional teams, hard to hit also. He beat the big league team that visited Japan.

"We won 13 games, tied 5 and lost 3. We had a fine time but are glad to get home. I'll have to get busy pretty quickly with my basketball team. We haven't much time to get it ready for for the 'Big Ten' race." Eleven players made the trip with oCach Norgen.

All-Irish Defeat United States 2-0

American Women's Field Hockey Team Plays Strong Game Against Visitors

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special)—The All-Irish women's field-hockey team defeated the United States eleven on the Wellesley College field here Saturday by a score of 2 to 0, thus bringing its tour of the United States to a successful close.

It was one of the best-played field hockey games that has taken place in this country. The All-Irish team entered the contest a decided favorite to win and in this came up to expectations; but the United States team played a strong game and kept the score to a much lower figure than was expected. The winners have played together a considerable length of time, while the Americans had not played as a team until last Friday and that they should hold their more experienced opponents to two goals was a big surprise.

While the United States failed to score, the All-Irish goal had more to do than in any of the previous games she has played in this country. Play was on both sides of the field about equally, and had the Americans been as good at team play as they were individually, they would surely have scored. Miss Cummings, right halfback and captain of the Irish team, was the chief stumbling block to the Americans as she broke up most of their attacks. In three other games played the English coaches defeated the United States Reserves 4 to 1, the All-Boston team defeated Fairchester 7 to 4 and the Boston second team defeated Baltimore 5 to 3. The summary of the All-Irish-United States game follows:

ALL-IRISH — UNITED STATES

Miss Dilworth, lw......rw, Miss Brewer
Miss McCann, il......ir, Miss Goodman
Miss Fudger, cf......cf, Miss Weiner
Miss Steen, ir......if, Miss Waldner
Miss McKisack, rw......lw, Miss Tuttle
Miss Livingston, lhb......rhb, Miss McLean
Mrs. Baund, chb......chb, Capt. Townsend
Capt. Cummins, rhb......lhb, Mrs. Brown
Miss Williams, lb......rb, Miss Jones
Mrs. Charters, rb......lb, Miss Jacobs
Miss McCullagh, g......g, Miss Ferguson

Score—All-Irish 2, United States 0. Goals—Miss Fudger, Miss Dilworth. Umpires—Miss Drary and Miss Groueulet. Time—Two 35m. periods.

CANADIAN RUGBY IN THE FINAL WEEK

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 30 (Special)—The Canadian Rugby football season advanced to the final week on Saturday when the last of the championships of the various unions were decided. In the intermediate intercollegiate race McGill University of Montreal defeated St. Michaels of Toronto, by 7 to 0, but lost the round by 18 to 11 through St. Michael's 18-to-4 win in Toronto in the first game.

In the Ontario Rugby Football Union intermediate series Sarnia, champions for the last two years, won their third straight title by defeating Kitchener, 20 to 0. St. Michaels play a game in Sarnia on Wednesday, and the winners play C. N. R. of Montreal in Toronto next Saturday for the Canadian intermediate title.

Ottawa Rideaus won by 8 to 6 from Montreal A. A. A. in the second game for the Quebec junior title, but lost the round 21 to 9. Argonauts of Toronto, won the junior Ontario title by defeating Dundas 24 to 7 in the game here and taking the round 35 to 9.

In the junior intercollegiate University of Toronto defeated Queen's University in Kingston by 6 to 1. The intercollegiate champions will not play for the Canadian title which will be decided in Montreal next Saturday when Argonauts play Montreal A. A. A. There is a possibility that Regina, western Canada champions, will play the winner of Saturday's game on Dec. 12. The final senior game will be played in Ottawa next Saturday with Winnipeg Tammany Tigers as the visiting team.

HAVERFORD IN LINE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Haverford College won from Harvard University at soccer Saturday, 1 to 0. This provided the victors with an opportunity to meet the University of Pennsylvania next Saturday, and in case they win, will be tied with Princeton University for the intercollegiate title. The defeat placed Harvard in last position in the league.

W. W. Saunders, center forward for the visitors, kicked through the only score when he received a relay from D. G. Baker in the second quarter. The Haverford attack was far superior to that offered by the Crimson and but for some classic tending by R. H. Thomas, the Pennsylvanians would have scored several more points.

For Haverford, Capt. H. C. Evans proved stalwart on the defense, and with F. M. Logan, his teammate, seldom let a shot get by at J. H. Marshall, goalie. Capt. J. A. MacKinnon was an able assistant to Thomas in holding off Haverford. K. B. Crooks and N. R. Daniellian of Harvard each lost good chances to score. The summary:

HAVERFORD — HARVARD

Borton, ol......or, Gansie
Richardson, il......ir, Daniellian, Small
Saunders, cf......cf, Trevvett
Baker, ir......il, Keefe, Crooks
Richie, or......ol, Driggs
Haines, lhb......rhb, MacKinnon
Haviland, chb......chb, Wickersham
Wood, rhb......lhb, Parrott
Logan, lfb......rfb, Tarnowsky
Evans, rfb......lfb, Phaneuf
Marshall, g......g, Thomas

Score—Haverford College 1, Hardvard University 0. Goals—Saunders for Haverford. Referee—E. H. Garrigan. Time—Four 22m. periods.

TWO UPSETS IN HOCKEY LEAGUE

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Pittsburgh	2	0	3	1	4
Ottawa	2	0	3	2	[illegible]
Boston	1	1	4	4	[illegible]
Toronto	0	1	2	3	[illegible]
Canadiens	0	1	0	1	[illegible]
Montreal	0	1	2	3	[illegible]
New York	0	0	0	0	[illegible]

MONTREAL, Nov. 30 (Special)—The former United States amateur champions, Pittsburgh, scored their second victory in three days in their first National Hockey League campaign here Saturday night when they defeated Canadiens, the league champions 1 to 0.

The winning goal came from White on a pass from Drury in the last half of the third period. The former amateurs were not conceded a chance to defeat the locals and while their victory was not earned on the merits of the play, the losers having the advantage in everything but goal scoring they made a decidedly strong impression, much better than was expected.

The real reason for the Pirates victory was the spectacular work of Worters in goal who stopped twice as many shots as the Canadiens' custodian, many of them from close range After the visitors scored their goal the locals attacked strongly and Morenz bombarded Worters continually, but without success.

The game was of the typical early-season variety, team work giving way to individual work which was of the erratic kind. There were lots of individual plays of the brilliant nature and the game was of the strenuous variety. Vezina, Canadiens' goal keeper, was forced to leave the game and was replaced at the start of the second period by Alphonse A. LaCroix former U. S. Olympic team goalie, who turned in a good game, the goal that defeated him coming through a tangle of players giving him no chance to save. Conacher and Smith played well on the defense for the visitors while Morenz was the best for the losers. The summary:

PITTSBURGH — CANADIENS

Darragh, Drury, lw..rw, Boucher Leduc
Milks, O. Cleghorn, c......c, Morenz
McCurry, White, rw..lw, Joliat, Lepine
Smith, Spring, ld.rd, Mantha, Paulhaus
Conacher, rd......ld, Coutu
Worters, g......g, Vezina, LaCroix

Score—Pittsburgh 1, Canadiens 0. Goal—White for Pittsburgh. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 20m periods.

TORONTO, Nov. 30 (Special)—Staging a rally in the third period which was not to be denied, the Boston Bruins won, Saturday night, their first victory over St. Patricks since they entered the National Hockey League, the final score being 3 to 2. The game was fast for the first of the season and the locals had an edge in the first two periods, their attacking division working smoother than that of the Bruins and it was only the remarkable exhibition of Stewart in the visitor's goal that held the locals scoreless in the first period and to two goals in the second. With an average custodian opposing them St. Patricks would have had at least six goals. The Boston defense of Hitchman and Stuart applied their bodies to the attackers at every opportunity and this told in the final period when the winners outskated and outplayed the locals.

The Boston team is much stronger than it was last season and the players work better together. The forwards were relieved frequently with the result that all of them were fresh for the final 20 minutes. The locals relieved less, were unable to stand up to the speedy attack staged by the Bruins.

The locals were short on condition for a strenuous game such as the opener was; but they are also stronger than last year. Stewart played the most valuable game for the winners while Hitchman was very effective in stopping attacks. Shay was the hardest worker on the forward line, scoring two goals, one of which was disallowed, and giving the pass for another. Mitchell, Jackson and Cooper were the best of the others, the latter getting two goals and giving Roach a number of chances to make good saves Corbeau was the best for the losers with Roach in goal playing a fine game.

There was no scoring in the first period although the locals had the best of the play. Corbeau gave Dye two passes which were turned into goals during the second period while Mitchell gave Cooper the chance to score Boston's first. In the third period Shay passed to Cooper for the equalizer Three and a half minutes from the end the locals were all up on the attack when Shay broke away for the winning goal. The summary:

BOSTON — ST. PATRICKS

Shay, Geran, lw......rw, Dye, Bellefeuille
Brackenborough, Jackson, c
c, Adams, Neville
Cooper, Herberts, rw......lw, Day
Hitchman, Redding, ld
rd, McCaffery, Holway
Stuart, Mitchell, rd......ld, Corbeau
Stewart, g......g, Roach

Score—Boston 3, St. Patricks 2. Goals—Cooper 2, Shay for Boston; Dye 2 for St. Patricks. Referees—Dr. O'Leary and Bell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30 (Special)—Montreal Maroons were unfortunate to lose the opening game of the N. H. L. season here Saturday night, the locals getting a 3-to-2 victory. The first and third periods were scoreless, all five goals coming in the second 20 minutes all within 13 minutes.

The Maroons were very much stronger than they were last year, all of the players who were retained showing improvement, while the new comers more than made good, Siebert and Stewart being especially effective They are still unpolished in spots, but have the material for a team that will have to be reckoned with. They showed plenty of speed and their back-checking broke up the locals, attempts at combination in the first period.

Seibert opened the scoring in the second period after a minute of play and repeated 55 seconds later. It took Ottawa 10 minutes to even the score but 15 seconds after getting the equalizer Reginald Smith scored the winning goal.

Munro played a better game than anytime last season and teamed well with Noble on the defense. Stewart formerly of Cleveland, and Seibert were the best of the forwards. Reginald Smith was the pick of the locals being the only one to bore in on the Montreal net. Clancy and Connell turned in strong games, while Denneney was shooting on the net all evening. The summary:

OTTAWA — MONTREAL

Denneney, Gorman, lw
rw, Seibert, Kitchen
Nighbor, Kilrea, c..c, Stewart, Dinsmore
R. Smith, A. Smith, Finnegan, rw
lw, Broadbent, Rothschild
Boucher, ld......rd, Munro
Clancy, rd......ld, Noble, Cain
Connell, g......g, Benedict

Score—Ottawa 3, Montreal 2. Goals—Nighbor, Denneney, R. Smith, for Ottawa; Seibert 2 for Montreal. Referee—L. E. Marsh. Time—Three 20m. periods

SHAWSHEEN DEFEATS BOSTON

ANDOVER, Nov. 30 (Special)—The Shawsheen Football Club defeated Boston here Saturday by a score of 3 to 2. A record crowd saw the fastest soccer game ever played on Balmoral Field The Indians were out to win and even up for Boston's 6 to 1 defeat several weeks ago.

CHESS LEADERS KEEP PLACES

MOSCOW, Rus., Nov. 30 (AP)—The fifteenth round of the international chess tournament was played yesterday. The four winners were E. B. D. Bogoljubow F. J. Marshall, J. R. Capablanca and F. D. Yates. The relative positions of the leaders was unchanged.

YOUNG GIRL WINS FIRST PRIZE FOR BABY BEEF AT CHICAGO SHOW

School Girl Surprises Judges and Competitors With Champion Entry—Other Youthful Exhibitors Win Honors in Large Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—Judging of the record entry of cattle, sheep, horses, hay and grain was resumed at the Twenty-Sixth Annual International Live-Stock Exposition at the Union Stockyards.

Among the early winners, congratulations are showered upon a young sixth grade girl pupil of the Toledo, Ill., public schools, Miss Pauline Brown. She captured first prize for her entry in what was declared the strongest junior showing of baby beeves ever exhibited at the exhibition. Her black Angus yearling was judged champion of the junior feeding contest in which 100 calves competed. Miss Brown's entry defeated a class of 36 rivals.

Standing two, three and four behind her entry in the class were entries by the Ljungdahl brothers of Manhattan, Kan., which led every class where previously shown. This trio included among its trophies blue ribbons from the Kansas State Fair, the Topeka State Fair and the American Royal Show at Kansas City.

Lives on a Farm

Miss Brown is a member of a real farm family. Her sister, Ina Mae, placed high with another baby beef. The champion is expected to set a new high record at the auction of the Calf Club Friday afternoon.

At the horse show in the International Amphitheater, witnessed by a near-capacity crowd of 12,000, the first popular winners were June Night, a black mare hunter, shown by George A. Strom of Chicago, and Rex Rene, bay mare, shown in the combination harness and saddle class by Mrs. James G. Alexander of Chicago. June Night, with a small boy for a mount, performed brilliantly over a difficult set of hurdles, a four foot three inch brush and a fence of the same height, followed by an in-and-out jump over three feet six inch and four feet rail fences. Rex Rene defeated a field of 10 rivals which included "Aristocrat," bay mare, owned by Mrs. B. H. Davies of Chicago, and "My Buddie," chestnut gelding, owned by Miss Adele Moller of Chicago, taking second and third respectively.

In the grain show for 10 ears of yellow corn, region five, J. D. Marsh of Gallatin, Tenn., won first prize, with J. C. Buford of Pulaski, Tenn., second. The white corn prize was won by O. C. Norton of Gainesboro, Tenn., and the single ear award fell to the entry of J. F. Cress, Salisbury, N. C. For prolific corn the honors went to J. A. Patterson of China Grove, N. C.

In region six, T. A. Coakley of Sterling, Colo., won first place for yellow corn. Ray Surhart of Webber, Kan., winning with white corn, and John Patterson of Moab, Utah, with the single ear.

Alvin L. Helmes of Belleville, Ill., won the junior live-stock feeding contest for pens of three lambs, defeating James Haire of West Point, Ind., Alice and Edith Clark of Janesville, Wis., and Alice Garrett of Battle Ground, Ind. Young Helms also was declared to have the best individual junior pen of lambs.

Wins Meat Packers' Prize

Among 25 shorthorn cattle in another junior event, Glen Michael of Loretto, Neb., won first prize with his entry, defeating among others Kenneth Thompson of Newmarket, Ia., who took second. Michael also won the Institute of American Meat Packers' special junior shorthorn award. In the Hereford class Beryle Williams of Salem, Ind., won in a display of 26 head. His sister Audrey was second.

With 4459 points out of a possible 5000, the team of five students from Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College won the collegiate stock-judging contest. The team was composed of L. E. Hawkins, Walter Gray, Harlan Hamm, R. E. Herndon and Charles Weathers. University of Illinois was second among the 22 colleges competing.

Individual honors among the 105 students competing were captured by A. McGugan of Ontario College, Canada. He scored 924 points of a possible 1000. Robert Ritchie of Iowa State College, placed second on 917 points, with L. C. Cunningham of University of Illinois third on 910 points.

In the collegiate crop-judging contest, 10 colleges competing, North Carolina won by scoring 4381 of a possible 5000 points. Iowa was second, Ohio third, and others ranked as follows: Oklahoma, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, and Indiana.

First and second in individual competition were won by J. E. Foster and R. J. Peeler of the North Carolina team.

Ford Methods Used to Make Toy Cars in Nuremburg

Nuremberg
Special Correspondence

THE Ford manufacturing system was introduced in the toy factory of the Bing Company in this city. This step was taken with a view of producing great masses of toys at as low a cost as possible in order to compete with the toy industries of other countries which in many cases have greatly developed since the war and are often protected by high importation tariffs. The United States, for instance, levies a tax on imported German toys amounting to 70 per cent of their price. If one adds to this amount the cost of freight, the factory prices of German toys are exactly doubled before they reach the American dealer whose profit must still be added. In other words, the factory prices of German toys must be less than half the prices of the American factories if Germany wishes to compete successfully on the American toy market. This the German toy factories can only accomplish by paying low wages and by most carefully organizing the manufacturing process.

Passed from Worker to Worker

The Bing Company has perhaps gone farthest in standardizing its method of production. About 3000 workers of which half are women and girls are employed at their factory in this town. In long rows the women sit at tables on which the parts coming from other workshops are dumped in great masses. Each girl has one special function to perform and passes her piece to her neighbor as soon as she has finished her part of the work. Thus the toy gradually nears completion as it approaches the end of the table.

In this manner 80 girls put together 10,000 toy Ford cars daily, or about 160 a minute, while at another table 5000 toy omnibuses of the type of the London General Omnibus Company's bus are turned out by about 50 girls daily. In another section 6000 sets of minature clockwork railways consisting of engine, tender, one coach and four tracks and 3000 larger sets having an additional coach, three signals and a signal box are completed daily.

At one table long rows of girls are engaged in piecing the clockwork mechanism of miniature gramophones together. They need not even pass the piece to their neighbor but merely toss it onto a moving band which carries it automatically to the next seat. All in all the Bing Concern and its affiliated factories manufactures about 20,000 different kinds of toys employing wherever possible these standardized methods of production.

Owing to the speed with which the girls work the other workshops have a busy time keeping them supplied with parts. Here, too, work is simplified and standardized to the utmost. The side views of the railway coaches, of the bodies of toy cars and other parts are printed on large sheets of tin, in the manner colored pictures are printed on paper. These sheets each representing pictures of hundreds of car bodies or wheels, drivers, railway coaches, etc., are then conveyed to other machines which cut them into long strips that in their turn pass through a third machine that stamps out the pictures with lightning speed. Long rows of machines produce rails for the tracks which are projected by compressed air from one machine to the next. Yet another machine produces about 55,000 toy motorcar wheels a day. Provided each wheel has a thickness of four millimeters, the daily production of this one machine built up in a vertical column would reach a height of 220 meters or almost the height of the Woolworth building. Cogged wheels for the clockwork mechanism are not milled singly but 50 at a time by one machine.

Assembling a Toy Ford

A typical example of the standardization and simplification of the manufacturing process is the putting together of the Ford toy car, which is an exact model of the open four-seater and is fitted with a clockwork mechanism. For the entire process of putting together this toy, including packing into a cardboard box, only 26 different operations are needed. Four of these which are performed by four girls are needed for fixing the radiator and the water inlet to the hood. The completed hood then passes to an adjoining table where the first girl fixes it to the little board carrying the struts for the top of the car while the second girl, sitting opposite her, bends the three sides of the body of the car and a third adjusts the little extension which the Ford cars have in the rear. The fourth girl then joins the front and the rear parts while a fifth puts on the top, a sixth fixes in the bottom and a seventh adds the four fenders and the two running boards. Now the completed body is given a fresh coat of black paint which is squirted on it by compressed air and is then placed on an endless moving metal band which carries it through a long oven. When the pieces leave the oven the paint has dried and they are placed on a revolving drum to cool. Then they are conveyed to a third table, where the first girl fixes in the driver, the second and third add the front and rear number signs, the fourth adjusts the two headlights, the fifth affixes the spare wheel to the rear, the sixth and seventh put in the clockwork and secure it, the eighth fixes the front axle, the next two mount the wheels while the last girl winds up the clockwork with lightning speed, thus testing the mechanism. Now the finished toy car is placed on a fourth table where it is packed up.

Every operation, of course, consists of a number of minor ones. In order to fix the four fenders and the two running boards, for example, 16 operations are need which the girl performs in about 20 seconds. As soon as she has completed these she passes the car on to her neighbor taking hold of the next one simultaneously, for if any of the girls slacken in speed for a moment the whole flow of work will be blocked.

Trains Run to Their Boxes

Similarly ingenious and rapid is the way in which the parts of the sets of the above-mentioned miniature clockwork trains are put together. This is done on three tables placed in the form of a T. On one of them the engines are put together while on the other the tenders are "assembled" on one side and the coaches on the other in such a manner that when the parts are completed they reach the place where the two tables meet and a third branches off. On the third the packing up of the parts takes place. The last girl at the table where the engines are put together winds up the clockwork and then the engines run by their own power to the packing table and practically into the boxes, which short spin serves as a test to their mechanism at the same time.

Mass production of this kind combined with the payment of low wages alone enables the toy factory to undersell its competitors on the world's market. The toy Ford cars, for instance, are sold for $1.60 a dozen, the miniature railways consisting of three pieces and a circle of tracks are sold for $1.70 a dozen sets while the sets containing five additional pieces are sold for $3.30 a dozen. The toy gramophones for instance are sold at a retail price of about $1 apiece including one record.

Models Sought in America

In order to sell German toy railways and automobiles in England and America these must naturally be exact replicas of American and English railways and motorcars. It is astonishing to see to what extent the Midland, the Great Western, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Chicago and Milwaukee engines, passenger coaches, luggage vans and freight cars have been copied. For this purpose the toy factory receives photographs and minute descriptions of of the engine or car of which toys are to be made. In one case 25 photographs of one engine showing different views were used and in another case even a chip of the wood of a freight car was sent to the factory in order that the right color should be obtained.

American and English boys especially are very hard to please, Herr Bing said, since they wanted every detail as correct as possible. Nevertheless the majority of the English and American youngsters when playing with their trains, cars and tractors would not guess that these have been manufactured in Germany if they were not so marked.

CORN SHOW HELD IN NORTH DAKOTA

State Now in "Corn Belt," Exhibitors Prove at Third Exhibition

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence) — Convincing evidence that North Dakota already is in the "corn belt" of the United States and that corn now is one of the important products of the State, was presented at the third annual North Dakota State Corn Show held here. Some 600 exhibits of corn, much of which was chosen at local contests for selection of best samples, were displayed.

Prize-winning exhibits at the state show here will be used by the Greater North Dakota Association in making up the portable general agricultural exhibit which it will show at conventions, fairs and other occasions outside North Dakota in advertising this State.

All attendance records were broken, approximately 60 per cent of the attendants being farmers, according to H. P. Goddard of Bismarck, manager of the show.

The principal address was given by Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who declared that southern and central North Dakota are now definitely in the "corn belt," which is steadily moving northward. He credited the early Indians of the North Dakota prairies with showing the white men the value and possibilities of corn as a general food and money crop.

Many prizes were awarded and several cups were presented. Show directors plan to make this annual event one of increasing importance.

Mr. Donnelly, in addressing a large and interested audience at the corn show, said in part:

"Probably no more positive or striking proof can be advanced of the trend of the corn crop and its adaptability to northwest conditions, than the history of corn acreage in this region. In two years, North Dakota has increased her corn acreage by half: namely, from 780,000 acres in 1922 to 1,137,000 acres in 1924.

"North Dakota farmers, who have been constantly faced with the menace of an overproduction in wheat, need have no fear of an overproduction of corn from such additions in acreage as they may plant, as an increase of 2,000,000 new acres in corn each year would just about keep the nation in a balance between supply and demand with our increasing population, and this only provided no new needs for this versatile crop are developed."

American and Canadian Pastors Exchange Pulpits

PORTLAND, O., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence) — Good will and friendship between the United States and Canada were cemented here recently in an observance of International Good Will Sunday by 26 American churches and as many Canadian churches which exchanged pastors for the day. Two pulpits of Portland churches were filled by pastors of churches in Vancouver, B. C., while two Portland pastors occupied pulpits of two churches in the Canadian city.

The theme of the sermons in all of the 52 pulpits was that of international brotherhood. The Rev. George O. Fallis, pastor of Canadian Memorial Church and president of the Vancouver Ministerial Association, and the Rev. Edward McGougan, pastor of the Chalmers United Church of Vancouver, spoke twice in Portland. Dr. Harold Leonard Bowman, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and the Rev. Charles MacCaughey, pastor of Centenary Wilbur Methodist Episcopal Church, were the ones who went from this city.

SAVINGS LEAD WHERE SCHOOL COST HIGHEST

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 27 (Staff Correspondence) — Public school education, earnings and savings are associated by Arthur R. Heron, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, in a comparative table which shows that the five states with highest school costs lead respectively in per capita savings. Conversely, the five states paying the least for education show the smallest per capita savings.

California leads the list of school costs with a rate of $25 per capita. Individual savings total in bank deposits $363. Other states in order are Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana and North Dakota, ranking highest in educational expense with average savings bank deposits per individual of $276.48.

GAMBLING ON RACES FOUND TRADE CHECK

Kentucky Business Men Join Move for State Ban

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Business men have joined in the attack on race-track gambling in Kentucky. Fifty-eight prominent residents of Covington have issued an appeal to the people of that city to support the movement to suppress gambling. The signers of the statement urge local officials to enforce the laws for suppression of all gambling and complain of the operation of race-track and handbook betting.

"Legalized betting is proving disastrous economically, as well as morally," says the statement. "Retail merchants are sounding a note of alarm. Legitimate business is suffering."

The appeal followed one circulated by merchants and business organizations in Cincinnati, O., complaining of the long period of racing in that vicinity, with meetings at Latonia, Ky., and at Coney Island, O.

At the closing session of the Louisville Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, recently in Owensboro, a resolution was adopted denouncing racetrack betting and appealing that the Kentucky Anti-Racetrack Gambling Commission "continue its activities until the law permitting the pari-mutuel system of betting is wiped off the Kentuck statute books.

Another attempt is to be made to have the General Assembly repeal the racetrack gambling law at the session opening in January, it is understood. The House in 1924 passed the repeal, but it was defeated in the Senate. Unofficial polling of the membership this year appears to indicate about the same line-up as before.

CLOSE SALMON SEASON

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence) — Commercial salmon fishing in provincial waters came to a close on Saturday night, a order having been issued by the Dominion Department of Fisheries stopping the fishing until Jan. 1 because evidence of deterioration was shown in the salmon and the spawning grounds were not sufficiently planted with eggs.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

CUBA—90 acres, $2700, suitable for growing citrus fruits. R. B. EVANS, 49 Spencer Ave., Toronto, Canada.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

EVERETT, MASS.—7-room modern apartment; 25 minutes to Boston; quiet neighborhood; adults only. Call Everett 2545-J.

PART of floor, two rooms, unfurnished, share bath, kitchen with another woman; lease; references: $70-$80. Caledonia 2468.

TO LET—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Attractive newly furnished modern apartment, one room, kitchenette, bath, complete for housekeeping; centrally located; Murray Hill section New York. Call OWNER, Nevins 1681.

STUDIOS TO LET

DURHAM STUDIO
Gloucester St., Corner Newbury—Fine large studio to let Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays until end season; excellent location. Inquire MISS DURHAM, 42 Gloucester St., Boston, Mass. Telephone Back Bay 9265.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Will rent part of office or mailing address; secretarial service if desired. J. K. JOHNSON, 127 Federal St. Liberty 0178.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Practitioner's office available now. Tel. Aspinwall 5109.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, Fisk Building, Room 426; part time or several whole days. Tel. mornings, Circle 2965.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 11 Norway St., Suite 3—For 1 or 2 people, permanent or transient. Back Bay 1835.

BOSTON, 407 Marlborough St., Suite 4—Sunny, attractive rooms; rates $5 and upwards.

N. Y. C., 505 West 142nd St.—Unfurnished living room and bedroom adjoining, kitchen privilege, front rooms, reasonable; can be seen after 6 p. m. Apt. 332.

N. Y. C., 209 West 108—Comfortable 3 rooms, or large front, and medium; modern, home-like, private. Academy 6015. COUCH.

NEW YORK CITY, 518 W. 111th—Large room, refined surroundings, piano if desired; all transportation. Cathedral 5860. WELLS.

N. Y. C., 152 W. 84th St.—A nicely furnished light room, running water, electric light; $7. BERNHARDT, Schuyler 5424.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 South 45th St.—Large, warm, sunny room for gentleman or business couple. Phone Woodland 1041.

TWO ROOMS FOR RENT
Reasonable Rates
Bus goes near the corner of street.
Write for information to
MRS. HENRY PETZOLD
Kernochan Ave.
Hempstead, L. I.

YOUNG LADY art student wants young business woman to share room and expense in New York City; references exchanged. Address H. I. S., 427 East 50th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM—Kitchen privileges, luncheon for 2 children, 6, 8; mother employed daily. Box G-223, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CASEIN WANTED

WANTED—To correspond with reliable manufacturer of French or New Zealand Lactic acid casein who can supply large quantities at competitive prices. Address Box Z-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash from estates and individuals. Call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 1400 Broadway, New York, Fitzroy 5853.

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PARIS
56, Faubourg St. Honore Tel. Elysée 91-99
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 3406
PHILADELPHIA
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625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PRODUCTION MAN WANTED—Small factory manufacturing novelty curtains; one able to take care of manufacturing detail and keep sewing machines running; splendid opportunity for young man. "D. H." Room 1117, 23 W. 44th, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER with 15 years' experience desires position; will do general office work; references. 5839 Altef St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAPABLE lady of several years' experience open for executive position; millinery, gowns; best references. Box S-77, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED woman would like position as infant's nurse or attendant-companion to one needing care (Christian Scientist preferred). Box S-74, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FORMER TEACHER as governess or companion, good sewer, capable taking charge of home; suburbs of N. Y.; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS E. H., 41 Bayview Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GENERAL housework; Christian Scientist preferred. Box J-22, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MAID—Bank, club; excellent references. Box J-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, Brooklyn—Girl wishes position, chambermaid, seamstress or linen room in hotel. HUMMEL, 790 Riverside Drive, Apt. 8-G.

REFINED LADY as companion where maid is kept, capable, experienced; suburbs of N. Y.; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. MRS. H. W., 41 Bayview Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

REFINED lady would give loving assistance as companion; accustomed to reading and travel; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-615, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 7177

CHARLOTTE GORDON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY supplies excellent positions, cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, useful maids, butlers, footmen, chauffeurs, housemen; references required. 132 East 58th St., N. Y. C.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 60 Broadway, New York City—Commercial agency where employers and better class of men and women seeking positions are brought together.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

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WANT CHRISTMAS MONEY?
RAGS, newspapers, magazines, old feather beds and mattresses can be turned into money for Christmas; American speaking ex-service man will call within 50 miles of Boston. Tel. or write.
EX-SERVICE JUNK MAN
209 Second St., Chelsea. Tel. Chelsea 0030-W

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE LAUNDRY OCCUPATION DECREE.

November 30, 1925

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Laundry Occupation which became effective July 1, 1922.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $13.50 a week for experienced employees; not less than $12.50 a week for learners and apprentices after three months' experience, and not less than $11.00 a week for all others.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE FIRMS THAT HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE LAUNDRY OCCUPATION DECREE:

LOWELL
SCRIPTURE'S LAUNDRY
256 Lawrence Street

WORCESTER
EMPIRE LAUNDRY
17 Beacon Street

EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASGATT
SAMUEL ROSS
Minimum Wage Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR OCCUPATION DECREE.

November 30, 1925

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Muslin Underwear Occupation which became effective June 1, 1922.

This decree applies to firms manufacturing house dresses and provides a minimum rate for experienced employees of not less than $13.75 a week. For learners and apprentices sixteen years of age and over, not less than $8.00 a week at the start; not less than $10.00 a week after thirteen weeks' experience; not less than $12.00 a week after twenty-six weeks' experience. For all others, not less than $7.50 a week at the start; not less than $10.00 a week after twenty-six weeks' experience; and not less than $12.00 a week after fifty-two weeks' experience.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DECREE:

ULLIAN & KARON CO.
31 Bedford Street
BOSTON

13 Post Office Square
TAUNTON

GORDON BROTHERS
27 Thorndike Street
CAMBRIDGE

EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASGATT
SAMUEL ROSS
Minimum Wage Commission.

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE RETAIL STORE DECREE.

November 30, 1925

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Retail Store Occupation which became effective June 1, 1922.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $14.00 a week for experienced employees; not less than $12.00 a week for learners and apprentices eighteen years of age and over, and not less than $10.00 a week for learners and apprentices under eighteen years of age.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE RETAIL STORE DECREE:

BOSTON
L. P. HOLLANDER COMPANY
202 Boylston Street
J. J. NEWBERRY COMPANY
Meridian Street
East Boston

BROCKTON
W. T. GRANT CO.
141 Main Street

LAWRENCE
NELSON'S FIVE-AND-TEN-CENT STORE
527 Essex Street

NORTH ADAMS
BOSTON STORE
67 Main Street

EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASGATT
SAMUEL ROSS
Minimum Wage Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRMS REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE MEN'S FURNISHINGS OCCUPATION DECREE.

November 30, 1925

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firms listed below have failed to comply with the decree entered in the Men's Furnishings Occupation which became effective March 1, 1922.

This decree provides a minimum rate of not less than $13.75 a week for employees sixteen years of age or over, with fifty-two weeks' experience; for beginners, sixteen years of age or over, not less than $9.00 a week at the start; not less than $10.00 a week after thirteen weeks' experience; and not less than $12.00 a week after twenty-six weeks' experience. For all others, not less than $8.00 a week at the start; not less than $10.00 for twenty-six weeks' experience, and not less than $12.00 for fifty-two weeks' experience.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE MEN'S FURNISHINGS OCCUPATION DECREE:

GORDON SUPPLY COMPANY
537 Albany Street
BOSTON

A. J. TOWER COMPANY
18 Simmons Street
ROXBURY

EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASGATT
SAMUEL ROSS
Minimum Wage Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRM REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH WOMEN'S CLOTHING DECREE.

November 30, 1925

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firm listed below has failed to comply with the decree entered in the Women's Clothing Occupation which became effective May 15, 1922.

This decree provides a minimum rate of $14.00 a week for experienced female employees; $9.00 a week for beginners under eighteen years of age, and $11.00 a week for beginners eighteen years of age or over.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

FOLLOWING IS THE NAME OF THE EMPLOYER WHO HAS FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE WOMEN'S CLOTHING OCCUPATION DECREE:

L. P. HOLLANDER COMPANY
202 Boylston Street
BOSTON

EDWARD FISHER
HERBERT P. WASGATT
SAMUEL ROSS
Minimum Wage Commission.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Minimum Wage

ADVERTISEMENT OF FIRM REFUSING TO COMPLY WITH THE OFFICE AND OTHER BUILDING CLEANERS' DECREE.

November 30, 1925

The Minimum Wage Commission hereby gives notice that the firm listed below has failed to comply with the decree entered in the Office and Other Building Cleaners' Occupation which became effective February 1, 1921.

This decree provides a minimum rate of $15.40 a week for employment of 42 hours or more per week; and for less than 42 hours not less than 37c an hour, provided the total for the hourly rate need not exceed $15.40 per week.

In accordance with the law, it is the duty of the Commission from time to time to determine whether employers in each occupation investigated are obeying its decrees, and to publish the names of those employers who are found to be violating any such decree.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1925 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Real Stake in the Texas Controversy

Disclosures already made in the investigation of highway contracts in Texas compel the conclusion that the interests of the people of that State have not been adequately protected. One contracting company has confessed judgment and agreed to return some $600,000 which it is admitted was paid to it in excess profits, while another concern is under investigation on charges involving an amount estimated to be in the neighborhood of $100,000. With these evidences of what, at best, must be a lack of supervisory control for which those in authority are presumed to be responsible, steps have been taken to bring about a special session of the Legislature, the petition for which cites the need of conducting "impeachments" and "investigations."

No secret is made of the fact that it is sought by the political enemies of Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson within her own party ranks to direct this legislative inquiry against her. It is declared by her severest critics that she is dominated in the conduct of her administrative affairs by her husband, former Gov. James E. Ferguson, who several years ago was impeached and removed from the office of Chief Executive. It is alleged that his present political activity is in an effort to rebuild his dilapidated factional machinery with the purpose of strengthening his chances of being chosen United States Senator from Texas when the next vacancy in that office occurs.

It has surprised no one that one of the earlier acts of Mrs. Ferguson after assuming office was to approve a measure which had been passed by the Legislature restoring the political rights of her husband, of which he had been shorn as a result of his own impeachment. He would not have been eligible, otherwise, as a candidate for the higher office which he now is said to be seeking.

While the public outside the State of Texas probably will commend the determination of investigators charged with that duty to correct the abuses which it is claimed exist, the popular tendency no doubt will be to characterize the whole proceeding as one which might have been made absolutely impossible by the use of ordinary political foresight. To those outside Texas it has never appeared that the woman who has the distinction of being the first of her sex to be inaugurated governor of a sovereign state possessed qualifications peculiarly fitting her for the high office to which she was chosen by what practically amounts to a single-party system. The censure under which she has so soon fallen seems to confirm anew the conviction that those states, nations, or communities are best governed politically where there is a somewhat equal division of party strength and party sentiment. Texas is not alone in her experience.

The experiment in Texas did not fail, if indeed it should be proven that it has failed, simply because Mrs. Ferguson is a Democrat. Equally disastrous results have followed in states where Republican supremacy has long remained unchallenged. Experience seems to teach that in bipartisanship, where there is a reasonably equal division of strength, is there to be found the only effective check upon political corruption and official incompetency.

American Students and the World Court

Not all of the younger generation in the United States have been captured by the shibboleths of those who oppose America's reentrance into the field of international co-operation. In fact, in a good many places the problem of world peace has been made an issue through the aggressive leadership of groups of young people. Some of these groups have been decidedly extreme in their points of view. They have taken—certain of them—pacifist pledges with which the vast majority of the American people could never agree. But their courage and devotion—however unwisely expressed—represent a force that needs to be turned into constructive channels. And it is difficult to escape the conclusion that if, in the United States, public opinion were as ready to condemn the extreme militarists as it is the extreme pacifists, the cause of peace would make more rapid headway.

Because of the urgency that this awakened interest in international affairs, particularly among college students, be expressed constructively, it is of considerable interest to know that, at the present time, a nation-wide campaign is under way in the colleges in support of American membership in the World Court. The machinery for this campaign has been provided by the Council of Christian Associations of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. During the past six weeks, in every section of the United States, study conferences have been held for the purpose of developing a united student opinion on this question. To these conferences representatives from nearly all of the colleges and universities of the United States have been invited. For several days student leaders, in study and discussion groups, have considered the organization and workings of the World Court and the various proposals for American membership in it.

From these conferences there has come a campus campaign—where similar groups have met together to present these considerations to the student bodies. On many college campuses a special World Court committee has been organized; World Court convocations held; intercollegiate debates organized and literature distributed and printed in the campus papers. As a climax to this campaign, during the first week in December, a national student conference will convene in Princeton, N. J., where a definite appeal to the Senate of the United States will be presented on behalf of the college students of the country.

The Council of Christian Associations, in launching this significant movement, issued a declaration that "this World Court program is one phase of a continuous effort to understand and to participate intelligently in international questions. It is one chapter, and a particularly important chapter, in the long view which the student movements, through their standing committee on Christian world education, are taking in education about international, interracial and religious relations between countries."

For many decades the forces that represent the nationalistic extreme in various peoples have recognized the necessity of imbuing the succeeding college generations with their doctrines. It is of the utmost importance for the cause of world peace that this program of education, in matters relating to international understanding, be carried into those places where the leadership of the future is being trained.

Emptiness of a British Liquor-Selling Threat

It is to be hoped that the British Government will support its Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, in the firm line he has taken toward a number of clubs which have endeavored to browbeat him over the question of extending the permitted hours for the sale of liquor to their members. In presenting a demand for such extension from a deputation of these clubs claiming to represent 2,000,000 voters, Sir Herbert Nield, K. C., M. P. for Ealing, is reported to have addressed the British Home Secretary in the following remarkable terms: "I tell the Government that in this matter Unionist clubmen are determined. If justice is denied them or unduly delayed, it will not be possible for us to advise the members of our clubs to continue to support members of Parliament or candidates who will not give a definite pledge to see that our demands either in whole, or in part, are granted."

Sir William Joynson-Hicks very properly protested against the use of such minatory language. He also reminded the deputation of two pertinent facts. One is that while, in the last twenty years, the number of public houses in Britain has been reduced, that of clubs has actually increased by more than 5000. The other is scarcely less important. It is that compliance with the clubs' demand would at once be followed by pressure for similar relaxations of restrictions in the matter of drinking hours in saloons.

British saloon-keepers make no secret that they regard clubs as rivals and mean to leave no stone unturned to secure extension to themselves of any privileges which the clubs may secure. Their organs are explicit upon both of these points. The Licensed Victuallers' Gazette, for example, has stated that there has grown up "a whole race of clubs that are in the closest financial relations with breweries, that take the fullest advantage of their immunity from restrictions and supervisions." The Licensed Trade News has pointed out that the great aim of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence League should be to "equalize the advantages of public house and club, and ensure the same permissive hours."

Under these circumstances Sir William Joynson-Hicks has a strong case for withstanding the clubs' demands. That he does not propose to allow himself to be intimidated, is shown by a statement he has since made. Addressing the Ladies' Carlton Club recently, he said the Government has decided to control the drink traffic "purely in the interests of the community." The questions of clubs and what is best for club life, he added, must be approached "having regard to what is best for the country, club and non-club alike." This is the right attitude to take.

The question is not one which ought to be dealt with on party lines, nor are members of clubs in Britain so set upon securing increased drinking facilities that they will vote to any large extent otherwise than their political dispositions incline them, in order to show their displeasure against those who have the courage to act in such a matter for the public welfare. In refusing to allow itself to be intimidated, the Government, of which Sir William Joynson-Hicks is a member, will command the respect of all independent thinkers. It may even find that British politics afford no exception to the universal rule that what is right is also in the long run expedient.

Wages in the Building Industry

It is made to appear in the briefs filed by the leaders of organized labor in the building industry in the larger cities of the eastern section of the United States that little will actually be added to present construction costs if the demands for wage increases are allowed. The prevalence of the bonus system, under which contractors and owners are now paying far in excess of the agreed scale, is as unsatisfactory to the workers as to their employers. It is a source of unending confusion and trouble, because it is uncertain in its operation and because it opens the door to all manner of unfair and preferential practices.

Upon this theory the agents and spokesmen for the unionized structural workers are proceeding with some confidence that their demands will be met. They insist that the employers have already conceded, some perhaps secretly, the justness of their claims. They scout any serious effort to compare present wage scales with those existing in 1914, or even those which they accepted subsequent to that time. If such comparisons are insisted upon, they are prepared to cite present-day living costs, even though they may not be able to point with pride to the fact that they, together with the land speculators and material men, have had some part in advancing these costs tremendously.

While it is possible, by adapting modern methods to the heating of buildings under construction, to continue operations in weather which once would have forced a complete suspension of work, it is true, nevertheless, that in almost every part of the United States the structural workers are forced to remain idle many days during the year. Against this enforced inactivity there must be, logically, some insurance. To say that those engaged in these trades might find year-round employment in other industries is to fail to take into account the absolutely essential character of their service. Without those trained and able to build houses, the public would be in a sorry plight. And one can hardly expect a brick or stone mason, a carpenter, a plasterer, or a steel worker to devote his days of unemployment to some pursuit to which he is not adapted and in which he would be displacing someone who otherwise would be regularly engaged.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago it would have seemed preposterous for a plasterer or stone mason to demand a wage of $12 or $14 a day. But it would have been no more presumptuous than for his landlord to have advanced his rent from $10 a month to $40, or for his butcher to have charged him 80 or 90 cents a pound for beefsteak which was selling for 12 or 15 cents. At every turn the wage earner, whether he be artisan or otherwise, finds himself obliged to pay from 100 to 200 per cent more than formerly for whatever he buys. His taxes and insurance, if he chances to own his home, have actually lessened rather than enhanced the value of his holdings, except theoretically. Increases in wages have made possible the enjoyment of better living conditions, have brought more amusements, perhaps, and have advanced the standard of living. But the margin between earnings and necessary expenses probably has increased but slightly. Deposits in savings banks and similar institutions show large increases, it is true, but when it is remembered that the dollars there deposited are actually worth, in purchasing value, less than half as much as in 1914, even this asset must be considerably discounted.

"Oom Paul"

By taking part in the recent unveiling in Pretoria of the statue to Paul Kruger, the last President of the Transvaal Republic, on the one hundredth anniversary of his birth, the representatives of the British Empire assembled there added a touch to the proceedings which was both striking and noteworthy. For with the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone, and Princess Alice, representing the King and Queen of England, among those present, together with the Premier of the Union of South Africa, General Hertzog, Gen. Jan C. Smuts and other leaders, the conclusion was enforced that the bitterness which once animated both contesting sides has long since disappeared, to be replaced with a spirit of real friendship. Moreover, the scene at the unveiling made it clear that the outstanding qualities of this leader of the Boers had at last been accorded general and fitting recognition.

"Oom Paul," as he was affectionately called by his followers, had his faults, of course, but that he was a man among men is hardly questioned today. At the time of the Boer War, however, some quarter of a century ago, feeling ran high in Great Britain, as is always the case in a warring country, but now that a correct perspective can be gained of Kruger and his work, a different estimate is held of both him and it. It is but natural, therefore, to feel that the written address read by the Mayor of Pretoria at the unveiling, as sent by Francis William Reitz, former President of the Orange Free State, sounded a note of almost official recognition. A statesman, he declared, does not need to be perfect, but he should be, as Paul Kruger was, brave, capable, patriotic, just, free in his conduct, and God-fearing. Then, he urged, and only then, have the subsequent generations the right to revere the memory of a man who can be regarded as a statesman in every respect.

There is a lesson in the rendering of this tribute to the remarkable individual who was the leader of the Boers in their revolt against British rule less than a generation ago. One need not, as Mr. Reitz willingly admitted, claim that "Oom Paul" was perfect, but one must today recognize that he was an unusual character. And in this recognition there is included perforce the acknowledgment that past estimates were hasty and that present judgment is more worthy of permanent record. How ready the world is to pass judgment in a moment of haste from prejudiced data! But just the same the Boers of twenty-five years ago would have rubbed their eyes in wonder could they have looked forward to that gathering paying its tribute to their war-time leader.

Editorial Notes

Born in a Liberian jungle, Kaiwillia Geequammus Gbudha is today, under the name of Charles G. Blooah, a student in the University of Chicago. He worked his passage to the United States, labored to pay his way through high school and is still working to complete his education. And with what end in view? This Negro is planning to return to his African jungle-folk, that he may impart to them what he has learned from the white man, because he wants them to know some of the better things of life. When but a lad he was attracted by some unaccounted urge to the mission school, and from there his forward steps have been perfectly natural, though not perhaps ever taken before by any of his kind. Yet with the same spirit which has inspired the pioneers in every age and clime he has surmounted obstacles which would appear insurmountable to a man with a lesser ideal, and his real work is still before him. It is of just such stuff that heroes are made.

An argument in favor of the protection from long hours which trade unionism affords the worker was presented recently at Tottenham Police Court in London, when a watchman, sixty-nine years old, employed in a certain thread mill, was accused of the theft of "a few spools of cotton valued at twelve shillings." The defendant, who was freed by the magistrate on twelve months' probation, testified that he had been working ninety hours a week for thirty shillings per week, or at the rate of fourpence an hour. Mill owners explain low wages in the British textile industry by the competition of continental factories, where the wage rate is said to be even lower than in England.

An American Woman in Morocco

Here we are at Ber Rechid, Morocco. It is a village on the main road from Casablanca to Marrakesh, of which few tourists ever hear. The motor transport has just made its first stop on its way south. The usual crowd of Arabs is loudly demanding seats and as loudly being refused them by the French chauffeur. Casablanca, the glaring white café-infested cosmopolitan port, lies some forty-five miles to the north.

Here one has a wonderful opportunity to see the life of the country—to learn what the French colonists are really doing in Morocco. It is they, rather than the professional military men warring in the Riff, who are building the Morocco of the future. They choose to live the isolated life of French settlers in this northern-African French Protectorate.

In this atmosphere there is appreciation of Marshal Lyautey but little exaggerated praise of him and his military milieu. The people look forward with hope and real faith to the Steeg administration—it is to be, they are sure, a period of civil reorganization and development.

These French colonists know what they are talking about, they live close to the reality of life in Morocco, they come close to the native population, they know them as friends and neighbors. There is a sympathetic relationship between Frenchmen and Arab—even between Frenchman and Berber.

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And so we accept an invitation to eat an Arabian dinner at the home of Si Mustapha ben Mohamed ben Rechid, Khalifa, brother of the highest Arab dignitary of the region. A young French civil official acts as interpreter.

As we approach the walls of the Khalifa's Kasba, the big door is thrown open by white-robed and turbaned Arab retainers, and we drive into a large inclosure. Have we passed an enchanted gate and driven back into a feudal age? Save for ourselves, four Europeans and one American, and except for the little French car, everything denotes a feudal domain.

The horses, waiting ready to be saddled at a moment's notice, the hobbled donkeys, the kneeling camels, the retainers and servants, and finally after going through several courtyards, our host himself.

He presents a dignified figure with a gracefully twisted turban on his head, his bare feet pushed into soft goat's kid babouches (slippers), and falling from his shoulders in classic folds the burnous of fine soft white wool having underneath it another flowing garment of a faded rose color. How stiff and uninteresting the European masculine attire seems in comparison with this Oriental garb, dignified and graceful in its simplicity.

French and Arab courtesy meet—an interesting sight for American eyes. All of my French friends know enough Arabic to be able to follow the Caida (the native protocole). We are gracefully conducted to an upper room.

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Our host (has he stepped out of the "Arabian Nights"?) motions us to comfortable cushions that outline the oblong room. He cannot eat with us, as his religion forbids, but he remains with us, watchful for our comfort and well-being, happy and proud to offer us succulent native dishes that an army of women servants have spent hours in preparing.

The newcomer from a far-away land—a strange land whose tall buildings have gained renown even here amongst the Arabs—I have my appetite whetted by tales of the feast that is to come, but what gastronomic imagination could equal the reality?

After we have washed our hands in a hammered brass bowl of curious design, a servitor appears bearing—a pie! But what a pie! New England never saw such a one, two feet in diameter; such a one the four-and-twenty blackbirds might have been baked in, and surely it too, like the one of the nursery rhyme, is "fit to set before a king"—or a sultan. Coached by my French friends, I break the crispy, golden crust with my fingers. Was such a crust ever before seen? It even surpasses the achievement of my New England grandmother, this succulent, steaming filling.

The air meanwhile is vibrant with the songs of larks. I pass over the dishes: fowls swimming in fresh melted butter, rich sauces flavored with saffron, raisins that have kept all the fragrance of the vineyards, and with Oriental fitness the repast ended with squares of juicy fresh melon and luscious black grapes.

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The host sits on a cushion in front of the low table. We are to see for the first time the mint tea ceremony that ends every Arab meal, be it a banquet given by the Sultan or a simple dinner in an humble Arab home. A magnificent silver service (made in Manchester, Eng.), small blue glasses, a shade deeper than North African skies, receive the fragrant beverage.

Our interpreter chats in Arabic with our host on crops, taxes, horses, politics, the usual friendly neighborly gossip. The Sultan's picture looks down upon us from a French calendar.

Gorgeously attired is the Khalifa's wife; ropes of pearls, jeweled earrings the size of bracelets, heavy gold bracelets on each arm, on her bosom hanging from a gold chain an immense hand of Fatima, Muhammed's wife. And what does she think of us, emancipated women, who go about with our faces brazenly unveiled, and who eat with men? Strange to her indeed are the ways of Occidentals!

Why has this feudal civilization persisted in this North African country? Invaded century after century by one race after another, remaining much the same as the years have gone by, why and how have the French been able to accomplish so much during the thirteen years of the French protectorate?

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They have been extraordinarily wise in their respect for the Moslem religion, in their willingness to meet the natives as friends and co-workers, to work with them with tolerance and patience.

Much honor is due Marshal Lyautey for his encouragement of the native arts and crafts. French encouragement and help have given new life to the pottery industry of Safi, to the weaving of beautiful blankets, to the leather work of Fez.

The Riffian war seems of transitory interest here where the real everyday life of the country goes on just as it is going on in rural America.

I get hints from the French colonists that they think the war a kind of pastime that is being carried on by the "military"—a "disgrace" some claim, that must soon end in order that the real life and resources of the country can be developed. Then Steeg, they say, the sane, honest, experienced son of the Alsatian "pasteur," Steeg will begin a new régime, one that will carry on the good things that have been begun and that will at the same time be a contrast to the military leadership which has prevailed in the past.

M. P.

The Week in Geneva

Geneva

Noe Jordania, the famous Georgian leader, arrived recently in Geneva, for the purpose of presiding over a dinner, organized by the Press Club, and a soirée musicale, arranged by the Georgian International Committee, for the benefit of the Georgians. Jordania was a student at the University of Geneva in his younger days, and has always remained faithful to his love of the town. After Geneva came Berlin and Paris, and then a career at Tiflis as journalist and public man. He soon made a name, and was chosen to lead the Socialist Party, but although a convinced democrat, he combated with all his might the extreme theories of Lenine. In 1906 he was elected Deputy for the Caucasus to the Duma, where he quickly played an important rôle. After the Declaration of Independence of Georgia, Jordania was made President of the Republic and Prime Minister, and he continued to hold both these positions up to the Russian invasion in 1921. At the present time the Georgian National Government is in exile and sits at Paris.

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M. Jordania was received by the International Committee for Georgia at the International Club, and in reply to a speech by the president of the committee, Jean Martin, expressing the sincere wishes of the Swiss for the independence of Georgia, he said how glad he was to be again in Switzerland, and drew a picture of the resemblance between that country and Georgia. "Both countries," he said, "are small, mountainous and picturesque. Like us, you are surrounded by great powers, and, like us, have had, consequently, great external difficulties to surmount for the maintenance of your liberty. But there is a difference: you have succeeded, you have become a model political state, whereas our efforts up to the present have been in vain." He continued:

> Once only have we been able to approach you: in 1918, we founded in Georgia a democratic Republic, based upon institutions such as yours. I had the honor to be President of that Republic, and as a student of your country, I endeavored to impregnate our institutions with Swiss ideas. The country was proceeding in the direction I gave it when a new misfortune befell us. External force thrust us from that road, and threw us backwards towards the plain of the East. A wall was built between us. But we are struggling to break down this wall, and to start again on the road from which we have been turned. . . .
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> We hope, with your help, to prepare public opinion so that at an opportune moment it may be able to intervene with the object of securing to our people the right of governing themselves. . . .

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Geneva, like other cities, is celebrating the centenary of Braille, and has taken the opportunity to ask for help toward the enlargement of its library, the only one in French Switzerland. The library includes about 6000 volumes and has 120 readers. During 1924, some 3600 books were lent out. The library includes both instructive and technical books, as well as standard novels, and the works of humorous writers, such as Mark Twain. The library is the work of a large body of sighted writers, who learn the Braille alphabet very quickly, and then, by means of a punch and writing tablet, or by the clever little machine recently brought into use, are able to devote their leisure moments to helping their less fortunate fellow-countrymen. But although this work is given joyfully, and gratuitously, there are other expenses to do with the library, and there is no financial aid provided by the Government.

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An exhibition of the interior navigation and utilization of hydraulic power of the Rhine is to be held at Bâle next year, to prepare for which a conference was held recently under the presidency of Dr. Niederhauser. According to the information given by the president, great importance is attached to the exhibition, both here and abroad. Its object is to show that Bâle may once again be counted among the Rhine ports. In addition it will give a demonstration of the necessity for the regularization of the Rhine between Strasbourg and Bâle, which is the limit of useful navigation from the latter city. Hydraulic high-power stations, the characteristic domain of Swiss engineering, will also be represented. Almost all the great Swiss industrial houses, in addition to the confederation and the federal railways, have consented to send exhibits, and, among foreign nations, Belgium, Germany, France, Holland, Italy and others have decided to participate. The President of the German Reich has named a special commissioner, and the French Government has named a special national committee for the exhibition. Both these countries, together with Holland and Italy, have already reserved stands for the use of their governments and nationals. The communications commission of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office will also be represented.

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The Reformation Fête took place on the first Sunday in November, when a huge crowd gathered on the greenswards which surround the Reformation Monument in the Promenade des Bastions. There was no sermon, the service consisting merely of the singing of two verses of one of Luther's hymns, after which the crowd dispersed. It was an impressive moment, however, when a multitude of uncovered heads, and women of all ages, rendered homage to the brave pioneers of the Gospel who carried on in this country the gigantic work commenced by Luther. This service, so simple, solemn and peaceful, devoid of all theological controversy, was certainly most inspiring.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Feathered Fishermen"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation of articles appearing in the Monitor such as the one recently, entitled "Feathered Fishermen." This sketch reminded me of my own boyhood days in a somewhat different setting in northern Illinois. Days were spent tramping along the Kishwaukee River, and over the "Big Slough," which extended southward toward Coon Creek. There, in the spring and fall, the mallard, pintail, teal, butter-ball and other varieties of wild duck were on the wing, searching over sundry ponds and marches for likely feeding grounds.

The leaders of the flocks assayed often to alight, without necessarily doing so, as if some taming of the shrew were necessary first, or else because jealous of their own reputations as providers. Sometimes an old mallard drake, probably an exile from his flock, would rise before us ponderously out of some ditch or other cramped waters, filling us with surprise to discover a former monarch finding enough for his need in a place that others might not deign to consider.

Flocks of wild geese, schooled in circumspection, foraged in the farmers' cornfields, after first posting their wary sentinels. Jacksnipe were very plentiful and plover could be found. Coveys of prairie chicken were flushed unexpectedly in the fields, or occasionally one would touch the arm of one's companion, and both would listen to the distant booming, never-to-be-forgotten sound made by the cock. On rare occasions flocks of sandhill crane were seen, flying very high and sometimes requiring a keen eye to follow them.

On one occasion, when several of us boys were out, we saw a large white bird circling about high in the sunny heavens. None of us knew what it was. Later, when alone in the same place, I saw the bird again, and this time it alighted on a pond possibly a mile distant, I walked in that direction, and then crawled a long way on my hands and knees, or, when necessary, flat on the ground, to a vantage point whence I could observe the stranger. The fowl rode the water with fascinating grace. I did not venture too near, and finally withdrew without disturbing so rare a visitor. I have since learned that it was without doubt a trumpeter swan.

On a recent Saturday afternoon hike with the Prairie Club of this city, I mentioned the foregoing incident to one versed in bird lore, who happened to be associated with the Illinois Audubon Society. With animation she exclaimed: "My, I should like to see one of them! And nowadays," she added, "reports of them come oftener than formerly. They seem to be coming back. Isn't that good news?"

Now, to come down to a very much smaller feathered visitor, this Prairie Club hiker gave me some information about the little kinglet. I had happened upon a number of these in the latter part of October, during a walk through a portion of the Cook County Forest Reserve, here. It was in a thicket that I saw the first of the little olive-green fellows, with its white under part.

I followed him a distance as he flitted from bush to bush. While I actually saw only one or two others, I had the impression, from small-circumstantial sounds in the thicket, that there were numbers of them. These birds, it appears nest in the northern and elevated parts of the United States and in Canada, and are only migrants in this section. They winter, I read, in Guatemala, and I have wondered if this little company has reached its destination by this time.

M. B. M.

Chicago, Ill.

"Abolish the Submarine"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was glad to read in the Monitor the editorial entitled "Abolish the Submarine." It certainly voiced my sentiments, for to me, and, I am sure, to many others, the submarine is an utterly wrong method of warfare (if there can be any right method, until the time comes to abolish war altogether). I certainly think that both Great Britain and the United States should take a stand against the submarine.

To me these underwater craft simply represent hitting a man in the dark, or when his back is turned.

Pittsfield, Mass. H. B. K.